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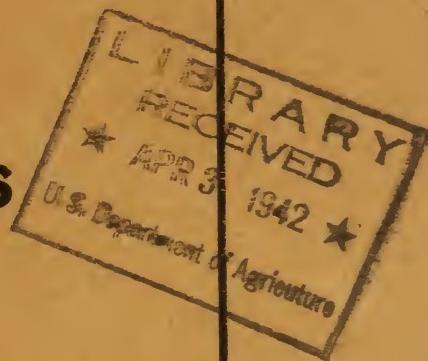
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Cop. 3 CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

No. 457

Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation



Five Regions

Farm
Series

This report is one of a series from the consumer purchases study presenting facts concerning the incomes and consumption patterns of farm families. The following five regions were covered: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Another report presents data on housing and household operation expenditures of families in small cities and villages.

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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Farm Series

Family Expenditures for Housing And Household Operation

Five Regions

By

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1941



FOREWORD

This volume deals with expenditures for housing and household operation of families living in the farm sections surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics as a part of the consumer purchases study. Comparable expenditures of small-city and village families are discussed in another report, Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation, Five Regions, Urban and Village Series, Miscellaneous Publication 432. A third volume on housing—Family Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Miscellaneous Publication 399—describes the dwellings of these families, the number of rooms, the number of persons per room, and the presence or absence of electric lights, central furnace, hot and cold water, and other sanitary facilities. Additional reports in the series issued by this Bureau deal with the incomes of these small-city, village, and farm families, their patterns of consumption, and the details of their expenditures for major family budget categories, such as food, clothing, and medical care (see p. 192). Comparable reports for families in other urban communities (including the larger cities) are issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The study of consumer purchases was undertaken to provide comprehensive data on the income and consumption of American families. It was conducted in 1936 by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating Bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration; Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, representing the National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Elizabeth Phelps, Karl L. Benson, Margaret Perry, Kathryn Cronister, Robert DePuy, June Constantine, and Miriam H. Coffin.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgment is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and of the extension service in Agriculture and Home Economics, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities, villages, and farm counties in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The value of a year's housing of a farm family is far more difficult to determine than is that of an urban family. In the city, rents provide a measure of the value of occupancy of the homes of the renting families; the rental value of owned houses can be estimated with considerable accuracy from the rates charged for comparable rented structures nearby. But farm families do not rent or own their homes apart from their farms. The rental payment for a farmstead cannot be separated into one charge for occupancy of the dwelling and another for use of the land. Consequently, no rental rates are available for determining the value of occupancy of the homes on rented farms or for making estimates for owned farm homes. Some arbitrary procedure of valuation therefore must be adopted. For this study, a predetermined percentage of the estimated value of the dwelling was used to compute the money value of the housing furnished by the farm; this sum plus whatever outlays families made for repairs and insurance provided the value of the year's occupancy. This percentage was lower for an owned than a rented farm—9 percent as compared with 11 percent—it being assumed that the greater outlays of the owners for repairs and insurance would compensate for this 2 percent difference. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Computation of the Value of Occupancy of the Dwelling.)

Estimated on this basis, the average value of the housing provided by the farm dwelling during the year was approximately \$150 or less for families at income levels below \$1,000 in the general farming section of Pennsylvania and Ohio; between \$200 and \$300 at income levels from \$1,000 to \$2,000; between \$300 and \$400 at levels from \$2,000 to \$10,000. Whatever the family-income level, housing on the farm represented about one-sixth (not more than one-fifth) of the total value of family consumption—the money expenditures for family living plus the value of housing, food, and other products furnished the household by the farm.

But housing the family is not merely a matter of providing shelter from the weather; the dwelling must be heated and lighted. If the value of fuels used for heat and light—the purchases of coal, kerosene, electricity, and the like, plus the value of farm-furnished wood (some ice included)—is added to the value of occupancy of the home, the total accounts for one-fourth or slightly more of the value of consumption of these Pennsylvania-Ohio families at all income levels. Food, shelter, and heat and light for the dwelling together took from 60 to 70 percent of the total value of consumption.

Families in this general farming section fared comparatively well with respect to their housing. Ranked income class by income class according to the average value of family dwellings (which approximates a ranking with respect to value of occupancy, because of method of derivation of the latter figure) four farm sections—Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Michigan and Wisconsin—usually held the four upper places among the 13 sections surveyed.

The fruit and nut producing section of California and the wheat section of North Dakota and Kansas usually ranked below these four; next came the two sections in the Pacific Northwest (one, the part-time section in Oregon) and the section in Illinois and Iowa; then the cattle-range section of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado; lastly, the three sections of the Southeast, including the self-sufficing section in western North Carolina. The comparative positions of the sections are shown by figure 1, based on value of dwellings of families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249—a level just above the estimated median income, \$965, for nonrelief farm families in the United States as a whole at the time of this survey, 1935-36. (Ranking is on the basis of average value of dwellings of native-white nonrelief families of farm operators, excluding sharecroppers and laborers; ranks on the basis of all farm families might have been somewhat different.)

The value of farm dwellings depended in part upon their size. Homes in the four sections that ranked highest in average value tended to be larger than those in the sections that ranked lowest. Thus, the number of rooms in the houses of families in Vermont, at the income

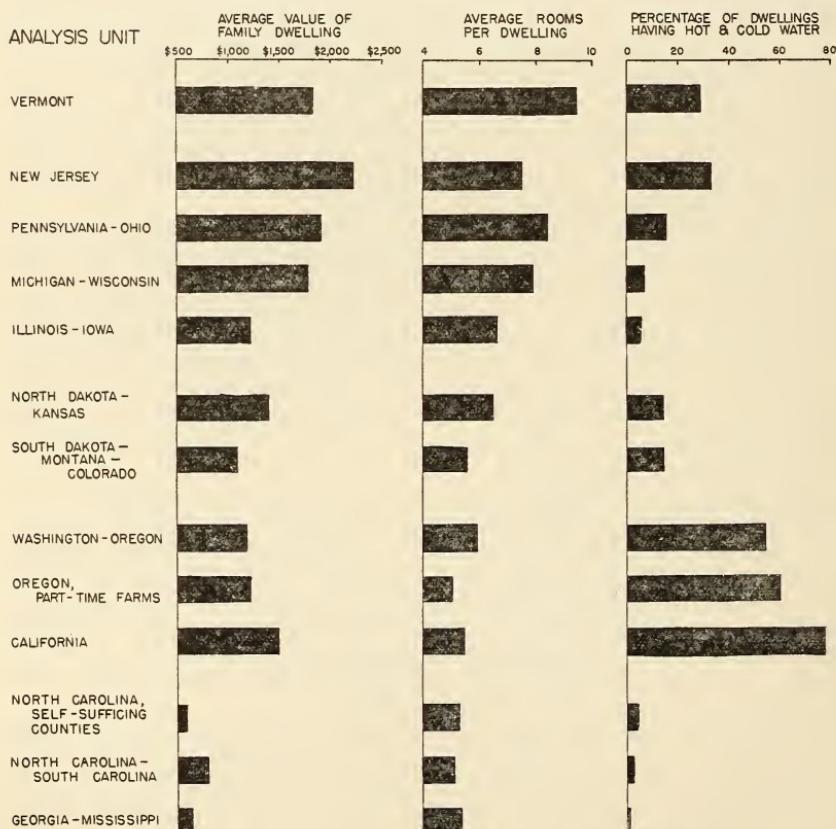


FIGURE 1.—Average value of family dwelling, average number of rooms in dwelling, and percentage of dwellings having hot and cold running water in kitchen or bath, income class \$1,000-\$1,249, 13 native-white farm-operator analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36.

level \$1,000-\$1,249, averaged 9.46; in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 8.35; in New Jersey and in Michigan and Wisconsin, the two other high-ranking sections, 7.49 and 7.98, respectively. In the three low-ranking sections of the Southeast, averages ranged from 5.10 to 5.40 rooms. Size, however, was not the sole determinant of value. The value of homes in the Oregon part-time section was similar to that in Illinois and Iowa, at this income level; but the average size was smaller, 5.00 as compared with 6.69 rooms. However, the homes in the part-time area (not far from Portland) were more generally equipped with modern facilities, which apparently compensated for their smaller size. Ten times as many, relatively, as in Illinois and Iowa had hot and cold running water in kitchen or bath—60 percent as compared with 6; more than seven times as many—44 percent as compared with 6—had a flush toilet; eleven times as many—88 percent as compared with 8—had electric lights. The Southeast sections which ranked lowest in average value of dwelling and in average number of rooms ranked comparatively low also with respect to percentage having hot and cold running water (fig. 1).

Just as it is difficult to determine the value of a year's occupancy of a farm home, so are there problems in determining the amount of an owner's current expenditures for his dwelling. Taxes are paid for the farm as a whole, as is interest on the mortgage. However, outlays for insurance and repairs can generally be separated into those for the house and those for other buildings, though this is not always easy. Amounts spent for these two items, therefore, were ascertained from farm-owning families; but outlays for repairs and insurance by no means represent either the total money expenditures or the costs (including interest on the owner's investment) of farm home ownership.

Repairs, alone, can take sizable sums, as many home owners have learned. New wallpaper, paint for the inside and outside of the dwelling, mending a leaking water pipe, putting on a new roof—the things that should be done to keep a house in good condition—may call for outlays ranging from less than one dollar to more than one hundred. (Disbursements for structural additions, as for building an extra bedroom or installing a furnace, not a replacement, were not considered expenditures for repairs but were classed as investments in the farm property.) Outlays for repairs made by owners in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section averaged \$17 a family at the intermediate income level, \$1,000-\$1,249—an indication of what might be the average for one of the families over a period of years. Owners in New Jersey, Vermont, and California had somewhat higher average outlays for repairs at this level—\$33, \$23, and \$18—but those in all other sections ranked lower. Averages were less than \$10 in Illinois and Iowa, in both sections of the Plains and Mountain region, and in the Pacific Northwest. Even though family labor may have lessened money outlays for repairs, it is doubtful whether \$10 a year would keep a five- or six-room house attractive and livable.

The money value of household operation—expenditures for heating and lighting the house, for refrigeration, for household help, for laundry and cleaning supplies, telephone, stationery and postage, and other miscellaneous items, as well as the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice—averaged about \$100 at this intermediate income level in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section and somewhat less at lower levels; between \$100 and \$200 at levels within the range \$1,250-\$4,999. Farm-fur-

nished fuel and ice, with an average value of \$25 to \$30 at most income levels, helped to keep money outlays down.

Since fuel, light, and refrigeration accounted for about two-thirds or more of the value of all items of household operation in every section (all income classes combined), it might be expected that those sections where winters are long and cold would outrank those with warmer climates with respect to the value of this consumption category. In some instances this was true; average value of household operation was greater for families in Vermont than for those with comparable incomes in the three sections of the Southeast, for example. But the way the house is heated—whether by a central furnace or by stoves (perhaps an inadequate number)—and the way it is lighted—whether by electricity or kerosene lamps—will help determine the amount of the bill; so will the type of cooking fuel used, the method of refrigeration, the use of electric current for labor-saving equipment and for the radio.

California and the Michigan-Wisconsin counties provide an example of two sections similar with respect to average value of household operation—\$128 compared with \$133, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249—but differing greatly in climate and need for outlays for fuel in winter. Twelve times as many, relatively, of the families in Michigan and Wisconsin had central furnaces for heating their homes; their bills for coal were six times as great, \$30 as compared with \$5 in California. But the California families had more of the so-called modern facilities that tend to increase outlays for household operation; 92 percent had homes lighted with electricity, as compared with 39 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin. Gas or electricity was the principal cooking fuel of 56 percent of the former families, 2 percent of the latter. Relatively six times as many of the California families—96 percent compared with 16—had running water, perhaps from a public supply (calling for outlays for water rent) or provided by an electric pump. Electricity expenditures were much larger in the California section (\$45 compared with \$12) and tended to balance the lower outlays for coal.

Vermont and New Jersey also provide an interesting contrast in household operation. The average value of all items included in this category was \$142 in the former section, \$40 more or \$182 in the latter, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249. Almost two-thirds of the Vermont families lighted their homes by kerosene lamps, while 78 percent of the New Jersey families used electricity. Only 1 percent of the families in the former section compared with 15 percent of those in the latter had gas or electricity for cooking. About half as many of the New England families used a central furnace for heating the house—22 percent compared with 51 percent. The Vermont families depended heavily upon farm-furnished wood for fuel; purchases of coal averaged only 0.2 ton per family as compared with 4.0 tons in New Jersey.

Fewer than half of the Vermont families had refrigerators—32 percent had ice-cooled equipment; 11 percent, gas or electric (mechanical). The remainder depended upon coolers of other types, the spring house and the like. More than four-fifths of the New Jersey families had refrigerators—36 percent mechanical (electric or gas) and 48 percent, ice. Many of the Vermont families had farm-furnished ice; ice expenditures averaged only \$0.96 per family while they were \$6.45 in New Jersey. Most of the Vermont families, 95 percent, had farm-furnished

fuel or ice or both. These products provided more than half of the total value of household operation, \$77 of the \$142; money outlays averaged only \$65. But in New Jersey only about half, 55 percent, of the families had farm-furnished fuel and/or ice and the average value was relatively small, \$28 a family; money expenditures were \$154—more than twice as high as in Vermont (fig. 2). The whole standard of living of the New Jersey group was more urbanized; homes were more modern with more comforts and conveniences; outlays for dress and for the automobile tended to be greater. But the New Jersey group ended the year with a deficit averaging \$271 per family, while the Vermont group kept the value of their family living within income and had a surplus of \$30 per family.

Household help did not take much of the money of these farm families—about \$6 per family at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249 in Pennsylvania and Ohio; less than this amount in all other sections except New Jersey, North Dakota and Kansas, North and South

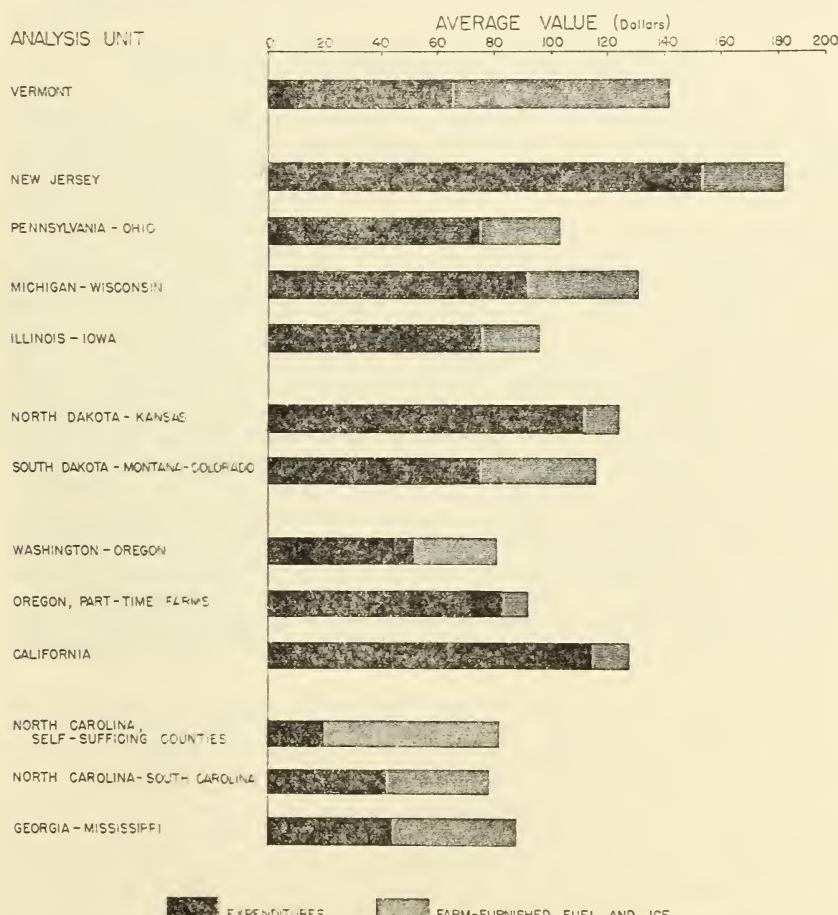


FIGURE 2.—Average value of household operation as divided between money expenditures and value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, income class \$1,000-\$1,249, 13 native-white farm-operator analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36.

Carolina, and Georgia and Mississippi. Such outlays do not pay for long periods of service—16 days or fewer per family during the year in all sections except the two high-ranking in the Southeast (the Carolinas and Georgia and Mississippi) where the average number of days was about 50, the equivalent of a helper 1 day a week throughout the year.

Service was not evenly apportioned among all families, of course; only about one woman in seven, or even fewer, had such help at any time during the year in nine of the sections of the North and West and in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina; about one in five in North Dakota and Kansas; about one in three in the two cotton sections of the Southeast. Most of the farm homemakers in the North and West did the cooking, canning, laundry work, and all the other tasks of housekeeping for their families without the aid of paid household help. Many added to these tasks work in the garden or with the poultry flocks, and the keeping of farm records. Small wonder that time records of farm women show long hours of toil.

The Scope and Organization of This Report

Ways of spending for housing and household operation, shown by this report, are those of nonrelief, unbroken, native-white families of farm operators in 13 type-of-farming sections that are scattered through all regions of the United States except the Southwest and represent the major types of agricultural production in this country.¹ Farm laborers and paid managers of farms were excluded except in the Southeast where a special study was made of the tenure-labor group, sharecroppers. (See Glossary, Farm Operator, for a discussion of the difference between an operator and a sharecropper, according to the definitions used in this study.) Data for Negro families, both operators and sharecroppers, were obtained in the Southeast region and are presented separately. Regional comparisons and generalizations are based only upon the families of the white operators and it should be recognized that the ranking of the regions with respect to expenditures for housing and household operation and other consumption characteristics might change if comparisons were based upon all families rather than on those of the native-white, nonrelief groups. The excluded families—foreign-born, Negroes, those on relief, and others—constitute varying proportions of the total population in communities in different parts of the country, hence the effect of their exclusion upon levels of spending would differ from one community to another.

The pattern of spending for housing and household operation that is presented for a given income level may be considered characteristic of the expenditure habits of the native-white (or Negro) nonrelief families of comparable incomes in the farm communities surveyed and in others, similar in geographic location and in economic and cultural characteristics. Exceptions are found at the lowest extreme of the income scale where many families seem to have had greater financial resources than are usual at such levels. It seems probable that the

¹ This report deals only with farm families. A similar report, Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 432, presents data for the small cities and villages surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics. A report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Family Expenditures in Selected Cities, 1935-36, Bulletin No. 648, Vol. I, Housing, presents data for the communities surveyed by that agency. See table 47 for a list of the farm sections included in the consumer purchases study; see figure 4 for their location.

low-income groups included some families suffering temporary economic reverses but having savings or other means of maintaining a level of living beyond that possible on their income for the year. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 185, for a further discussion of the composition of the low-income groups.)

The income level of the farm families surveyed—i. e., the median income of all income classes combined—was somewhat higher than the general income level of all families in these farm sections. This is due to the exclusion of the relief groups and of foreign-born, one-person, and broken families which tend to have lower incomes than the native-white, nonrelief, unbroken families. Negroes, also a low-income group, were excluded except in the Southeast, as has been said.

This higher general income level and certain other differences between the groups studied and the total farm population should be taken into account in interpreting the data in this report, especially the figures in the total or all-incomes line of each table. Thus, average expenditures for household help and the proportion of families spending for this service, as shown in the all-incomes line, were undoubtedly higher than in the population as a whole, since such outlays increase with income; but the average expenditures and the proportion of families spending in each income class were reasonably representative of that level. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 182, The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population, for a further discussion of the sampling procedures followed and the families included in the sample.)

Because it is impossible in a single report to discuss the details of expenditures for each of the 13 type-of-farming analysis units and the racial-tenure groups of the Southeast, the group of counties in the general farming section of Pennsylvania and Ohio were selected for special text presentation in Sections 2, 3, and 4. Similarities and differences between the patterns found in this unit and the others are briefly discussed in Sections 2 and 3; the Negro and sharecropper groups of the Southeast in Section 5. Tables in Appendix B make it possible to obtain detailed information concerning analysis units other than that in Pennsylvania and Ohio if one wishes to study the relationship between expenditures for housing and household operation and family income. To study the relationship between expenditures for housing and other categories of family living, as food, clothing, the automobile, and the like, the reader should consult the summary report on family consumption, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Miscellaneous Publication 465.

SECTION 2. VALUE OF A YEAR'S HOUSING OF NATIVE-WHITE FAMILIES

Pennsylvania-Ohio Farm Section

All Housing

The total value of the housing utilized by the families studied during the report year included not only the value of the year's occupancy of the family home but also that of the vacation home, if any, and expenditures for the housing of family members while traveling (not on business) or at school. Among the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families this total average value of the year's housing was between \$132 and \$170 in 1935-36 at income levels below \$1,000 and did not exceed \$300 until the \$2,000-income line was reached. All housing thus accounted for about one-fifth or less of the value of all consumption—i. e., of expenditures for living plus estimated money value of farm-furnished housing, food, fuel, ice, and other products. The percentage varied, being 17 or 18 in the income classes below \$1,750 and from 19 to 21 at the higher levels (table 1).

Housing ranked next to food in the proportion it constituted of the value of all consumption. If the value of fuel, light, and refrigeration, which in whole or in part is frequently included with the rent in cities, is added to the value of the housing, the total is slightly more than a fourth of the value of all consumption of the entire group of families (i. e., all income classes combined).

The value of the housing other than the family home used by these families during the year was not large. Only 76, or 3.4 percent, of the 2,254 families had expenditures of this type. Forty-one had expense for lodging while traveling, 31 for the lodging of a family member at school; only 4 had outlays for a vacation home. The total value of the year's housing for the group as a whole was increased only \$1.49 per family—less than 1 percent—by the addition of these items. Even though the average spent for housing other than the family dwelling increased with income, at no level was it more than 3 percent of the total value. Expenditures were increased more proportionally than total value of housing since lodging away from home called for a money outlay. Average expenditures for housing for all families were increased by about 5 percent (rising from \$21 to \$22) by the inclusion of these items. In no income class below \$1,750 were the average expenditures for all housing more than \$1 above what they were for the family home alone (tables 30 and 34).

Neither in the case of farm renters nor of farm owners was the value of the housing represented primarily by expenditures—a situation unlike that usual in cities and villages. The home renter in a village or city usually pays a money rental for the occupancy of his dwelling. But the farm home renter, unlike his city counterpart, usually has little or no direct outlays for his home, since it is rented along with the farm. He would find it difficult if not impossible to separate housing

cost from business cost. The total farm rent was therefore considered a business operating expense, according to procedures followed in this study. The occupancy value of the rented home was estimated as a percentage of the current value of the dwelling, with direct outlays for repairs and insurance, if any, added. Since such outlays were small, the total value of the farm renter's housing for the year was practically all imputed—not directly purchased by money expenditures as in a city. (For method of making this estimate, see *Methodology and Appraisal, Computation of the Value of Occupancy of the Dwelling*.)

The farm owner found it quite as difficult as did the renter to separate certain outlays for his home from those for the farm business. Taxes are assessed on the farm and its buildings as a whole and not separately on the family dwelling. Payments of interest on a mortgage similarly apply to the farm property as a whole and a part cannot be allocated to the house alone. Farm owners' expenditures for their dwellings were partial, being limited to outlays for repairs and for insurance; hence, they are not comparable to those of owners in cities where total current expenditures for the family home are usually easy to determine. Other outlays for the owned farm dwelling—taxes, interest, and the like—were considered a farm operating expense (as was the rent paid by the renting family). The occupancy value of the farm owner's home was estimated as a percentage of its current value (the percentage being lower than that for renters), with his direct outlays for repairs and insurance added.

Since expenditures for the farm family home were thus limited (according to the procedures of the study) and since the amounts spent for other housing were so small, money outlays represented a relatively small proportion of the total value of the housing used during the report year. The percentages they constituted among all families and among the two tenure groups in Pennsylvania and Ohio were as follows:

Expenditures for housing as a percentage of total value of housing

Family-income class:	All families	Owners ¹	Renters
\$250-\$499-----	9.1	11.9	1.3
\$500-\$749-----	7.2	9.9	.1
\$750-\$999-----	6.7	9.2	1.3
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	9.0	13.3	.6
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	9.4	13.5	1.7
\$1,500-\$1,749-----	9.7	13.6	1.6
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	9.2	13.3	.4
\$2,000-\$2,499-----	9.1	14.4	.4
\$2,500-\$2,999-----	7.8	10.4	.3
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	11.9	16.0	2.3
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	16.1	19.3	2.9

¹ Percentages are based on unpublished data.

Contrary to what would be found among village or city families, money outlays of renting families were but a small percentage of the total value of their housing—1 percent or less at most income levels. The percentage for all families (both tenure groups combined) was lowered by the presence of the renters; expenditures allocated to housing constituted slightly under one-tenth of the total value of housing at most income levels. These expenditures accounted for only about 3 percent of all money outlays for family living in most income classes (table 1).

TABLE 1.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION AS DISTRIBUTED AMONG GROUPS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): Average 1 value of all consumption, both purchased and farm-furnished, and of food, housing, and household operation, and percentage of value of consumption taken by housing and household operation, by income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Value of consumption				Food				Family home and other housing ⁶				Household operation ⁶				Expenditures for all other goods and services ¹⁰			
	Total ³		Expenditures for family living ⁴		Farm-furnished goods ⁵		Farm-furnished Total		Expenditures ⁷		Farm-furnished home ⁸		Total		Expenditures		Farm-furnished and service ⁹		Expenditures for all other goods and services ¹⁰	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All incomes	Dol. 1,278	Dol. 712	Dol. 566	Dol. 329	Dol. 311	Dol. 365	Dol. 419	Dol. 339	Dol. 140	Dol. 183	Dol. 170	Dol. 182	Dol. 171	Dol. 18.8	Dol. 22	Dol. 1.7	Dol. 218	Dol. 17.1	Dol. 9.5	Dol. 2.1
0-249	927	588	339	323	140	183	170	37	18.3	4.0	133	14.3	119	12.9	96	10.4	23	2.5	315	414
250-499	250	409	238	231	129	182	132	18.1	12	1.6	120	16.5	80	10.9	60	8.2	20	2.7	208	280
500-749	805	418	387	334	231	138	17.1	10.1	1.2	128	15.9	88	15.4	74	9.4	28	3.5	214	290	
750-999	925	489	446	419	266	164	17.5	11	1.1	153	16.4	92	9.8	65	6.9	27	2.9	260	323	
1,000-1,249	1,101	582	519	474	166	308	201	18.2	18	1.6	183	16.6	103	9.3	75	6.8	28	2.5	323	397
1,250-1,499	692	608	517	365	224	178	21	1.7	203	16.1	122	9.7	93	7.4	29	2.3	23	315	414	
1,500-1,749	1,365	764	601	539	189	350	247	18.1	24	1.8	223	16.3	121	8.9	93	6.8	28	2.1	458	502
1,750-1,999	1,464	836	628	544	198	346	284	19.4	27	1.8	257	17.6	134	9.2	109	7.5	25	1.7	502	592
2,000-4,499	617	917	700	600	215	385	320	19.7	30	1.8	290	17.9	148	9.2	123	7.6	25	1.6	642	737
2,500-2,999	1,758	1,040	748	624	233	391	359	20.1	28	1.6	331	18.5	163	9.1	137	7.7	26	1.4	642	737
3,000-3,999	1,888	1,102	736	639	234	405	404	21.4	48	2.5	356	18.9	172	9.1	147	7.8	25	1.3	673	767
4,000-4,999	2,108	1,390	778	700	289	411	416	19.2	67	3.1	349	16.1	188	8.5	167	7.7	18	.8	807	895
5,000-9,999	2,082	1,273	644	809	415	404	415	19.9	38	1.8	377	18.1	218	10.5	190	9.1	28	1.4	805	895

¹ All averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had expenditures or farm-furnished goods of the specified types.

² See Glossary for definition of terms in this table.

³ The sum of columns 3 and 4.

⁴ The sum of columns 6, 10, 16, and 20.

⁵ The sum of columns 7, 12, and 18.

⁶ Percentages are based on the total value of consumption (column 2).

⁷ Expenditures for repairs, replacements, and insurance on family homes, and for lodging away from home while traveling (nonbusiness), on vacation, or at school.

⁸ Column 12 is an estimate of the value of the year's occupancy of the family home. See Methodology and Appraisal, Computation of the Value of Occupancy of the Dwelling, for method of making estimate.

⁹ Includes other nonfood products such as wool, tobacco, and feathers. These were reported by only a small proportion of the families and in small amounts.

¹⁰ Includes expenditures for household furnishings and equipment, clothing, automobile and other transportation, personal care, medical care, recreation, tobacco, reading, formal education, gifts and welfare, selected taxes, and miscellaneous items classed as "other,"

Family Homes

The average value of the year's housing was practically the same as the average value of occupancy of the family home among these farm families as has been shown, and expenditures for all housing, especially at income levels under \$1,750, were very little above expenditures for the family home. The relationships, therefore, between the occupancy value of the family home and the value of all consumption and between expenditures for the family home and for all items of family living were substantially the same as for all housing.

The higher the income, the higher was the average value of occupancy of the family home among the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families except for those with incomes below \$250 (table 2). Income during the report year probably does not represent the usual economic status of many families at the lowest level; the average value of their consumption was six times their average income. The dwelling, moreover, is less likely to be changed than other consumption items as a result of temporary reverses. There was only one renting family in this low-income group. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Data for Low-income Families, for a further discussion of this group.)

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY, SIZE, AND FACILITIES OF FAMILY HOMES (PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): *Percentage of families owning homes, and percentage having expenditures for repairs or insurance; average value of occupancy of family homes per year and per room; average expenditures for repairs and insurance and average expenditures as a percentage of total value of occupancy for all families, owning families, and renting families; average number of rooms; and percentage of homes having specified facilities; by income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families owning homes ²		Average value of occupancy of family homes ³		Expenditures for repairs and insurance						Families having homes with ^{2,6} —		
	Pct. 72	Families having expenditures for repairs or insurancce ²	Total	Per room	All families ²		Owners ³		Renters ⁴				
			Dol. 239	Dol. 28	Dol. 21	Dol. 28	Dol. 2	Pct. 8.8	Pct. 12.2	Pct. 0.8	No. 8.55	Pct. 31	Pct. 23
All incomes.....													
0-249.....	95	86	170	21	37	39	70	21.8	22.0	7.0	8.05	29	14
250-499.....	78	73	131	18	11	14	1	8.4	11.5	.6	7.48	19	13
500-749.....	71	63	138	18	10	14	(*)	7.2	10.0	.1	7.55	18	12
750-999.....	74	70	164	21	11	15	1	6.7	9.1	.6	7.88	17	10
1,000-1,249.....	68	66	200	24	17	25	1	8.5	12.6	.5	8.35	26	16
1,250-1,499.....	68	68	223	26	20	27	4	9.0	12.8	1.6	8.55	35	24
1,500-1,749.....	73	76	247	29	23	30	5	9.3	13.1	1.7	8.66	34	22
1,750-1,999.....	72	71	281	31	24	34	1	8.5	12.5	.3	9.07	38	28
2,000-2,499.....	67	66	318	35	27	40	(*)	8.5	13.6	.1	9.00	41	33
2,500-2,999.....	78	78	356	37	25	32	1	7.0	9.4	.2	9.59	42	42
3,000-3,999.....	70	77	401	40	45	61	8	11.2	15.1	2.0	9.99	48	43
4,000-4,999.....	81	85	406	43	56	66	12	13.8	16.6	2.8	9.38	58	46
5,000-9,999.....	95	89	415	44	38	40	70	9.2	9.8	7.0	9.47	63	74

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class, owners and renters combined.

³ Based on the total number of owning families in each class (table 31, column 11).

⁴ Based on the total number of renting families in each class (table 31, column 20).

⁵ Percentages are based on the total value of occupancy of family homes of all families, owning families or renting families (table 31, column 6, 15, or 22).

⁶ These data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.

⁷ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ \$0.50 or less.

Along with a higher average value of occupancy of the farm dwelling with rising income went a larger average number of rooms. For example, average value of occupancy was \$131 at the income level \$250-\$499 and \$401 at the level \$3,000-\$3,999; average number of rooms, 7.48 and 9.99, respectively. However, it was not size alone that accounted for the advance in occupancy value. The proportion of homes centrally heated and provided with modern plumbing facilities followed, in general, the movement of value of occupancy. Thus the proportion of dwellings equipped with a central furnace was 19 percent at the lower of the two income levels cited above and 48 percent at the upper; the proportion having hot and cold running water in either kitchen or bath, 13 percent and 43 percent, respectively.

Since the money outlays allocated to the family homes—i. e., amounts spent for repairs and replacements and insurance—were primarily those of owners, the percentage of all families in each income class having such expenditures was related to the percentage owning their farms. At the level \$500-\$749, 63 percent of the families (both tenure groups combined) spent for repairs or insurance and 71 percent were owners; at the level \$4,000-\$4,999, comparable percentages were 85 and 81 (table 2).

About one-tenth of all renting families reported expenditures for the family home (table 31). Average outlays for the whole group of renting families were only \$2. Seven percent spent for repairs and replacements and 6 percent for insurance; but since the average outlays of those spending for repairs and replacements were \$28 and of those spending for insurance were only \$7, the expenditures for the former purpose represented over 80 percent of the total spent by all renting families. (Tables 2 and 31 show average expenditures of renters for repairs and insurance combined. Expenditures were too small to warrant publication of the two separate averages.)

The proportion of the value of occupancy of the family home represented by money outlays was clearly very different for the two tenure groups. Thus, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, expenditures accounted for 12.6 percent of the value of the year's occupancy of the family homes of owners, 0.5 percent of that of renters (table 2). The more numerous are renting families in the two tenure groups combined, the lower the proportion that money outlays constitute of the total occupancy value of homes.

Expenditures of Home Owners

It is the expenditures of owners—not those of both tenure groups combined—that indicate what was being spent for upkeep and insurance of family homes in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section during the year of the study. About a third of the owners reported expenditures for repairs during the year. Outlays by all owning families would not be expected since this need does not arise annually. The percentage having this outgo would be expected to increase with income, however, since repairs may be postponed even after the need arises if there is financial pressure. There was no regular progression of this sort in the group, but in the well-represented income classes between \$250 and \$4,000, the percentage spending for this purpose ranged from 19 to 23 at levels below \$1,000 and from 33 to 42 at levels above. The average outlays of those spending ranged from \$34 to \$39 in the three income classes from \$250 to \$1,000 and from

\$50 to \$117 in the seven classes from \$1,000 to \$4,000 (table 3). The practice of the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm owners did not differ markedly from that of home owners in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, 33 percent of the farm owners and 36 percent of those in villages reported expenditures for repairs. The average outlay of those spending was \$52 by the farm group and \$64 by the village.¹

TABLE 3.—DISBURSEMENTS FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS (PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): *Percentage of owners having current expenditures for repairs or insurance and for investments in structural additions to family homes, and average amounts spent, by income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Owning families having specified disbursements for homes ²				Disbursements for homes, based on all owning families ²						Disbursements for homes, based on owning fami- lies having specified disbursements ⁴			
	Current expendi- tures			Investments in struc- tural additions	Current expendi- tures			Investments in struc- tural additions			Current expendi- tures			Investments in struc- tural additions
	Repairs or insurance	Repairs	Insurance		Total ³	Repairs and in- surance	Repairs	Insurance	Repairs and in- surance	Repairs	Repairs	Insurance	Dol.	
All incomes	Pct. 94	Pct. 32	Pct. 92	Pct. 6	Dol. 43	Dol. 28	Dol. 19	Dol. 9	Dol. 15	Dol. 30	Dol. 61	Dol. 10	Dol. 239	
0-249	90	15	80	15	173	39	32	7	134	43	213	9	892	
250-499	91	22	87	4	20	14	8	6	20	15	34	7	153	
500-749	87	19	85	3	22	14	8	6	8	15	39	7	298	
750-999	91	23	90	5	19	15	8	7	4	17	35	8	91	
1,000-1,249	94	33	91	3	32	25	17	8	7	26	52	8	242	
1,250-1,499	94	33	91	5	34	27	18	9	7	29	55	10	137	
1,500-1,749	98	35	97	7	45	30	20	10	15	31	59	10	208	
1,750-1,999	94	33	91	7	50	34	24	10	16	35	71	11	229	
2,000-2,499	96	40	95	7	59	40	29	11	19	41	71	11	273	
2,500-2,999	96	40	95	8	48	32	20	12	16	33	50	12	216	
3,000-3,999	98	42	96	15	117	61	49	12	56	62	117	12	378	
4,000-4,999	100	38	100	10	78	66	51	15	12	66	134	15	129	
5,000-9,999	94	28	94	17	59	40	29	11	19	43	106	11	115	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of owning families in each class.

³ The sum of expenditures for repairs and insurance and the amount of investment in structural additions to family homes.

⁴ Based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class having the specified disbursement. Average expenditures for repairs and insurance are based on the number of families having expenditures for either or both items.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Differentiated from outlays for repairs were those for alterations of the dwelling by structural additions or by major improvements which were not replacements, such as installation of running water or of a central furnace. These alterations were not classified as current expenditures but were considered an investment in the farm property—an increase in assets. Only 6 percent of the Pennsylvania-Ohio owners (all income classes combined) reported such disbursements. So small was the number of families in each income class making alterations and so wide the possible range in amounts spent, that the average outlays of those spending show little or no relation to income. Lowest average disbursements, \$91, at the level \$750-\$999 were less than one-third as great as those at the level below, \$500-\$749 (table 3).

¹ Data for village families given in this section of the report are from U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 432.

Omitting the atypical group with incomes under \$250, the percentage of owners making such improvements ranged from 3 to 5 at income levels under \$1,500 and from 7 to 17 at levels above this line. Average amounts spent by all owners (regardless of whether they made such improvements) generally ranged from \$4 to \$8 in the income classes under \$1,500 and from \$12 to \$56 in those above.

Practically all the farm-owning families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section had expenditures for insurance on the family home during the report year. At income levels under \$1,000, from 80 to 90 percent reported such an outlay; at higher levels, from 91 to 100 percent (table 3). It seems probable that some homes in the lower income classes were uninsured, since the practice of securing only 1 year's coverage and paying premiums annually would be supposed to diminish rather than increase with income.

A decidedly higher percentage of the farm-owning families in this section than of home-owning village families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region spent for insurance during the year. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, nine-tenths of the former owners had such an outlay but only three-fifths of the latter. The outlays of those spending for this purpose averaged \$11 in the villages, however, as compared with \$8 in the farm section, although the average estimated occupancy value of the family home was the same for families in the two groups of communities, \$198. Since fire insurance rates are usually higher for dwellings on farms than for those in villages, it seems probable that the average term of the insurance carried was longer in the villages.

The proportion that outlays for current maintenance—repairs and insurance—constituted of the aggregate estimated value of the dwellings of farm owners was approximately 1 percent at most income levels; the percentage represented by all outlays—current maintenance plus structural additions—was a little higher but exceeded 2 percent at few levels, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	<i>Percentage of estimated value of farm owners' dwellings taken by—</i>	
	<i>Repairs and insurance</i>	<i>Repairs, insur- ance, and struc- tural additions</i>
\$0-\$249	2.5	11.3
\$250-\$499	1.2	2.8
\$500-\$749	1.0	1.6
\$750-\$999	.9	1.1
\$1,000-\$1,249	1.3	1.7
\$1,250-\$1,499	1.3	1.7
\$1,500-\$1,749	1.4	2.0
\$1,750-\$1,999	1.3	1.9
\$2,000-\$2,499	1.4	2.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	.9	1.4
\$3,000-\$3,999	1.6	3.1
\$4,000-\$4,999	1.8	2.1
\$5,000 or over	1.0	1.4

Comparison of Value of Housing of Owners and Renters

Among the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families studied, the average estimated value of renters' dwellings exceeded that of owners' at 7 of the 11 income levels represented by five or more families of each tenure group (table 4). This was consistent with the census returns for

1930 which showed the median value of dwellings on farms operated by owners to be lower than that for renters in Pennsylvania, \$1,792 compared with \$1,982; in Ohio, practically the same, \$1,515 compared with \$1,511.² (Census data are for all income classes combined.)

TABLE 4.—FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS AND RENTERS (PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS):
Percentage of families occupying rented family homes, average value of family homes, average number of rooms in family homes, and percentage of homes having specified facilities, by tenure and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935–36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-in- come class (dollars)	Fami- lies renting homes ²	Average value of family homes ³ ⁴		Average number of rooms in family homes ³ ⁵		Families having homes with ³ ⁶ —											
		Own- ers	Rent- ers	Own- ers	Rent- ers	Central furnace		Hot and cold water		Indoor flush toilet							
						No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.						
All incomes...	No. 2,254	No. 2,247	Dol. 2,358	No. 8.56	No. 8.52	21	5	1,534	6 664	8.15	6 00	30	7 0	15	7 0	15	7 0
0-249	21	5	1,534	6 664	8.15	6 00	30	7 0	15	7 0	15	7 0	15	7 0	15	7 0	
250-499	100	22	1,205	1,447	7.53	7.32	22	9	14	9	14	9	13	13	5	13	5
500-749	209	29	1,396	1,279	7.64	7.32	19	15	12	10	12	10	12	12	12	12	
750-999	304	26	1,660	1,477	7.94	7.71	21	8	12	5	12	5	9	9	4	9	4
1,000-1,249	294	32	1,926	1,861	8.25	8.55	29	19	17	13	17	13	15	15	16	16	
1,250-1,499	312	32	2,044	2,220	8.55	8.53	39	25	28	15	28	15	24	24	17	17	
1,500-1,749	267	27	2,206	2,661	8.55	8.95	34	34	22	22	22	21	21	21	16	16	
1,750-1,999	197	28	2,635	2,793	9.08	9.04	39	35	27	29	27	23	23	20	20	20	
2,000-2,499	254	33	2,821	3,332	9.05	8.89	46	31	40	18	40	18	37	37	16	16	
2,500-2,999	135	22	3,424	3,748	9.69	9.23	47	27	45	33	45	33	41	41	23	23	
3,000-3,999	116	30	3,811	3,497	10.21	9.49	47	51	44	43	44	43	38	38	40	40	
4,000-4,999	26	19	3,691	3,849	8.90	11.40	67	7 20	52	7 20	52	7 20	43	7 20	43	7 20	
5,000-9,999	19	5	4,085	5,000	9.39	6 11.00	61	7 100	72	7 100	72	7 100	72	7 100	72	7 100	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Based on the corresponding number of owners or of renters in each class (table 31).

⁴ See table 9 for data on value of family homes for other analysis units.

⁵ These data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

The higher estimated value of the family homes of renters at the seven income levels in the Pennsylvania—Ohio section was not consistently reflected in a larger average size of their dwellings or in a greater proportion centrally heated or provided with running hot and cold water in kitchen or bath—factors that might be expected to be associated with a greater value. Perhaps the owners tended to occupy the older dwellings and in estimating the value made higher allowances for depreciation of their homes on account of age, thus offsetting the differences in size and facilities. Three-fourths of the owning families were of types 1, 4, 5, and 7—the older family-type groups—as compared with fewer than half of the renting families. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type, for a description of the type groups.)

The average value of occupancy of renters' homes exceeded that of owners' in those income classes where the average current value of the dwellings was the greater, as would be expected. But, in addition, it was equal to or exceeded that of owners in all but one of the income classes where the reverse was true, i. e., where the average value of

² Unpublished data from the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture 1930.

renters' dwellings was smaller than that of owners'. This situation is a consequence of the method of calculation of the value of occupancy of homes which resulted in an overestimate for the renters. The value of occupancy of owners' homes was estimated as 9 percent of the current value of the dwelling plus the actual amount spent during the year for repairs and replacements and for insurance. Upon the assumption that these outlays would average 2 percent of the value of a dwelling, 11 percent (9 plus 2) of the value of the dwelling was computed in estimating occupancy value of rented homes.³

Money outlays that renters might chance to make for upkeep or insurance were also added to the occupancy value thus estimated. But, as has been shown (p. 14), at no income level except the atypical one, under \$250, did owners' outlays for repairs and insurance reach 2 percent. In 10 of the 12 income classes they were under 1.5 percent. Reestimation of the value of occupancy of rented homes, on the assumption that this was the same proportion of the value of the dwelling as that for owners in each income class, would give results as follows:

Family-income class:	Owners	Estimated value of occupancy of family homes	
		Renters	Original estimate
\$250-\$499	\$122	\$160	\$147
\$500-\$749	140	141	128
\$750-\$999	164	164	146
\$1,000-\$1,249	198	206	192
\$1,250-\$1,499	211	248	229
\$1,500-\$1,749	229	298	276
\$1,750-\$1,999	271	308	287
\$2,000-\$2,499	294	367	347
\$2,500-\$2,999	340	413	372
\$3,000-\$3,999	404	393	371
\$4,000-\$4,999	398	435	415

¹ In making this reestimate, a varying percentage was used for each income class, based upon actual expenditures of owners of that class. Expenditures of renters were not included in this reestimate.

With reestimation on this basis, the average value of occupancy of rented homes exceeds that of owned only in those income classes where the average estimated value of the rented dwellings exceeded that of the owned. At those levels, however, where the reverse was true—the average value of rented dwellings was the lower—the effect of the reestimation is to increase the difference between the occupancy value of the homes of the two tenure groups instead of lessening it as was the case in the former situation.

Differences between the two tenure groups with respect to expenditures allocable to the family home have been noted, along with the resulting differences in the proportion of the total occupancy value of their dwellings represented by money outlays (table 2).

³ See Methodology and Appraisal, Comparison of the Value of Housing of Owners and Renters, for a further discussion of this point. The value of occupancy of the farm dwelling was a component of farm family income and therefore had to be computed (as a basis for classifying families by income) before data relating to housing expenditures were tabulated. The estimate of current expenditures as 2 percent of the value of the dwelling was based upon the best data available before this large-scale study was made. After tabulation indicated that 2 percent was too high, it was too late to make a correction since that would have involved recomputing income and retabulating all farm data—an expense not justified by the relatively small correction involved. The average value of occupancy of the family homes of both tenure groups combined was also somewhat overestimated (because of the overestimate for renters) as was the average value of all housing, the proportion it constituted of the value of all consumption, and the proportion of home-occupancy value not represented by money outlay. At no income level, however, in this analysis unit would the change in these figures be appreciable since at no level was the proportion of renters greater than one-third.

Sectional Comparisons

All Housing

In all 13 farm sections surveyed, as in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the housing used during the report year was mainly that provided by the family home. The relative value of the occupancy of the family home and other housing used by members of native-white, nonrelief farm families while at school, traveling, or on vacation may be illustrated by the following figures for the income class \$1,000-\$1,249:

Farm section:	<i>Average value of—</i>	
	<i>All housing</i>	<i>Housing other than family home</i>
New Jersey-----	\$245	(1)
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	201	\$1
Vermont-----	199	1
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	187	1
California-----	183	5
North Dakota-Kansas-----	156	3
Illinois-Iowa-----	133	1
Washington-Oregon-----	124	3
Oregon, part-time farms-----	124	3
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado-----	118	8
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	98	2
Georgia-Mississippi-----	80	1
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties-----	72	1

¹ \$0.50 or less.

The average value of housing other than that provided by the family home was comparatively high in the Plains and Mountain and the Pacific sections but not sufficient in amount to change the ranking of the various sections from what it would have been if only value of occupancy of family homes had been considered.⁴ In every section, the value of occupancy of the family home was over 90 percent of the value of all housing at this income level (table 30).

In most of the farm sections fewer than 10 percent of the families surveyed (all income classes combined) had expenditures for housing other than that furnished by the family home. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section, however, almost one-fourth had such housing; in California, one-fifth; in the Oregon part-time farm counties, one-seventh; in North Dakota and Kansas, about one-eighth; and in Washington and Oregon, one-tenth. In the cattle-range section (South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado) and in California a larger proportion of the families spent for lodging while traveling than in any of the other sections. In the two sections of the Plains and Mountain region, a larger proportion of the families spent for rent at school than in the other sections; in North Dakota and Kansas average outlays for this purpose were six times those for lodging while traveling, but in the cattle-range section the difference between the two outlays was small. In Vermont, also, outlays for rent at school were appre-

⁴ The ranking of the sections based upon average value of housing of native-white nonrelief families of farm operators (excluding sharecroppers) may differ from a ranking based on all farm families in each section. The families excluded from the survey—the foreign-born, Negroes, families on relief, and the like—tended to have lower incomes and therefore probably poorer housing than those included. Since the excluded group constituted a varying proportion of the population in the 13 sections their inclusion would have affected average value of housing more in some sections than in others. Because of the tenure arrangements peculiar to the Southeast, the group of operators (as differentiated from sharecroppers) in that section constitute a smaller proportion of the total number of farm families than in the sections elsewhere. (See Glossary, Farm Operator and Sharecropper.)

ciably larger, 16 times as great as for lodging while traveling. In two of the southeast sections—one in the Carolinas, the other in Georgia and Mississippi—a relatively large proportion of the families with incomes of \$2,000 and over spent for rent at school. In no section, save those in Vermont, California, and the Oregon part-time farm area, did more than 1 percent of the families report the use of a vacation home; in California only was the percentage as high as 3 (table 34).

Outlays for housing other than the family home were a larger proportion of the average expenditures for all housing than of the average total value (money and nonmoney) since, as has been noted, money outlays allocable to the farm dwelling represent only a relatively small share of its total occupancy value. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado counties, expenditures for housing other than for the family home were almost two-fifths of all money outlays for housing; in North Dakota and Kansas, about one-fourth; and in California, about one-fifth. In the two former sections (i. e., those in the Plains and Mountain region) expenditures for the family home were comparatively low.

Family Homes

The average estimated value of the dwellings of operators' families was double or more than double in some sections what it was in others at comparable income levels. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, dwellings of the farm families surveyed in New Jersey had an average value of \$2,218; in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section, \$1,090; in the self-sufficing counties of western North Carolina, \$589 (table 5).

TABLE 5.—*VALUE AND SIZE OF FAMILY HOMES (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): Average value of family homes, average number of rooms, average value of occupancy, and value of occupancy of family homes as a percentage of total value of consumption, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	North Carolina self-sufficing counties	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi
	Average value of family homes ²												
250-499.....	\$1,207	\$1,717	\$1,258	\$1,228	\$985	\$1,073	\$739	\$808	\$2,000	\$930	\$227	\$345	\$305
500-749.....	1,413	1,736	1,362	1,456	991	1,283	692	840	835	1,244	384	456	402
750-999.....	1,367	1,991	1,611	1,653	1,206	1,473	895	1,086	1,033	1,248	438	618	490
1,000-1,249.....	1,809	2,218	1,905	1,784	1,223	1,418	1,090	1,184	1,202	1,495	589	814	641
1,250-1,499.....	2,258	2,334	2,101	2,007	1,350	1,658	1,244	1,429	1,185	1,795	774	944	699
1,500-1,749.....	2,114	2,759	2,329	2,494	1,745	1,583	1,103	1,400	1,610	1,884	743	1,126	952
1,750-1,999.....	2,841	2,564	2,679	2,242	1,858	2,209	1,225	1,552	1,798	2,122	712	1,238	765
2,000-2,499.....	2,774	2,940	2,989	2,569	1,850	2,913	1,193	1,584	1,799	2,130	-----	1,494	963

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*VALUE AND SIZE OF FAMILY HOMES (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): Average value of family homes, average number of rooms, average value of occupancy, and value of occupancy of family homes as a percentage of total value of consumption, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Dakota-Montana-Kansas	Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	North Carolina self-sufficient counties	North Carolina South	North Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi
Average number of rooms in family homes ⁴														
250-499	7.57	7.94	7.48	6.60	5.87	5.65	4.90	5.48	5.50	4.96	4.08	4.06	4.40	
500-749	8.65	7.49	7.55	7.48	6.24	6.05	4.51	5.28	4.70	5.14	4.62	4.32	4.76	
750-999	8.82	7.71	7.88	7.63	6.38	6.34	4.73	5.75	5.18	5.22	4.96	4.82	5.03	
1,000-1,249	9.46	7.49	8.35	7.98	6.69	6.47	5.43	5.95	5.00	5.51	5.30	5.10	5.40	
1,250-1,499	9.81	8.10	8.55	8.06	6.82	6.52	5.53	6.21	4.90	5.55	6.10	5.41	5.62	
1,500-1,749	10.33	8.04	8.66	8.43	7.01	6.35	4.96	6.27	5.22	5.80	5.79	5.49	5.90	
1,750-1,999	10.16	8.32	9.07	8.36	7.44	7.28	5.72	6.60	5.20	5.63	6.12	5.98	5.64	
2,000-2,499	10.41	8.60	9.00	8.92	7.14	7.61	5.60	6.74	5.31	6.04	-----	5.93	5.66	
Average value of occupancy of family homes														
250-499	\$126	\$169	\$131	\$129	\$102	\$111	\$79	\$79	\$197	\$112	\$23	\$39	\$34	
500-749	161	199	138	152	105	133	72	86	124	135	42	52	47	
750-999	150	200	164	172	131	150	98	113	104	139	50	74	57	
1,000-1,249	198	245	200	186	132	153	110	121	121	178	71	96	79	
1,250-1,499	247	240	223	211	145	169	135	145	122	210	84	111	90	
1,500-1,749	232	299	247	258	193	166	121	155	165	216	84	137	110	
1,750-1,999	297	273	281	259	201	233	150	162	194	241	103	160	104	
2,000-2,499	310	318	318	284	202	289	122	171	189	255	-----	216	122	
Value of occupancy of family homes as a percentage of total value of consumption ⁵														
250-499	18.2	16.6	17.9	16.7	12.8	11.9	8.2	13.1	34.9	11.4	5.2	7.5	7.4	
500-749	18.7	18.2	17.1	17.7	12.2	12.9	7.6	11.5	12.4	14.0	6.4	7.3	7.2	
750-999	15.9	16.5	17.5	17.4	13.0	12.9	9.2	12.2	10.8	12.3	5.7	8.4	6.6	
1,000-1,249	18.3	17.3	18.2	16.1	11.4	12.4	9.7	11.5	10.8	13.9	6.9	8.6	7.4	
1,250-1,499	18.8	16.9	17.7	16.5	12.0	12.6	10.1	12.2	9.6	14.2	6.8	8.5	7.3	
1,500-1,749	16.1	16.5	18.1	18.1	13.8	11.8	9.3	11.1	11.4	14.3	6.2	9.4	8.2	
1,750-1,999	18.7	16.5	19.2	16.5	13.8	14.5	9.8	11.4	11.9	14.2	6.5	9.6	7.5	
2,000-2,499	17.3	16.8	19.7	17.0	12.8	15.2	7.9	11.0	10.4	13.6	-----	11.4	7.3	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 31).

² Data on value of family homes are from unpublished tables and are not to be found in the appendix.

³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ For data for all income classes see the report Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.

⁵ Percentages are based on the total value of consumption in each class. For Pennsylvania-Ohio this is shown in table 1. For other analysis units see the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Farm Series, Misc. Pub. 465.

Since the value of occupancy of homes of both owners and renters was a fixed percentage of the value of the dwelling, with expenditures for repairs and insurance added, the value of occupancy tended to vary with value of dwelling. Sections in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Vermont, and Michigan and Wisconsin ranked relatively high and the Southeast sections ranked low in both respects at most

income levels. Among the northern sections, the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado counties ranked lowest.⁵

Differences among the sections with respect to the average value of the dwelling and the average value of the year's occupancy corresponded in general with differences in modes of construction, in the number of rooms, and in the character of the facilities. The farm homes of the Southeast ranked low in the average number of rooms and in the proportion having electric lights and modern plumbing. Central heating was infrequently found due to climatic conditions. The Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania-Ohio, and Michigan-Wisconsin sections, on the other hand, ranked high in the average size of the family dwelling and in the proportion centrally heated. The California farm homes, although relatively small and generally without central heat, more frequently than those in any other section had electric lights and running hot and cold water in kitchen or bath. (See table 5 for average number of rooms; data showing proportion of dwellings having central furnace and various other facilities are given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 399.)

The wide variation among certain sections, income class by income class, in the occupancy value of the family home is reflected in variations in the proportion this occupancy value constituted of the value of all consumption. Vermont, Pennsylvania-Ohio, Michigan-Wisconsin, and New Jersey ranked high in this respect; in these four sections the occupancy value of the family home was from 16 to 19 percent of the value of consumption at most income levels. The sections of the Southeast and of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado ranked low, with the occupancy value generally less than one-tenth of the value of all consumption (table 5).

⁵ It has been noted that the value of occupancy of rented homes was somewhat overestimated as compared with that of owned homes due to the method of computation used in this study. (See p. 16 and Methodology and Appraisal, Comparison of the Value of Housing of Owners and Renters.) The effect of this overestimation upon the average value of occupancy of the homes of both tenure groups combined, as shown in table 5, would tend of course to be greatest, proportionally, in those sections where the proportion of renters was greatest and where the expenditures of owners fell the farthest below the anticipated 2 percent of the value of their dwellings. Changes in the occupancy value of all homes that would result if value of renters' homes were estimated on the assumption that it was the same percentage of the value of the dwelling as that for owners of the same income level and section may be illustrated by a recalculation for the class \$1,000-\$1,249 which follows:

Farm section:	Percentage of families renting	Reestimated average value of occupancy of all dwellings ¹	Amount by which origi- nal estimate exceeds re- estimate ²
Vermont	12	\$197	\$1
New Jersey	8	245	0
Pennsylvania-Ohio	32	196	4
Michigan-Wisconsin	42	179	7
Illinois-Iowa	65	125	7
North Dakota-Kansas	42	148	5
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	23	105	5
Washington-Oregon	15	120	1
Oregon, part-time farms	28	118	3
California	15	173	5
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties	12	72	-1
North Carolina-South Carolina	33	95	1
Georgia-Mississippi	44	80	-1

¹ Excludes renters' actual expenditures for repairs and insurance.

² In only two instances, in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina and in Georgia-Mississippi, were the reestimates greater than the original estimates. There, owners' expenditures for repairs and insurance exceeded the estimated 2 percent (being 2.17 and 2.47 percent, respectively). A minus sign indicates that the reestimate was greater.

The changes made by the reestimate were comparatively small; the difference between the original estimate and the reestimate was as much as \$7 in only two sections. The reestimate, therefore, did not appreciably change the difference from one section to another.

The fact that in California and in the Southeast the value of occupancy was estimated at 10 percent of the value of owned dwellings and 12 percent of rented (with outlays for upkeep and insurance added) instead of 9 and 11 percent, respectively, as in the other sections, did not cause their ranking on the basis of value of occupancy to differ from that on the basis of dwelling.

Expenditures for Repairs and Insurance

Money outlays for repairs and insurance for family homes (all-family averages) were low in some sections as compared with others, at comparable income levels, in part because the proportion of renters was much higher. Expenditures for upkeep and insurance on rented homes were included in the averages only when made by the renters, and outlays by them were infrequent. In the Illinois-Iowa section, for example, where three-fifths of the families were renters, average outlays for upkeep and insurance by both tenure groups combined were lower, income class by income class, than in the three other sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region—the New Jersey, Pennsylvania-Ohio, and Michigan-Wisconsin sections. When expenditures of owners only are considered, the Illinois-Iowa section was less consistently in fourth place (table 6).

For a representative picture of the average expenditures for repairs and insurance on family homes in the various sections, the average outlays for owner-occupied dwellings must be examined. Expenditures for these purposes by the nonresident owners of rented farms may have been somewhat lower than those of owners living on their farms, but differences probably were not large.

Many factors affect the owner's expenditures for upkeep and insurance on the family home—the size, character, and age of the dwellings, its rate of physical depreciation, and, in addition, the fact that repairs and replacements are not regularly recurring expenses and may be postponed or kept at a minimum, even after the need arises, if there is unusual financial pressure. Disbursements other than current expenditures—i. e., those for structural additions—must also be considered in connection with those for repairs. It would be difficult in some cases to distinguish between these two classes of disbursements, and enumerators may not always have consistently done so. In some cases structural additions take the place of repairs; in others, both are a part of the home-improvement program. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Data Relating to Housing, Problems of Schedule Entry.)

In no section did more than 45 percent of the whole group of owning families have outlays for repairs (including replacements) during the report years; in none did more than 18 percent spend for structural additions to their homes. Vermont ranked highest, income class by income class, in the percentage of owners spending for repairs. The Michigan-Wisconsin, Pennsylvania-Ohio, and New Jersey sections, also in the North and East, ranked well above those in the Southeast and the Pacific regions. The Southeast generally ranked low. Ranked on the basis of proportion of owning families making structural additions, the Oregon part-time farming section usually was high; the Illinois-Iowa, North Dakota-Kansas, and Pennsylvania-Ohio sections tended to rank low (tables 7 and 32).

TABLE 6.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES ON ALL FARMS AND ON OWNED FARMS (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Average expenditures for repairs and insurance on family homes of all families and of owning families, and percentage of families owning homes, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	North Carolina self-sufficient counties	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi
	Average ² expenditures for repairs and insurance on family homes, based on all families												
250-499.....	\$13	\$10	\$11	\$8	\$4	\$8	\$10	\$4	³ \$7	\$17	(⁴)	\$2	\$1
500-749.....	31	31	10	11	6	9	7	9	41	13	\$3	3	4
750-999.....	24	16	11	12	9	6	13	13	8	13	5	8	4
1,000-1,249.....	31	43	17	13	7	15	7	12	10	27	11	10	10
1,250-1,499.....	36	20	20	16	6	6	19	13	11	28	5	13	16
1,500-1,749.....	38	40	23	19	15	10	21	27	16	26	9	21	8
1,750-1,999.....	39	30	24	49	13	21	37	18	31	29	32	32	23
2,000-2,499.....	55	33	27	48	14	23	12	26	24	37	-----	63	21
Percentage ² of families owning homes													
250-499.....	86	81	78	62	45	62	77	79	³ 50	90	82	50	42
500-749.....	89	68	71	61	36	53	83	87	47	89	81	56	49
750-999.....	87	84	74	64	41	51	79	85	82	90	87	61	50
1,000-1,249.....	88	92	68	58	35	58	77	85	72	85	88	67	56
1,250-1,499.....	85	79	68	64	31	56	82	88	79	90	94	75	64
1,500-1,749.....	92	76	73	70	38	55	87	92	84	92	97	79	65
1,750-1,999.....	98	72	72	81	36	64	84	81	95	99	100	80	58
2,000-2,499.....	91	77	67	89	40	85	88	88	89	89	-----	84	66
Average ⁵ expenditures for repairs and insurance on family homes, based on owning families													
250-499.....	\$15	\$13	\$14	\$12	\$6	\$12	\$10	\$5	³ \$14	\$19	(⁴)	\$4	\$3
500-749.....	34	34	14	18	9	13	9	9	87	12	\$4	5	9
750-999.....	27	11	15	18	19	11	16	14	10	13	6	11	6
1,000-1,249.....	34	47	25	21	16	22	7	14	13	26	13	15	17
1,250-1,499.....	42	25	27	24	15	9	23	14	14	31	4	16	21
1,500-1,749.....	41	52	30	25	36	17	23	29	17	29	9	26	12
1,750-1,999.....	40	41	34	58	31	30	44	21	32	30	32	39	40
2,000-2,499.....	59	42	40	52	26	27	12	28	26	37	-----	74	30

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 31, column 2).

³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ \$0.50 or less.

⁵ Based on the total number of owning families in each class (table 31, column 11).

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

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TABLE 7.—REPAIRS AND STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS TO HOMES ON OWNED FARMS (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Percentage of owning families spending for repairs, and average disbursements for repairs and for structural additions to family homes, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	North Carolina self-sufficing counties	North Carolina—South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi
Percentage ² of owners having expenditures for repairs													
250-499-----	33	21	22	24	19	20	22	12	³ 100	26	3	13	9
500-749-----	37	36	19	31	19	16	15	23	38	24	15	8	14
750-999-----	39	22	23	20	16	20	23	20	19	17	16	15	15
1,000-1,249-----	53	31	33	39	28	32	16	17	17	20	17	18	23
1,250-1,499-----	41	33	33	31	25	20	38	16	16	21	20	23	17
1,500-1,749-----	56	33	35	40	43	21	30	34	31	26	21	24	18
1,750-1,999-----	40	33	33	42	50	28	29	19	38	29	31	24	31
2,000-2,499-----	58	35	40	51	29	11	26	23	31	28	-----	34	15
Average ² expenditures for repairs, based on all owning families													
250-499-----	\$7	\$3	\$8	\$4	\$4	\$6	\$5	\$2	³ \$14	\$13	(4)	\$2	\$3
500-749-----	22	27	8	10	6	6	5	5	76	5	\$4	4	7
750-999-----	16	4	8	9	12	5	9	9	7	5	5	8	4
1,000-1,249-----	23	33	17	11	8	9	3	6	6	18	12	11	15
1,250-1,499-----	26	14	18	13	6	3	13	8	6	23	3	12	16
1,500-1,749-----	25	34	20	16	28	4	8	21	10	19	9	19	5
1,750-1,999-----	23	23	24	47	20	11	34	14	24	24	31	32	34
2,000-2,499-----	40	30	29	39	16	2	6	18	18	25	-----	64	26
Average ⁵ expenditures for repairs, based on owning families having expenditures													
250-499-----	\$21	\$15	\$34	\$17	\$20	\$28	\$24	\$13	³ \$14	\$48	³ \$1	\$15	\$27
500-749-----	59	76	39	32	32	33	30	23	201	20	24	50	50
750-999-----	41	19	35	43	71	27	37	45	34	30	31	54	23
1,000-1,249-----	43	105	52	28	28	29	19	33	37	88	69	59	53
1,250-1,499-----	62	41	55	40	26	17	33	49	40	108	14	50	96
1,500-1,749-----	45	103	59	40	64	18	25	64	33	71	42	78	28
1,750-1,999-----	58	69	71	114	40	40	118	73	63	80	98	134	109
2,000-2,499-----	69	84	71	76	55	22	24	66	59	91	-----	188	172
Average ² disbursements for structural additions to family homes, based on all owning families													
250-499-----	\$2	\$1	\$6	\$0	\$3	\$5	\$15	\$3	³ \$0	\$2	\$4	\$11	\$7
500-749-----	7	18	8	10	1	6	4	13	125	13	5	4	5
750-999-----	12	9	4	4	3	3	3	21	3	22	3	12	11
1,000-1,249-----	16	13	7	9	3	3	10	27	43	7	10	6	10
1,250-1,499-----	23	4	7	16	1	2	12	24	51	93	60	15	35
1,500-1,749-----	5	18	15	11	2	25	10	10	42	13	19	16	36
1,750-1,999-----	12	12	16	31	2	20	25	57	26	36	65	57	4
2,000-2,499-----	36	53	19	48	48	29	67	35	111	31	-----	41	25

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of owning families in each class, regardless of whether they had any disbursements for repairs or structural additions. For number of owners spending for repairs see table 31; for percentage making structural additions to family homes see table 32.

³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ \$0.50 or less.

⁵ Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class having expenditures for repairs.

In average amount spent for repairs (averages based on all owners), Vermont owners held first or second place at most income levels. The Pennsylvania-Ohio and New Jersey sections were generally in the upper ranks while the two sections in the Plains and Mountain region and the two in the Pacific Northwest were relatively low. Low also were the two sections in the Carolinas, especially at levels below \$1,500. In the higher income classes in the Southeast the average expenditures of those spending for repairs were such as to make the average outlays for all families relatively high. (Income levels above \$2,500 are not presented in table 7 because the number of owning families in some sections was too small to warrant comparisons. Data are available, however, in table 31.)

When disbursements for structural additions and for repairs were added together, the Oregon part-time farming section outranked the other sections; Vermont still ranked high, though not so high relatively as when ranked on the basis of repairs only. The two sections of the Plains and Mountain region and the one in Illinois and Iowa tended to rank below the others; rankings on the basis of disbursements of the two types, separately, were also comparatively low in these three units. The two former units were in the large area affected by the drought and the dust storms of 1935-36. It is probable, therefore, that owners were keeping home repairs and improvements to a minimum during this period, making only such outlays as could not well be postponed. Differences between some sections were smaller on the basis of disbursements of the two types combined than on the basis of repairs only; differences between others, greater.

Disbursements of owners for repairs, for structural additions, and for both combined were a varying proportion of the total estimated value of owned dwellings among the 13 sections, as is illustrated by the following figures for the income level \$1,000-\$1,249:

Farm section:	Percentage of aggregate estimated value of owners' dwellings accounted for by owners' disbursements for—		
	Repairs and structural additions	Repairs	Structural additions
Vermont	2.2	1.3	0.9
New Jersey	2.1	1.5	.6
Pennsylvania-Ohio	1.3	.9	.4
Michigan-Wisconsin	1.1	.6	.5
Illinois-Iowa	.8	.6	.2
North Dakota-Kansas	.8	.6	.2
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	1.2	.3	.9
Washington-Oregon	2.7	.5	2.2
Oregon, part-time farms	3.6	.4	3.2
California	1.5	1.1	.4
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties	3.7	2.0	1.7
North Carolina-South Carolina	2.0	1.3	.7
Georgia-Mississippi	3.7	2.2	1.5

Expenditures for repairs were the highest percentage of the estimated value of dwellings in the Southeast sections, in Vermont, and in California. They were more than 1 percent in 6 of the 7 well-represented income classes within the range \$500-\$2,499 in North and South Carolina and in Vermont; in 5, in Georgia and Mississippi; and in 4, in California. In the North Dakota-Kansas and the Pennsylvania-Ohio sections they did not exceed 1 percent in any of

these 7 income classes; and they were more than 1 percent in only 1 or 2 of the 7 classes in each of the other sections except New Jersey, where they exceeded 1 percent at 3 levels. In the self-sufficing counties of western North Carolina, they exceeded 1 percent at 4 of the 6 levels represented. (Data were not tabulated for income classes above \$2,000 because of the small number of cases.)

Disbursements for structural additions were a higher percentage of the estimated value of the owned dwellings in the Southeast and the Pacific sections than elsewhere. In the two sections of the Pacific Northwest, structural additions exceeded 1.5 and even 2 percent of the value of the dwellings at more income levels than elsewhere. When disbursements for additions and for repairs were added together, they exceeded 2 percent of the aggregate value of owned family dwellings at all of the seven income levels within the range \$500-\$2,499 in the Georgia-Mississippi section; at six out of the seven income levels in the two sections of the Pacific Northwest; at five in the section in the Carolinas; and at four in California. At none of these income levels were such outlays more than 2 percent of the value of the owned dwellings in the North Dakota-Kansas and the Pennsylvania-Ohio sections. In Vermont and New Jersey, they exceeded 2 percent at three of the seven income levels; but they were this high at only one or two levels in the other northern sections—Michigan and Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, and South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. In the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina they exceeded 2 percent at five of the six levels in the range \$500-\$1,999.

Insurance was another outlay allocated to the family home. The percentage of owners reporting such expenditures during the report year varied greatly among the sections, ranging, for example, from 5 percent in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina to 98 percent in Vermont at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249. The proportion was highest in Vermont at most income levels with the Pennsylvania-Ohio, Michigan-Wisconsin, and Washington-Oregon sections also in upper ranks. The Southeast sections generally held the lowest ranks (table 8).

Intersectional differences in the percentage of owning families at comparable income levels spending for insurance during a given year may reflect differences in the proportion of homes covered by insurance or differences in the term for which premiums were paid—annually or at less frequent intervals. Except in Vermont and the Pennsylvania-Ohio section where close to 90 percent or more of the owning families even in the lower income classes spent for insurance, the percentage making such outlays tended to increase from the lower to the higher levels. This suggests that a considerable proportion of the homes of the lower income families were uninsured since larger premium payments, longer terms, and therefore a smaller percentage paying during the year would be expected in the more well-to-do groups. At levels below \$1,500 in the Georgia-Mississippi section and below \$2,000 in the self-sufficing counties and in the cotton and tobacco section in the Carolinas, fewer than one-third of the owners reported outlays for insurance, indicating the likelihood of many uninsured homes. Certainly this must have been the case among the self-sufficing families studied in North Carolina, only 4 percent of which (all income classes combined) paid insurance premiums.

TABLE 8.—INSURANCE ON FAMILY HOMES ON OWNED FARMS (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): Percentage of owning families having expenditures for insurance on family homes, and average amounts spent, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Owners having expenditures for insurance on family home ²				Average ³ expenditures for insurance, based on all owning families				Average ³ expenditures for insurance, based on owning families spending				
	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$2,000-\$2,499	
Vermont.....	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
New Jersey.....	95	98	96	100	12	11	16	19	13	12	17	19	
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	43	54	72	69	7	14	18	12	16	26	25	17	
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	85	91	97	95	6	8	10	11	7	8	10	11	
Illinois-Iowa.....	73	73	73	78	8	10	9	13	11	13	13	17	
North Dakota-Kansas.....	42	47	56	56	3	8	10	8	8	18	15	18	
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	32	42	44	54	7	13	13	25	22	29	30	45	
Washington-Oregon.....	13	30	55	35	4	4	15	6	32	14	28	17	
Oregon—part-time.....	51	71	78	84	4	8	10	8	8	11	10	11	
California.....	62	61	54	61	11	7	7	8	18	11	13	14	
N. C. self-sufficing counties.....	35	40	48	48	7	8	10	12	20	20	20	24	
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	1	5	3	-----	(8)	1	(8)	-----	6	8	13	6	10
Georgia-Mississippi.....	7	23	29	34	1	4	7	10	11	19	24	30	
	12	16	35	19	2	2	7	4	16	15	20	23	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of owning families in each class (table 31), regardless of whether they had expenditures for insurance.

³ Based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class that had expenditures for insurance (table 31).

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ \$0.50 or less.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The average amount spent for insurance by those paying premiums during the report year (which, with the percentage of the group spending, determines the average for all families for each income class in each section) is, itself, the product of three variables: Value of the dwelling, the insurance rate, and the period for which payment is made. In any section, one factor making for relatively high expenditures may have been counteracted by another. In the North and South Carolina section, for example, the average value of owned farm dwellings was low compared with sections of the North and West, but fire insurance rates were relatively high, due perhaps to the type of construction of the dwellings and modes of heating and lighting.⁶ In Vermont the average value of owners' homes was higher than in the Southeast; fire insurance rates were higher than in North Carolina but lower than in South Carolina. (The relatively high rates in Vermont, compared with other sections of the North and West, may be due in part to the practice of connecting the house with the farm buildings.) But annual payments, which are smaller than those for a 2- or 3-year period, were evidently the rule in Vermont and tended to counteract the other two factors. Average insurance outlays of premium-paying Vermont farm owners were lower than those of owners in the North and South Carolina section (table 8).

⁶ Valgren, V. N. Problems and Trends in Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance. Farm Credit Admin. Bul. No. 23. 1938.

The two sections in the Plains and Mountain region and those in California and New Jersey generally ranked above the others with respect to average outlays of premium-paying farm owners—the Pennsylvania-Ohio section and the two in the Pacific Northwest, below. Homes of the California owners were of appreciably higher value than those of the owners in the two other Pacific units—the Oregon part-time and the Washington-Oregon sections; average value was \$1,607, \$1,345, and \$1,229, respectively, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249. Relatively fewer of the California owners spent for insurance during the report year, suggesting that more, proportionally, paid for coverage for a period exceeding 1 year. Thus, at the income level cited above, 40 percent of the California owning families spent for insurance, 71 percent of those in the Washington-Oregon section, and 61 percent of the part-time farm group. Average outlays of the spending families were \$20 in the first-named section and \$11 in the second and third. Only in the North Dakota-Kansas section were the average expenditures for insurance (all owners, all income classes combined) greater than the average expenditures for repairs.

When the various sections are ranked, income class by income class, according to the average outlays for insurance by all owning families, their ranking approximates that based on the value of their dwellings. Of the 13 sections, those in Vermont, New Jersey, and Michigan and Wisconsin ranked high; the sections in the Southeast and the Pacific Northwest, and the South Dakota-Colorado-Montana counties tended to be low. The Pennsylvania-Ohio section ranked somewhat higher on the basis of value of dwellings than on the basis of insurance outlays.

In all sections some farm-renting families spent for repairs or insurance upon the dwellings they occupied. In Vermont, where the proportion was greatest, almost one-third of the renters reported some outlay and in New Jersey and California, about one-fifth. Few spent for both repairs and insurance; the majority for one or the other. In all sections except Washington and Oregon more spent for repairs than for insurance. In all sections average outlays for repairs were close to three-fourths or more of average total expenditures on the family home. (Because of the small number of renting families spending for repairs or insurance in most sections, data are published only for their total outlays, not for repairs and insurance separately. See table 31.)

The average amounts spent by renting families were so low, or their numbers relative to owners were so small, that in no section were the outlays of renters an appreciable part of the average outlays of both tenure groups combined. In California where the average expenditures of renters were greatest, \$20, only 8 percent of the families surveyed rented their farms and the average for all families was changed by virtue of their outlays from \$32 (as it would have been if only owning families had spent) to \$34. In the Illinois-Iowa section, 60 percent of the families were renters, but their average expenditures were only \$2. Inclusion of their outlays changed the average for all families from \$8 (as it would have been if only owners' outlays had made up the aggregate amount) to \$10 (tables 30 and 31).

Comparison of Value of Housing of Owners and Renters

The relation between the value of occupancy of owned and of rented family homes, income class by income class, in the various sections reflects primarily the relation between the average value of the dwellings occupied by the two tenure groups. It would be anticipated that the value of a house on an owned farm would be greater than on a rented. The owner, living in his home, would be more willing to spend for repairs and for modernization than would the absentee landlord. But other factors may work toward an opposite situation. The better land may have been in cultivation considerably longer than the poorer and the dwellings on the former tracts, therefore, may be appreciably older; yet the better land is more likely to be owner-occupied. The owner who is paying on a mortgage may be unable to finance modernization and thus have no better home than the renter. While there were marked differences among the sections with respect to the comparative values of owned and rented homes, the average value of the former tended to be the greater in the majority of the sections (table 9).

In the two sections studied in the Pacific Northwest, in North Dakota and Kansas, and in the Southeast (except in the self-sufficing counties), the average value of the owners' homes exceeded that of renters' at every income level represented by 3 or more families in each tenure group. In six of the eight other sections, the average value of owners' homes exceeded that of renters' at most, but not all, levels. In Pennsylvania and Ohio and in Vermont, on the other hand, the value of the owner-occupied and of the renter-occupied dwellings showed little difference. In the former section the average value of the renters' homes exceeded that of owners' at 7 of the 11 income levels represented by more than 3 families in each tenure group, and the average value of all rented homes was about 5 percent above that of all owned (see p. 14). In Vermont the value of the rented homes exceeded that of the owned at five of the seven income levels represented by 3 or more families and the average value of all the owned homes was about 2 percent above that of the rented. The greatest relative difference between the value of the dwellings occupied by the two tenure groups of the same income was found in the three sections—California, North Dakota-Kansas, and Georgia-Mississippi.

The greater average value of the owned homes generally reflected greater size, more space for family living. In the two sections of the Southeast for which data on number of rooms by tenure are available—the North Carolina-South Carolina and the Georgia-Mississippi sections—the average number of rooms was consistently greater in owned than in rented homes of families with comparable incomes (table 10).

The Michigan-Wisconsin and the North Dakota-Kansas sections resembled the two in the Southeast with respect to the greater number of rooms in the owned dwellings, though differences between the two tenure groups were somewhat less consistent than in the latter region. In the two other sections for which data are available—the Pennsylvania-Ohio and the Illinois-Iowa sections—the average size of homes of the two tenure groups was more similar. In the former of these two sections, average value of dwellings of renters exceeded that of owners at several income levels, as has been seen.

In the latter, the average value of owned homes was somewhat greater but factors other than number of rooms doubtless helped to determine value. In that section there has been a growth of tenancy and some of the older, larger dwellings may have passed into the hands of renters.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF FAMILY HOMES ON OWNED AND RENTED FARMS (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Average value of family homes, and average value of occupancy of family homes, by tenure for selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	North Carolina self-sufficing counties	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi
	Average value of family homes of owners ^{2 3}												
250-499.....	\$1,179	\$1,821	\$1,205	\$1,167	\$1,091	\$1,235	\$820	\$847	\$3,000	\$936	\$231	\$420	\$397
500-749.....	1,416	1,718	1,396	1,591	965	1,600	693	894	982	1,314	408	504	491
750-999.....	1,413	2,111	1,660	1,724	1,292	1,767	855	1,123	1,090	1,311	440	689	579
1,000-1,249.....	1,792	2,272	1,926	1,993	1,384	1,569	1,083	1,229	1,345	1,607	593	879	687
1,250-1,499.....	2,290	2,315	2,044	2,036	1,585	1,760	1,250	1,442	1,201	1,845	764	1,003	805
1,500-1,749.....	2,109	2,957	2,206	2,494	1,827	1,608	1,228	1,414	1,653	1,938	731	1,200	957
1,750-1,999.....	2,791	2,709	2,635	2,267	2,161	2,414	1,337	1,664	1,836	2,144	712	1,291	945
2,000-2,499.....	2,752	2,991	2,821	2,583	1,948	3,198	1,215	1,664	1,838	2,129	-----	1,558	1,064
Average value of family homes of renters ^{2 5}													
250-499.....	\$1,375	\$1,286	\$1,447	\$1,324	\$896	\$812	\$496	\$662	\$1,000	\$877	\$207	\$270	\$239
500-749.....	1,389	1,776	1,279	1,241	1,005	925	686	464	705	574	280	397	316
750-999.....	1,050	1,375	1,477	1,528	1,145	1,169	931	871	775	681	423	510	394
1,000-1,249.....	1,936	1,617	1,861	1,497	1,138	1,208	1,110	925	778	845	519	682	581
1,250-1,499.....	2,591	2,409	2,220	1,956	1,242	1,527	1,214	1,334	1,123	1,330	925	768	514
1,500-1,749.....	2,175	2,133	2,661	2,494	1,695	1,552	267	1,238	1,384	1,245	1,200	545	943
1,750-1,999.....	5,000	2,179	2,793	2,135	1,670	1,842	755	1,100	4,000	4,500	-----	1,023	520
2,000-2,499.....	3,000	2,764	3,332	2,450	1,786	1,320	1,018	979	1,483	2,133	-----	1,148	761
Average value of occupancy of family homes of owners ³													
250-499.....	\$121	\$177	\$122	\$117	\$104	\$123	\$84	\$81	\$284	\$113	\$23	\$46	\$43
500-749.....	161	189	140	161	96	157	71	89	175	143	45	55	58
750-999.....	154	201	164	173	135	170	96	115	108	144	50	80	64
1,000-1,249.....	195	251	198	200	141	163	105	125	134	187	73	103	86
1,250-1,499.....	240	233	211	207	158	167	135	144	122	216	80	116	101
1,500-1,749.....	231	318	229	249	200	162	134	156	166	223	82	146	108
1,750-1,999.....	291	285	271	262	225	247	164	171	197	244	103	168	134
2,000-2,499.....	307	311	294	284	201	315	121	178	191	250	-----	230	136
Average value of occupancy of family homes of renters ⁵													
250-499.....	\$151	\$141	\$160	\$147	\$101	\$93	\$64	\$73	\$110	\$105	\$25	\$32	\$28
500-749.....	153	220	141	137	113	105	76	51	78	90	34	48	38
750-999.....	119	192	164	168	128	131	102	100	86	93	51	65	49
1,000-1,249.....	217	178	206	167	127	139	128	104	87	137	62	83	71
1,250-1,499.....	291	267	248	217	139	170	135	150	124	160	120	95	70
1,500-1,749.....	249	236	298	277	189	172	37	136	159	152	144	101	114
1,750-1,999.....	560	242	308	243	186	207	83	132	115	60	-----	123	63
2,000-2,499.....	335	307	367	285	202	145	119	120	168	292	-----	140	94

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Data on value of family homes are from unpublished tables and are not to be found in the appendix.

³ Averages are based on the total number of owning families in each class (table 31, column 11).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Averages are based on the total number of renting families in each class (table 31, column 20).

TABLE 10.—SIZE OF FAMILY HOMES ON OWNED AND RENTED FARMS (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Average¹ number of rooms in family homes, by tenure for selected income classes, 6 farm-operator analysis units in 12 States,² 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Pennsylvania-Ohio		Michigan-Wisconsin		Illinois-Iowa		North Dakota-Kansas		North Carolina-South Carolina		Georgia-Mississippi	
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters
250-499.....	7.53	7.32	6.45	6.85	6.15	5.64	5.71	5.56	4.28	3.84	4.83	4.10
500-749.....	7.64	7.32	7.71	7.11	6.14	6.29	6.07	6.08	4.40	4.22	5.09	4.44
750-999.....	7.94	7.71	7.71	7.49	6.39	6.38	6.43	6.26	4.94	4.64	5.31	4.75
1,000-1,249.....	8.25	8.55	8.14	7.76	6.63	6.72	6.52	6.41	5.24	4.83	5.89	4.77
1,250-1,499.....	8.55	8.53	8.19	7.84	6.84	6.81	6.36	6.72	5.52	5.08	5.85	5.22
1,500-1,749.....	8.55	8.95	8.49	8.26	6.98	7.02	6.18	6.57	5.62	5.00	6.32	5.14
1,750-1,999.....	9.08	9.04	8.26	8.80	7.38	7.47	7.48	6.93	6.00	5.88	6.04	5.10
2,000-2,499.....	9.05	8.89	8.95	8.70	7.02	7.23	7.78	6.60	5.95	5.81	6.11	4.78

¹ Averages are based on the total number of owning or of renting families in each class (table 31, column 11 or 20).

² See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Tabulations of similar data by tenure are not available for other analysis units. See table 4 for other income classes for Pennsylvania-Ohio.

As would be expected from the figures for the average value of the dwellings of the two tenure groups, the average value of the year's occupancy tended to be greater for owning than for renting families in all of the sections except those in Vermont and in Pennsylvania and Ohio. (For a detailed discussion of the situation in the latter section, see pp. 14-16.) Differences between the two tenure groups were somewhat overestimated in some instances because of the procedures followed in estimating value of occupancy; but in others, differences were underestimated.

⁷ The overestimation of the value of occupancy of rented homes as compared with owned, due to the difference in the method of calculating the value of occupancy of the two groups, has been discussed previously. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Comparison of the Value of Housing of Owners and Renters; see also footnote 5, p. 20, for data as to extent of overestimate.) Although the value of occupancy of rented homes tended to be overestimated in most sections at most income levels, the difference between this average and that for the owned homes was overestimated only at those income levels in those sections where the average value of the rented dwellings exceeded that of the owned (assuming owners' outlays were less than 2 percent). If the average value of the rented dwellings was below that of the owned the difference was underestimated.

In the Pennsylvania-Ohio section, for example, at the income level \$750-\$999 the average value of owners' dwellings exceeded that of renters'. Average value of occupancy, as first estimated, was the same for the two tenure groups, \$164; but when the occupancy value for renters was reestimated it was \$18 less than that for owners, as is shown below:

Item:	Family-income class	
	\$750-\$999	\$1,500-\$1,749
Estimated average value of dwellings:		
Owned.....	\$1,660	\$2,206
Rented.....	1,477	2,661
Estimated average value of occupancy of dwellings:		
Owned.....	164	229
Rented (original estimate ¹).....	164	298
Rented (reestimate ²).....	146	276
Difference between occupancy value on owned and rented farms based on ³ :		
Original estimate for renters.....	0	-69
Reestimate for renters.....	18	-47

¹ 11 (9 plus 2) percent of the value of the dwelling, plus any actual expenditures for repairs and insurance.

² 9 percent of the value of the dwelling, plus percentage that owners' actual expenditures for repairs and insurance were of the value of their dwellings. For the income class \$750-\$999, this amounted to 9.90 (9 plus 0.90) percent; for the income class \$1,500-\$1,749, to 10.36 (9 plus 1.36) percent.

³ A minus sign indicates that the average for renters was the greater.

In contrast, in this farm section at the income level \$1,500-\$1,749, the average value of renters' dwellings exceeded that of owners', and, on the basis of the original estimates, the average value of occupancy was \$69 greater for the renting group. This difference was reduced to \$47, \$22 less than on the former basis, when reestimates were made. At this income level, therefore, the difference was overestimated as a consequence of the overestimated value of the occupancy for renters; but at the lower level where owned homes were the more valuable, the difference was originally underestimated and was increased by the reestimate.

SECTION 3. VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION OF NATIVE-WHITE FAMILIES

Pennsylvania-Ohio Farm Section

All Household Operation

Classified as expenditures for household operation are outlays not only for heating, lighting, and cleaning the dwelling but also for cooking fuels, refrigeration, and laundering. Outlays for all paid household help except nurses and seamstresses are included, as well as those for telephone service, express and drayage, telegrams, postage, stationery, and miscellaneous household supplies. Some of these items are closely related to housing and, in cities, may be provided by the landlord and included in the rent; some have to do with food preparation and preservation; some, as laundry supplies, in part, with clothing; some, as the telephone, are related to practically all categories of consumption while others are not closely related to any major category.

It is not usually possible, however, to determine what proportion of the fuel, purchased or farm-furnished, was used for heating and what for cooking; what part of the kerosene was used for lighting; or what part of the electricity for refrigeration or for operation of household equipment. It would be equally difficult to find what part of the expenditures for household cleansers and household help should be allocated to the care of the house and what to other purposes. For this analysis, therefore, outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration have been combined as one subgroup; outlays for household help as a second subgroup; for miscellaneous expenditures—including among other items telephone, cleaning, and laundry supplies—as a third.

The money value of the items included under household operation—both those purchased and farm-furnished—was decidedly higher at the upper than at the lower end of the income scale, increasing from \$80 at the level \$250-\$499 to \$218 at the level \$5,000-\$9,999 in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section. At only one level above \$250 did the amount fail to increase above the average at the level immediately below (tables 11 and 37). The increase in value, however, was not so great, relatively, as the increase in the value of total family consumption. The proportion of the total represented by household operation showed a slight tendency to fall as income rose. At levels under \$1,500 it usually approximated 10 percent or more of the value of all consumption; at most levels above that line, only 9 percent.

The total value of the goods and services used for household operation by families living on farms is not usually represented by money outlays as is the case in villages and cities. Most farm families secure at least part of the fuel used for the household from the wood lot, and in northern areas, many store ice from streams or lakes for summer use. Four-fifths or more of the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families at most income levels used fuel and ice so provided. The average value of such farm-furnished fuel and ice was fairly constant from one income

class to another, varying around \$27, the average for the group as a whole (all income classes combined). The proportion of the total value of all household operation accounted for by farm-furnished fuel and ice tended, therefore, to decrease with income, ranging from 23 to 32 percent at levels within the income range \$250-\$1,749; from 10 to 19 percent at higher levels (table 11).

TABLE 11.—**VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION (PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): Percentage of families having farm-furnished fuel and ice; total value of household operation, average expenditures, and average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice; value of household operation as a percentage of total value of consumption; and expenditures for household operation as a percentage of total expenditures for family living; by income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36**

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Families having farm-fur- nished fuel and ice ²	Household operation				Value of household operation as a per- centage value of consump- tion ³	Expendi- tures for household operation as a per- centage of expendi- tures for family liv- ing ⁴		
			Total value ^{2,5}	Expend- itures ²	Farm-furnished fuel and ice					
					Average value ²	Percentage of total value of household operation ⁴				
All incomes-----	Number 2,254	Percent 81	Dollars 121	Dollars 94	Dollars 27	Percent 22	Percent 9.5	Percent 13.2		
0-249-----	21	86	119	96	23	19	12.9	16.3		
250-499-----	100	77	80	60	20	25	10.9	14.7		
500-749-----	209	81	88	60	28	32	10.9	14.3		
750-999-----	304	82	92	65	27	29	9.8	13.3		
1,000-1,249-----	294	82	103	75	28	27	9.3	12.9		
1,250-1,499-----	312	82	122	93	29	24	9.7	13.4		
1,500-1,749-----	267	85	121	93	28	23	8.9	12.2		
1,750-1,999-----	197	80	134	109	25	19	9.2	13.0		
2,000-2,499-----	254	78	148	123	25	17	9.2	13.4		
2,500-2,999-----	135	83	163	137	26	16	9.1	13.2		
3,000-3,999-----	116	83	172	147	25	15	9.1	13.3		
4,000-4,999-----	26	62	185	167	18	10	8.5	12.0		
5,000-9,999-----	19	79	218	190	28	13	10.5	14.9		

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (column 2).

³ The sum of expenditures for all household operation and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice.

⁴ Based on the total value of all household operation (column 4).

⁵ Based on the total value of consumption (table 1).

⁶ Based on the total expenditures for family living (table 1).

With the average value of all household operation more than doubling from the income level \$250-\$499 to the highest level, and the value of the farm-furnished items changing but little, it is clear that expenditures moved upward more rapidly than the total. The relative changes, taking the averages at the income level \$500-\$749 as a base, are shown below for selected income classes:

Family-income class:	Relative value of household opera- tion (family-income class \$500-\$749=100)		
	Total	Farm- furnished	Pur- chased
\$500-\$749-----	100	100	100
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	117	100	125
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	152	89	182
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	195	89	245

Average expenditures for household operation were the same, \$60, at the two income levels in the range \$250-\$749. At levels above this

line, however, they ranged between \$65 and \$190 and constituted a fairly constant proportion, around 13 percent, of all money outlays for family living (table 11).

The total value of household operation, as well as the amount of money outlays, was higher among village families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region than among Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families of comparable income. Averages for total value were \$110 for the village group and \$88 for the farm, at the level \$500-\$749; \$150 and \$103, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249; \$213 and \$134, at the level \$1,750-\$1,999. The relative difference between the two averages clearly increased with income. Whether all items of household operation were higher in the villages than on the farms, or which items were primarily responsible for the difference, will appear as the subgroups are separately analyzed. (Data for villages are given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 432.)

Fuel, Light, Refrigeration

When all items of household operation were combined into three subgroups—(1) fuel, light, and refrigeration; (2) household help; (3) telephone, cleaning and laundry supplies, and all other items—the first was found to be decidedly the most important in the proportion of the total value (purchased and farm-furnished) it represented. At no income level did value of fuel, light, and refrigeration account for less than 71 percent of the total. At levels under \$2,000 the share taken by this subgroup was usually three-fourths or more and at higher levels the proportion was somewhat smaller, ranging from 71 to 73 percent (table 12).

Money outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration also represented the bulk of the expenditures for household operation. The percentage this subgroup constituted varied little from income class to income class, ranging only from 66 to 70 percent at levels above \$500 and tending to be somewhat greater at levels below \$2,000 than at those above.

If the items in the subgroup fuel, light, and refrigeration could be separated into fuels for cooking and heating, those for lighting, and fuel and ice for refrigeration, it is probable that relatively little, either of the total value or of the total expenditures, would be for refrigeration. Fewer than a third of this group of farm families (all income classes combined) had refrigerators, mechanical or ice; an even smaller proportion had expenditures for ice; and the average outlays of those spending were not large, as is shown by the following data for three selected income levels:

Item:	Family-income class ¹		
	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,750-\$1,999
Percentage of families having—			
Mechanical refrigerator-----	3.4	4.1	15.3
Ice refrigerator-----	11.1	19.7	24.5
Expenditures for ice-----	15.8	21.8	20.8
Average expenditures for ice based on—			
All families-----	\$0.86	\$1.23	\$1.80
Families having expenditures-----	\$5.45	\$5.67	\$8.66

¹ Data for expenditures for ice at other income levels are given in table 38; for ownership of refrigerators and other household equipment in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 436.

TABLE 12.—EXPENDITURES FOR SUBGROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION (PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS): Total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration, average expenditures, and percentage farm-furnished; percentage distribution of total value of and total expenditures for household operation among the three subgroups; average expenditures for coal as a percentage of total expenditures for household operation and for fuel, light, and refrigeration; by income, Pennsylvania—Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935–36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Fuel, light, and refrigeration			Percentage distri- bution of total value of household operation ⁴			Percentage distri- bution of total expenditures for household operation ⁵			Expenditures for coal		
	Total value ²	Expenditures	Percentage of total value farm-fur- nished ³	Fuel, light, and re- frigeration	Household help	Miscellaneous items	Fuel, light, and re- frigeration	Household help	Miscellaneous items	Average amount	Percentage of total expenditures for household opera- tion ⁵	Percentage of total expenditures for fuel, light, and re- frigeration ⁶
	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.
All incomes-----	Dol. 92	Dol. 65	Pct. 29	Pct. 76	Pct. 7	Pct. 17	Pct. 69	Pct. 9	Pct. 22	Dol. 33	Pct. 35	Pct. 51
0-249-----	86	63	27	73	14	13	65	18	17	36	38	57
250-499-----	64	44	31	80	3	17	73	5	22	25	42	57
500-749-----	69	41	41	78	6	16	69	8	23	22	37	54
750-999-----	72	45	38	78	3	19	67	5	28	23	35	51
1,000-1,249-----	80	52	35	77	6	17	69	8	23	27	36	52
1,250-1,499-----	92	63	32	75	7	18	67	9	24	32	34	51
1,500-1,749-----	93	65	30	77	4	19	70	5	25	32	34	49
1,750-1,999-----	101	76	25	76	7	17	70	9	21	39	36	51
2,000-2,499-----	107	82	23	73	9	18	68	11	21	40	33	49
2,500-2,999-----	118	92	22	72	11	17	66	14	20	47	34	51
3,000-3,999-----	124	99	20	73	10	17	68	12	20	51	35	52
4,000-4,999-----	130	112	14	71	10	19	67	11	22	51	31	46
5,000-9,999-----	156	128	18	72	10	18	67	12	21	57	30	45

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 11).

² The sum of expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice.

³ Based on the total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration.

⁴ Based on the total value of household operation (table 11). The percentage in column 5 includes the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice and expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration.

⁵ Based on the total expenditures for household operation (table 11).

⁶ Based on the total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration (column 3).

The percentage of families using electricity for the operation of a refrigerator was not large, and average expenditures for ice were less than 4 percent of the total outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration (table 38). At only two income levels represented in the study did more families have ice refrigerators than purchased ice. However, the difference between the two counts—those having refrigerators and those buying ice—does not indicate the extent of the use of farm-furnished ice. (Farm families were asked to give only one figure—value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, combined—for schedule entry; hence a separate count of those having ice or those having wood cannot be obtained. See Glossary, Farm-furnished Fuel and Ice, for a discussion of schedule entries and the difference between data shown in tables 37 and 38.) Some families with refrigerators may have bought ice to supplement their supply from the farm. Families without refrigerators may have used purchased or farm-furnished ice, or both, in other types of coolers (as in the spring house), for making ice cream, or for other purposes.

Wood probably accounted for the major share of the value of the item farm-furnished fuel and ice. Relatively few families purchased

wood--only 7 percent at the level \$1,000-\$1,249--while 82 percent purchased coal, as is shown below by data for families at this level:

Item:	Percentage of families having expenditures	Average expenditures ¹	Percentage distribution of expenditures
All fuels-----	98.3	\$51.06	100.0
Coal-----	82.0	27.13	53.2
Electricity-----	31.0	10.19	20.0
Kerosene-----	84.4	9.01	17.6
Gasoline-----	24.8	2.35	4.6
Gas-----	5.1	1.29	2.5
Wood, kindling-----	7.1	.94	1.8
Fuel oil-----	1.0	.15	.3

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in the income class, regardless of whether they had expenditures.

Coal was the most important of the purchased fuels from the standpoint of expenditures, accounting for one-half or more of total outlays in every income class under \$4,000 (table 38). As income rose the percentage of families reporting the purchase of coal increased while the percentage reporting the purchase of wood decreased. Thus, at the level \$500-\$749, 74 percent of the families bought coal and 11 percent, wood; at the level \$1,750-\$1,999, the percentages were 91 and 6, respectively. The average amount spent for coal exceeded the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice plus expenditures for wood at every level above \$1,250; at lower levels (excluding those below \$500) the latter figure was the higher, differences ranging from \$2 to \$8. At the level \$500-\$749, outlays for coal averaged \$21.66; the sum of expenditures for wood and value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, \$29.63, as is shown below:

	Family-income class ¹		
Item:	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,750-\$1,999
Average expenditures for coal-----	\$21.66	\$27.13	\$39.42
Average number of tons purchased-----	3.0	3.7	5.2
Average price paid per ton-----	\$7.36	\$7.31	\$7.50
Average expenditures for wood, kindling-----	\$1.73	\$0.94	\$0.62
Average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice-----	\$27.90	\$28.34	\$24.95
Average number of rooms in liv- ing quarters-----	7.55	8.35	9.07
Percentage of dwellings heated principally by central furnace ² -----	17.8	25.6	37.6
Average number of heating stoves ³ -----	1.20	1.27	1.23

¹ Data for size of dwelling and method of heating are given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 399.

² A few families had living quarters heated principally by kitchen stoves as follows: Income class \$500-\$749, 5.3 percent; \$1,000-\$1,249, 1.7 percent; and \$1,750-\$1,999, 1.0 percent. In the income class \$500-\$749, 1 family had the home heated only by fireplaces.

³ Averages based on number of families having and reporting number of stoves, other than kitchen.

The average number of tons of coal purchased rose with income--this increase, rather than the price paid per ton, accounted for the increased expenditures for this fuel. The greater importance of coal as compared with wood at the higher income levels may have reflected a decreased use of wood for cooking, but it was probably due in the main to the larger proportion of homes centrally heated and the customary use of coal for that purpose.

Electricity and kerosene ranked next to coal with respect to size of average outlays. At every income level under \$3,000, the per-

centage of families purchasing kerosene exceeded the percentage spending for electricity. The former declined as income rose, however, while the latter increased. But even at the lowest levels, average expenditures (all families) for electricity tended to equal or exceed those for kerosene, the difference becoming greater as the higher levels were reached, as is illustrated by data for selected income levels (taken from tables 38 and 39) shown below:

Item:	<i>Family-income class</i>		
	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,750-\$1,999
Kerosene:			
Percentage of families purchasing-----	87	84	77
Average expenditures based on—			
All families-----	\$8	\$9	\$9
Families purchasing-----	\$9	\$11	\$11
Average number of gallons purchased based on—			
All families-----	71	82	80
Families purchasing-----	82	97	104
Electricity:			
Percentage of families purchasing-----	23	31	51
Average expenditures based on—			
All families-----	\$8	\$10	\$22
Families purchasing-----	\$32	\$33	\$43

Average outlays for kerosene were fairly constant at all income levels, usually \$8 or \$9. The decrease in percentage of families buying as income rose tended to be offset by increased quantities purchased by the users. Apparently electricity was substituted for kerosene for lighting the house as income increased; but the more well-to-do families having kerosene cook stoves and heaters may have used them more freely than did those with lower incomes.

The average value of fuel, light, and refrigeration (purchased and farm-furnished) used by the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families was decidedly smaller than the average for village families of comparable income in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, as is illustrated below by data for selected income classes:

Family-income class and analysis unit: ¹	<i>Average value of fuel, light, refrigeration</i>	<i>Percentage of value of all household operation</i>
\$500-\$749:		
Village-----	\$88	80
Farm-----	69	78
\$1,000-\$1,249:		
Village-----	117	78
Farm-----	80	77
\$1,750-\$1,999:		
Village-----	148	70
Farm-----	101	76

¹ Data for village families are given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 432.

The proportion of the total value of household operation taken by fuel, light, and refrigeration was about the same in the household economy of the farms as of the villages at the lower income levels; but at the upper levels the proportion was smaller in the villages as other subgroups of household operation became relatively more important. Differences between village and farm families in value of all household operation reflected differences in the value of fuel, light, and refrigeration to a lesser extent at the lower than at the higher levels.

The differences between farm and village families with respect to the value of fuel, light, and refrigeration were primarily due to differences in methods of heating and in the fuels used for heating, cooking, and lighting. The average size of the farm homes was one or more rooms larger than the average for village families of comparable income. A decidedly lower proportion of the farm families, however, had homes centrally heated or lighted by electricity, used gas or electricity for cooking, or had mechanical refrigerators, as is illustrated below by data for the income class \$1,000-\$1,249:

Item:	Analysis unit ¹	
	Village	Farm
Average number of rooms in dwelling-----	6.41	8.35
Percentage of homes centrally heated-----	53	26
Percentage of homes lighted by electricity-----	98	38
Percentage of families using gas or electricity for cooking-----	28	4
Percentage of families owning mechanical refrigerator-----	18	4
Average value of fuel and ice received without direct expenditure-----	\$2	\$28
Average expenditures for wood, coke, and fuel oil-----	\$6	\$1
Average expenditures for coal-----	\$57	\$27
Average number of tons of coal purchased-----	8	4
Average expenditures for electricity-----	\$30	\$10
Average expenditures for gas-----	\$8	\$1

¹ Data for size of dwelling and for heating, lighting, and cooking facilities are given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 399; for ownership of mechanical refrigerator, in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 436; for average value of fuel and ice received without direct expenditure, average expenditures and average quantity of coal for village families, in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 432.

The lower total money value of fuel, light, and refrigeration for farm than village families clearly reflects the more extensive use by the former group of the cheaper fuels—farm-furnished wood for heating and cooking, kerosene for lighting and (with wood and coal) for cooking. It is possible, too, that the homes of the farm families were less adequately heated and lighted—that smaller quantities of fuels were used, given the same equipment.

Household Help

Arrangements for service of household employees vary widely. Some farm families have such help week in and week out, throughout the year; others employ help by the week only at certain periods, as when someone is ill or during harvest when the work load is heavy. Still others have help by the day, regularly—as once a week to help with laundry work—or occasionally. Help by the hour, widely used in cities, is rare in farm communities. The great majority of the employing families pay money wages but some pay in kind, providing room and board in exchange for services.

To group arrangements of such great diversity into a few classes for analysis was difficult. The schedule provided facts as to terms of payment—by hour, day, week, or month; as to periods of employment during the year; and total expenditures for wages. On the basis of such information, all families employing help were classified in two groups: Those having full-time help (i. e., help paid by the week or month) for all or part of the year;¹ those having part-time help (i. e.,

¹ Not all employees paid by the week worked 7 days a week; some worked only 5 or 6 days and thus were not really full-time workers. Since the schedule showed number of weeks during which a person had employment rather than the number of days he worked, it was impossible to determine actual period of service. To estimate days of service, therefore, it was arbitrarily assumed that full-time help worked 7 days a week—a procedure that tended to overestimate somewhat the period of service given by such workers.

help paid by the hour or day) for all or part of the year. (See household operation section of expenditure-schedule form, p. 190; see also Methodology and Appraisal, p. 183, for a further discussion of problems of classification and interpretation of data.)

Household helpers paid in kind, i. e., provided only room and board in exchange for services, were rare in this Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section. Of the 373 families that had household employees on any basis during any part of the year, only 13, or 3.5 percent, made no money payments for such services. The discussion that follows is based for the most part on the families having expenditures for help since the number of instances of payment in kind was so small.²

Among the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families, expenditures for household help constituted no great part either of the value of all household operation or of the money outlays for all purchased items. At no income level within the range \$250-\$1,749 did average expenditures reach \$10. In the highest income class, \$5,000-\$9,999, where the average was largest, \$22, it was only one-tenth of the total value of household operation and one-eighth of the money outlays (tables 12 and 13).

TABLE 13.—EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSEHOLD HELP (PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS): Number and percentage of families having expenditures for full- and part-time household help, and average amounts spent, by income, Pennsylvania—Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for household help ²				Average expenditures for household help					
		Any	Wages, full-time	Wages, part-time	Based on all families ²			Based on families having expenditures ⁴			
					All ³	Wages, full-time	Wages, part-time	All ³	Wages, full-time	Wages, part-time	
No. 2,254	No. 360	Pct. 16	Pct. 10	Pct. 6	Dol. 8	Dol. 6	Dol. 2	Dol. 53	Dol. 66	Dol. 28	
All incomes.....											
0-249.....	21	4	19	10	9	17	14	2	88	\$ 148	\$ 22
250-499.....	100	9	9	8	1	3	3	(6)	29	31	\$ 6
500-749.....	209	18	9	6	3	5	5	(6)	56	79	10
750-999.....	304	21	7	5	2	3	3	(6)	37	47	5
1,000-1,249.....	294	40	14	9	5	6	4	2	41	44	34
1,250-1,499.....	312	62	20	12	9	8	6	2	40	50	22
1,500-1,749.....	267	43	16	10	6	5	4	1	33	41	14
1,750-1,999.....	197	38	19	13	7	10	9	1	53	68	16
2,000-2,499.....	254	54	21	11	10	14	10	4	67	91	37
2,500-2,999.....	135	36	27	18	9	19	14	5	70	79	50
3,000-3,999.....	116	25	22	13	9	18	14	4	85	113	42
4,000-4,999.....	26	7	27	8	19	19	11	8	69	\$ 140	40
5,000-9,999.....	19	3	16	11	5	22	22	(6)	140	\$ 208	\$ 4

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for household help.

³ Includes expenditures for tips, aprons, and gifts to household help.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that had expenditures for the specified type of household help.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ \$0.50 or less.

² In order to avoid the confusion that would arise if two counts—families having help on any basis and those spending for help—were presented, only the latter count of families appears in the major appendix table (table 40). The percentage of families spending for help is practically the same as the percentage employing help on any terms. Counts of families in other analysis units that paid help in kind only are given in a leader table on p. 58.

The low average expenditures are largely a reflection of the small proportion of families spending for household employees. In no income class did more than 27 percent have such outlays. There was no regular rise in the proportion with income although there was clearly a trend upward from about one-tenth at levels under \$1,000 (excluding the atypical lowest level) to one-fifth or more at levels above \$1,750.

An upward trend in the average number of days of employment operated also to raise the average expenditures for household help. At the level \$250-\$499, families having household help employed them for periods averaging 85 days—less than 2 days a week; at the highest level, 222 days—between 7 and 8 months (tables 14 and 40). Apparently many of the employing families, especially those at the lower income levels, had helpers only a part of the year.

TABLE 14.—DAYS OF SERVICE FROM AND MEALS FURNISHED TO HOUSEHOLD HELP (PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): *Average number of days of service received from full- and part-time help; percentage of families furnishing living quarters and percentage furnishing meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished; by income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Average days of employment of household help						Families furnish- ing living quarters to full- time help ³	Families furnishing meals to ³		Average ⁴ number of meals furnished to—		
	Based on all families ²			Based on families employing help ³				Full- time help	Part- time help	Any help	Full- time help	Part- time help
	All help	Full- time help	Part- time help	All help	Full- time help	Part- time help	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
No. 18	No. 16	No. 2	No. 109	No. 153	No. 30	Pct. 92	Pct. 99	Pct. 94	No. 323	No. 456	No. 74	
All incomes.....												
0-249.....	30	28	2	160	5 303	5 16	6 100	6 100	6 67	624	5 735	5 569
250-499.....	8	8	(7)	85	93	5 6	6 100	6 100	6 100	253	280	5 6
500-749.....	8	8	(7)	90	130	11	83	100	6 100	261	383	16
750-999.....	5	5	(7)	70	89	6	100	100	6 100	209	270	15
1,000-1,249.....	12	10	2	84	103	35	93	100	93	239	309	72
1,250-1,499.....	17	15	2	85	125	23	87	100	90	254	373	50
1,500-1,749.....	16	15	1	96	139	14	96	100	100	285	418	31
1,750-1,999.....	23	22	1	118	164	14	96	100	93	358	494	21
2,000-2,499.....	30	25	5	138	218	46	93	97	100	400	669	107
2,500-2,999.....	37	33	4	133	172	48	85	100	92	392	499	138
3,000-3,999.....	36	32	4	166	244	48	93	100	100	463	711	92
4,000-4,999.....	26	18	8	83	156	40	6 100	6 67	6 80	285	5 672	95
5,000-9,999.....	47	47	(7)	222	295	5 2	6 100	6 100	6 100	668	889	5 6

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All data in this table include families employing help for whom no expenditures were made, i. e., paid entirely in kind. Only 13 families employing household help had no money expenditures (p. 58).

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 13), regardless of whether they had any household help.

³ Based on the corresponding number of families in each class that employed household help of the specified type.

⁴ Based on the corresponding number of families that furnished meals to household help of the specified type. Average number of days of employment of help that received meals may be greater or less than that shown in columns 5-7 since some families employing household help did not furnish meals to them.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁷ 0.50 or less.

Full-time helpers—persons employed by the week or the month—were employed by more families than part-time—persons employed by the day or the hour. Thus, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249,

9 percent of the families had full-time help; 5 percent, part-time (table 13). Practically no families had help of both types. Probably most of the part-time help was employed by the day; employment of help by the hour or part of a day would be rare because of the distance from the worker's home to that of the employer. At no income level did the families employing full-time help average 360 days of such help during the report year; nor did those employing part-time help average 52 days of service—the equivalent of one worker 1 day a week for the entire year (table 14). Even the employing families were, in the main, occasional rather than regular employers of household help.

Most of the farm families that employed full-time help provided the workers with living quarters. In some instances, however, the helpers must have lived nearby and gone home at night. At no income level did the proportion of employers that did not provide rooms exceed 17 percent. Three meals a day were usually furnished to the full-time workers; two or three meals to the part-time workers, at most income levels.

The percentage of families employing household help and the average expenditures for this purpose were much more responsive to income changes in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages than in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section. At most income levels under \$1,750 the percentage of employing families in the farm counties was equal to or larger than the percentage in villages. At levels above \$1,750, the percentage of employers rose rapidly in the villages and with it, average expenditures. Upward movement among the farm families was less rapid. Over half of the village families had such outlays at the levels above \$3,000, but never more than about a fourth of the farm families. Average days of employment and average expenditures reflected the greater proportion of village families having helpers. At the level \$4,000-\$4,999, for example, 71 percent of the village families spent for help; average expenditures (all families) were \$106; average days of employment, 128. Figures for farm families at this level were 27 percent, \$19, and 26 days. (Data for village families are given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 432.)

Miscellaneous Items of Household Operation

The miscellaneous items included in the third subgroup of household operation—telephone, laundry and cleaning supplies, postage, and the like—had a total value greater than that of household help, less than that of fuel, light, and refrigeration in this Pennsylvania-Ohio section. Average expenditures for these miscellaneous items were, of course, higher at the upper end of the income distribution than at the lower, ranging from \$13.54 at the level \$250-\$499 to \$39.95 at the highest level, \$5,000-\$9,999. The share which they constituted of total money outlays for household operation ranged from 20 to 28 percent in the income classes above \$250. The proportion was somewhat smaller at the upper levels than at the intermediate as was true of fuel, light, and refrigeration, while the proportion for household help tended to increase (table 12).

Outlays for telephone service exceeded those for the six other classes of items for miscellaneous household operation; second came laundry supplies (including soaps, ammonia, and similar products for cleaning);

third, stationery; fourth, the miscellaneous household supplies classed as "other," including garden seeds, rent for the post office box, and the like. Average outlays for laundry sent out and for express and drayage usually were between \$0.20 and \$0.60; each of these two classes was in fifth place at some levels and in sixth at others. Only 3 of the 2,254 families had expenditures for water rent since few farm families are so located that they can be supplied from public mains (tables 15 and 41).

TABLE 15.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION (PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): *Percentage of families having expenditures for telephone and for laundry sent out, percentage owning motor-driven washing machine, and average expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, by income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families having ex- penditures for ² —			Average expenditures, based on all families ⁴								Average ex- penditures, based on families having ⁷		Laundry as a percentage of total miscellaneous ex- penditures ⁸
	Telephone	Laundry sent out	Families owning motor- driven washing machine ³	All miscelli- neous items	Telephone	Laundry sup- plies ⁶	Laundry sent out	Stationery	Other items ⁶	Telephone	Laundry sent out			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Pct. 46	Pct. 1.2	Pct. 65	Dol. 21.26	Dol. 10.19	Dol. 6.15	Dol. 0.22	Dol. 2.28	Dol. 2.42	Dol. 22.30	Dol. 18.11	Dol. 18.11	Dol. 18.11	Pct. 30	
All incomes-----														
0-249-----	33	4.8	52	16.10	8.00	4.52	.29	1.62	1.67	24.00	96.00	30		
250-499-----	22	3.0	28	13.54	5.13	4.94	.57	1.31	1.59	23.32	19.00	41		
500-749-----	26	2.9	44	13.61	5.43	4.71	.19	1.30	1.98	21.02	6.50	36		
750-999-----	37	.3	46	18.09	7.82	5.87	.03	2.20	2.17	21.04	910.00	33		
1,000-1,249-----	35	.7	56	17.32	7.15	6.08	.21	1.81	2.07	20.62	931.00	36		
1,250-1,499-----	46	1.0	68	21.75	9.98	6.69	.26	2.37	2.45	21.62	26.67	32		
1,500-1,749-----	53	1.1	73	22.68	11.08	6.44	.33	2.36	2.47	20.97	29.67	30		
1,750-1,999-----	51	2.0	80	22.89	11.34	6.48	.47	2.30	2.30	22.33	23.00	30		
2,000-2,499-----	58	1.2	80	26.33	13.62	6.71	.17	2.80	3.03	23.54	14.67	26		
2,500-2,999-----	61	.0	84	26.70	14.38	6.17	.00	3.00	3.15	23.67	-----	23		
3,000-3,999-----	68	1.7	87	29.84	16.32	6.84	.24	3.32	3.12	23.95	914.00	24		
4,000-4,999-----	85	.0	96	35.77	23.12	6.19	.00	3.54	2.92	27.32	-----	17		
5,000-9,999-----	89	.0	90	39.95	25.16	7.37	.00	4.16	3.26	28.12	-----	18		

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ These data are from the report Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment, Misc. Pub. 436.

⁴ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 41), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items.

⁵ Includes expenditures for laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bluing, bleaches, and ammonia.

⁶ Includes water rent, express, drayage, and items classed as "other."

⁷ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that had expenditures for the specified items.

⁸ Percentages are based on the total expenditures for miscellaneous items of household operation (column 5).

⁵ Includes expenditures for laundry sent out, and for laundry and cleaning supplies (columns 7 and 8).

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Telephone service took from 38 to 65 percent of the total expenditures for the miscellaneous subgroup, the proportion being greater at upper than at lower income levels, as is shown below:

*Percentage of total miscellaneous ex-
penditures used for—*

Family-income class:	Telephone	Laundry supplies	Stationery
\$500-\$749-----	40	35	10
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	41	35	10
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	50	28	10
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	55	23	11

The proportion taken by the four other items combined was between 12 and 16 percent at levels below \$3,000; somewhat smaller at higher levels.

The increase with income in average expenditures for telephone and in the proportion that they constituted of the miscellaneous subgroup total was primarily due to the increase in the percentage of families having such service. Amounts spent by families having telephones were but little higher at upper than at lower levels—\$21 at the level \$500-\$749 as compared with \$22 at the level \$1,750-\$1,999 and \$24 at the level \$3,000-\$3,999. Average outlays for all families, regardless of whether they had service, were \$5, \$11, and \$16 at these three levels (table 15).

Laundry—supplies and outlays for service outside the home—took from 30 to 41 percent of total expenditures for miscellaneous items at income levels below \$2,000, a smaller proportion at higher levels. Supplies for laundry work and for cleaning (such as soaps, ammonia, bluing, and starch) accounted for the bulk of the expenditures. Average expenditures for such supplies ranged between \$4.52 and \$5.87 at levels below \$1,000 and exceeded \$7 at only one level—the highest. Outlays for laundry sent out were unimportant; the average was below \$0.60 at every income level. Only at the atypical level, \$0-\$249, did more than 3 percent of the families have this service. The difficulties of using the services of a commercial laundry may account in part for the comparatively large proportion of these farm families having mechanical washing machines; the percentage ranged from 28 at the level \$250-\$499 to 96 at the level \$4,000-\$4,999.

Expenditures of these Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families differed considerably from those of the families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages. Total outlays for the miscellaneous subgroup were greater in the villages and the difference between the two averages increased with income. Many village families paid water rent, an expenditure item rarely found in the farm family budget. Expenditures for laundry sent out were by no means negligible among the former group as they were among the latter. Only 1 percent of the whole group of farm families had outlays for laundry sent out and the proportion spending was seemingly unaffected by income. However, relatively fewer of the farm than village families at income levels below \$2,500 had motor-driven washing machines to help them do laundry at home. The amount spent for telephone (as that for household help) was more responsive to income changes in the villages than on the farms; average expenditures of the families in the former communities tended to be below those of farm groups at the lower levels and to rise above them at the upper levels. Comparative expenditures at two income levels were as follows:

Family-income class and item:

\$1,000-\$1,249:

Average expenditures for—

All miscellaneous items-----

Analysis unit¹

	<i>Village</i>	<i>Farm</i>
All miscellaneous items-----	\$29. 77	\$17. 32
Telephone-----	6. 06	7. 15
Laundry supplies-----	8. 99	6. 08
Laundry sent out-----	2. 20	. 21
All other miscellaneous items-----	12. 52	3. 88
Percentage having motor-driven washing machine-----	81	56

¹ Data for average expenditures of village families are given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 432; data for motor-driven washing machines, in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 436.

Family-income class and item—Continued.

	<i>Analysis unit</i>	
	<i>Village</i>	<i>Farm</i>
\$1,750-\$1,999:		
Average expenditures for—		
All miscellaneous items-----	\$47.94	\$22.89
Telephone-----	14.47	11.34
Laundry supplies-----	9.69	6.48
Laundry sent out-----	6.83	.47
All other miscellaneous items-----	16.95	4.60
Percentage having motor-driven washing machine-----	83	80

Sectional Comparisons

All Household Operation

The total value of household operation differed greatly from section to section among farm families with comparable incomes. In New Jersey, for example, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, the average value was more than double that in North and South Carolina, \$182 as compared with \$79. Wide differences are to be expected, however, since heating fuels are a major expenditure item in operating the house, and the kinds and amounts used and their money value vary with climatic and other geographic and economic conditions. Outlays for household operation reflect also differences in modes of lighting the dwelling and in cooking fuels used, as was noted in connection with farm-village comparisons. Sections generally ranking high in the value of all household operation were New Jersey, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin, and California. Those ranking low were the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina, the cotton and tobacco counties in the two Carolinas, the Georgia-Mississippi and the Washington-Oregon sections.

The total value of household operation was made up of both purchased and farm-furnished items; the average value of each and the proportion each constituted of the total varied greatly among the sections. Vermont ranked highest at most income levels in the average value of farm-furnished items—fuel and ice—and, excluding the sections of the Southeast, highest in the percentage of families having such products. Lowest in average value of farm-furnished items and in the proportion of families having them were the part-time farming section in Oregon, and the North Dakota-Kansas and California sections. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, the average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice was \$77 in Vermont, \$13 in California, \$10 in North Dakota and Kansas, and \$9 in the Oregon part-time unit. More than twice as many families in Vermont (relatively) as in the three low-ranking sections had such products. The proportion of the total value of household operation accounted for by these farm receipts was 54 percent, 10 percent, 8 percent, and 10 percent, respectively, in the four sections (tables 16 and 37).

Average money outlays for household operation tended to show even greater intersectional variations, income class by income class, than average total value—money and nonmoney (i. e., purchased and farm-furnished). In the three sections of the Southeast which ranked low on the basis of total value of household operation, expenditures accounted for only about half of the total at many levels; but in New Jersey, which generally ranked first in total value, expenditures

accounted for a larger share, usually 80 percent or more (table 37). The difference between the average total value in New Jersey and in the sections of the Southeast, therefore, was smaller than the difference between average money outlays. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, average total value of household operation was \$100 greater in New Jersey than in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina (\$182 as compared with \$82); average expenditures, \$134 greater (\$154 as compared with \$20).

TABLE 16.—**VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): Percentage of families having farm-furnished fuel and ice; average value of all household operation, of fuel, light, and refrigeration, and of farm-furnished fuel and ice; and average amount and percentage of total value of household operation spent for the three subgroups; selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36**

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and analysis unit	Families having farm-furnished fuel and ice ²		All house-hold operation		Fuel, light, and refrigeration			Expendi-tures for—		Percentage distri-bution of total value of household operation ⁷		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
INCOME CLASS \$500-\$749												
Vermont	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
New Jersey	91	125	57	94	26	68	72	6	25	75	5	20
Pennsylvania-Ohio	51	128	104	102	78	24	24	6	20	79	5	16
Michigan-Wisconsin	82	88	60	69	41	28	41	5	14	78	6	16
Illinois-Iowa	60	114	81	92	59	33	36	1	21	81	1	18
North Dakota-Kansas	79	82	60	62	40	22	35	3	17	75	4	21
South Dakota-Montana	35	107	98	82	73	9	11	8	17	77	7	16
Colorado	69	96	58	69	31	38	55	5	22	72	5	23
Washington-Oregon	70	70	45	53	28	25	47	1	16	76	1	23
Oregon—part-time	24	76	71	56	51	5	9	(⁸)	20	74	(⁸)	26
California	58	113	97	87	71	16	18	1	25	77	1	22
N. C. self-sufficing coun-ties	98	66	12	59	5	54	92	1	6	89	2	9
North Carolina-South Carolina	94	53	20	42	9	33	79	2	9	79	4	17
Georgia-Mississippi	95	52	21	42	11	31	74	1	9	81	2	17
INCOME CLASS \$1,000-\$1,249												
Vermont	95	142	65	104	27	77	74	5	33	73	4	23
New Jersey	55	182	154	142	114	28	20	9	31	78	5	17
Pennsylvania-Ohio	82	103	75	80	52	28	35	6	17	77	6	17
Michigan-Wisconsin	68	133	91	106	64	42	40	2	25	79	2	19
Illinois-Iowa	85	96	75	70	49	21	30	3	23	73	3	24
North Dakota-Kansas	30	123	113	92	82	10	11	7	24	74	6	20
South Dakota-Montana	Colorado	65	117	75	86	44	42	5	26	74	4	22
Washington-Oregon	74	81	52	60	31	29	48	(⁸)	21	74	(⁸)	26
Oregon—part-time	28	92	83	65	56	9	14	2	25	71	2	27
California	47	128	115	91	78	13	14	3	34	71	2	27
N. C. self-sufficing coun-ties	93	82	20	71	9	62	87	1	10	87	1	12
North Carolina-South Carolina	99	79	41	55	17	38	69	9	15	70	11	19
Georgia-Mississippi	97	89	46	63	20	43	68	12	14	71	13	16

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 38). For data for other income classes see tables 37, 38, 40, 41.

² Based on the number of families in each class (table 38).

³ The sum of expenditures (column 4) and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice (column 7).

⁴ The sum of columns 6, 9, and 10.

⁵ The sum of columns 6 and 7.

⁶ Based on the total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration (column 5).

⁷ Based on the total value of household operation (column 3).

⁸ 0.50 or less.

With the exception of Vermont, the North Dakota-Kansas counties, and the Oregon part-time section, the ranking of the sections on the basis of average expenditures was about the same as on the basis of the total value of household operation. Vermont, which generally held second place ranked by total value, also stood high, usually first, with respect to value of farm-furnished products; money outlays, therefore, were only moderate, ranking in one of the lower intermediate places compared with those in other sections. The North Dakota-Kansas and the Oregon part-time sections, in contrast, ranked higher with respect to expenditures than to total value, since value of farm-furnished products was relatively low.

Fuel, Light, Refrigeration

Fuel, light, and refrigeration (farm-furnished and purchased items) accounted for a larger share of the total value of household operation than either of the two other subgroups of the category—household help and miscellaneous items—in every section, as was noted in Pennsylvania and Ohio. At the lower end of the income distribution, the proportion of the total taken by fuel, light, and refrigeration was somewhat greater than at the upper end, in each of the sections; at the intermediate level, \$1,000-\$1,249, it was 70 percent or more (tables 16 and 37).

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration (excluding farm-furnished fuel and ice) also were larger than those for household help and miscellaneous items combined except in Vermont and the Southeast where money outlays for the subgroup were low and receipts of farm-furnished products accounted for a comparatively large part of the total value of fuel and ice. For example, in Vermont at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, the average value of this subgroup (fuel, light, and refrigeration), \$104, constituted 73 percent of the total value of household operation, \$142; but money expenditures for the subgroup, \$27, were only 42 percent of the average total amount spent for household operation, \$65.

Since fuel, light, and refrigeration played such a major role in household operation, the general pattern of intersectional variations for the subgroup resembled that already described for the category as a whole (i. e., all items of household operation). New Jersey, Michigan and Wisconsin, and Vermont generally ranked high in average value of the subgroup; the sections in the Southeast and in Washington and Oregon ranked low; California, although toward the top, was not so high as when ranked with respect to the value of all household operation. Variations in the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice and the proportion this constituted of the total value of the subgroup alter somewhat the respective positions of the various sections when expenditures alone are considered. New Jersey, North Dakota and Kansas, and California tended to be high with respect to money outlays; Vermont, relatively low, along with the Southeast sections and Washington and Oregon.

Wide variation in the proportion of the total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration that was farm-furnished was shown at every income level. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249 among the sections of the North and West, the percentage represented by fuel and ice from the farm ranged from 74 in Vermont to 11 in North Dakota and Kansas. In the Southeast

the farm-furnished items were 87 percent of the subgroup total in the North Carolina self-sufficing counties and almost 70 percent in the Georgia-Mississippi and the North and South Carolina sections. The average value of the farm-furnished products also varied considerably in amount, ranging from \$77 in Vermont to \$9 in the Oregon part-time section.

It is not difficult to explain the intersectional variations just noted in the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice. In Vermont, where the average value was highest, many conditions combined to make it so. Wood is abundant, and long, cold winters make a large supply necessary. There are many lakes and streams to provide ice. In the Plains region, on the other hand, few farms have wood lots; lakes and streams from which ice could be cut are comparatively rare. In the Southeast, although wood is plentiful, the climate does not necessitate a large supply of fuel for heating; no free ice is available. Probably few of the New Jersey truck farms included a wood lot, and a similar situation apparently existed on the fruit and nut farms of California. In the latter section, also, winters are mild, and relatively few of the families used wood for cooking since gas or electricity was usually available.

Intersectional variations in amounts spent for fuel, light, and refrigeration result not only from differences in the extent to which these items are to be had without direct money outlays, but also from differences in the total quantities required and the kinds used for heating, lighting, cooking, and refrigeration. The North requires more fuel than the South; the Northeast Coast, more than the Northwest Coast. The family that heats its house by a central furnace generally uses more fuel than the family that heats by stoves, in part because of differences in number of rooms kept warm enough for comfort. Kerosene is a cheaper lighting fuel than electricity. Gas or electricity is more expensive for cooking than wood or coal. Behind the variations in total outlays are variations in amounts spent for specific fuels.

Nine-tenths or more of the total expenditures for fuel and ice (i. e., for heating and lighting the house and for refrigeration) of farm families at all income levels combined went for the various fuels, including electricity, except in two of the sections of the Southeast—North and South Carolina and Georgia and Mississippi. In these two, ice accounted for a larger share of the total amounts spent for the subgroup (fuel and ice) than elsewhere (table 38).

Coal, kerosene, or electricity, or a combination of two of them accounted for the major part of total expenditures for fuels in most sections—for approximately two-thirds or more at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, in every section except the Oregon part-time and the North Carolina self-sufficing. Almost three-fourths, 72 percent, of the part-time farm families at this level bought wood which took 47 percent of their total fuel outlays. In the self-sufficing counties kerosene accounted for 45 percent of the total fuel bill at this level, but outlays for coal were small (11 percent of the bill) as were those for electricity (10 percent). Wood expenditures ranked second—next to kerosene—although this fuel was purchased by only 10 percent of the families; outlays for wood and kerosene, together, averaged \$6.57, more than three-fourths of the total fuel outlays (table 17). The relative importance of the various fuels was the

result of the interaction of various forces. The availability of electricity reduced the use of kerosene for lighting; the use of farm-furnished wood for heating and cooking reduced the use of coal. More extensive use of kerosene for cooking and heating increased the share it took of the total spent for fuel and decreased that taken by coal or wood.

Outlays for coal were a major element in the fuel bill in each of the northern sections from the Atlantic to the Rockies, except in Vermont. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 only 6 percent of the Vermont families purchased coal, as compared with 70 to 90 percent of the families living in other regions with long, cold winters. The average quantity purchased by those buying was only 2.5 tons in Vermont, while it ranged from 4.5 tons in Pennsylvania and Ohio to 7.9 in Illinois and Iowa and more than 8 tons in the two Plains and Mountain sections. The relatively high price of coal in Vermont may have been a deterrent to its use. The average price paid per ton was \$13 at the income level \$500-\$749 and \$15 at the level \$1,000-\$1,249; in Illinois and Iowa the average was only about one-third as great, \$4 at the lower level and \$5 at the upper. The price paid was low also in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section which ranked comparatively high in quantity purchased (table 18).

The comparatively low coal consumption among Vermont farm families undoubtedly reflected the widespread use of farm-furnished wood for both heating and cooking. This section, it has been noted, ranked highest among the northern units in the percentage of families having farm-furnished fuel and ice and in the average value of these goods. Practically all the families used some combination of wood, cobs, coal, and kerosene for cooking fuels; fewer than 1 percent, gas or electricity. The comparatively high coal consumption in the North Dakota-Kansas and Illinois-Iowa sections, on the other hand, was probably associated with the limited use of farm-furnished fuel. The former of these two sections was in one of the lower ranks with respect to both the percentage of families having fuel and ice from the farm and the average value; the latter section ranked low with respect to average value. In the cattle-range counties of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, farm-furnished fuel and ice were used by relatively more families and their average value was greater than in the wheat counties of North Dakota and Kansas in the same region. The percentage of families buying coal and the average number of tons bought (all-family average) were smaller in the former section.

In accounting for differences in coal consumption among families with comparable incomes in sections with about the same climate, the method of heating must be considered as well as the extent of use of farm-furnished wood and the use of coal for cooking. The proportion of dwellings centrally heated probably was more closely related to the consumption of heating fuels than was the average size of the dwelling. When stoves were used for heating, the average number reported did not increase with the average number of rooms in the family home. In the cattle-range counties where average quantities of coal bought generally were lower than in the wheat counties of North Dakota and Kansas, fewer of the houses were heated by a central furnace—7 percent compared with 23 percent at the level \$1,000-\$1,249; the number of rooms per dwelling was smaller too, 5.43 compared with 6.47 (table 18).

TABLE 17.—FUEL EXPENDITURES (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): Percentage of families having expenditures for specified types of fuels (including electricity), average amounts spent, and percentage distribution of total expenditures for fuels, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and analysis unit	Families having expenditures for 2—						Expenditures, based on all families ³					
	Coal	Wood, kindling	Kerosene	Electricity	All fuels	Gasoline	Coal	Wood, kindling	Kerosene	Electricity	Gasoline	Coke, fuel oil
INCOME CLASS \$500-\$749												
Vermont	\$8.5	85.4	32.9	7.3	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
New Jersey	53.7	31.7	63.4	9.8	0.9	25.48	2.41	9.5	17.9	29.2	10.36	0.49
Pennsylvania-Ohio	74.2	10.5	86.6	23.4	1.0	40.33	26.31	36.2	12.4	17.2	22.17	1.22
Michigan-Wisconsin	81.7	16.5	87.8	28.7	20.0	53.4	1.73	4.3	7.86	19.4	7.55	1.41
Illinois-Iowa	75.7	5.3	93.7	5.8	1.9	38.71	32.42	4.80	8.28	14.1	9.60	16.4
North Dakota-Kansas	91.9	10.3	85.4	1.1	3.2	23.3	3.16	.85	2.2	7.09	3.00	7.9
South Dakota-Montana	53.3	12.0	78.7	4.0	24.0	30.79	19.01	48.52	68.5	1.72	2.4	9.64
Colorado	7.0	33.1	32.4	73.2	2.8	28.19	1.39	4.9	8.69	21.6	1.11	1.11
Washington-Oregon	88.2	82.4	82.4	82.4	17.7	51.35	1.30	4.9	1.58	5.6	16.21	57.6
Oregon—part-time	14.9	33.8	25.7	93.2	8.1	27.0	64.62	3.08	8.01	.82	1.6	24.00
California	2.2	2.9	93.5	3.1	.7	4.62	.33	7.1	.28	6.1	3.00	40.95
N. C. self-sufficing counties	2.1	6.8	99.2	1.0	.0	6.44	.43	6.7	1.26	7.0	65.0	63.3
North Carolina-South Carolina	8.7	6.0	99.0	1.7	.7	7.36	1.68	22.8	.73	9.9	4.63	21.4
Georgia-Mississippi												
INCOME CLASS \$1,000-\$1,249												
Vermont	6.4	7.4	85.1	31.9	8.5	0	25.82	2.33	9.0	2.39	9.3	9.40
New Jersey	69.9	23.3	71.2	74.0	15.1	9.6	103.05	43.29	40.0	4.71	10.8	40.97
Pennsylvania-Ohio	82.0	7.1	84.4	31.0	24.8	5.1	51.06	27.13	53.2	9.94	4.8	37.9
Michigan-Wisconsin	63.4	12.8	90.6	31.6	33.2	3.6	62.82	20.70	47.4	5.66	9.0	17.6
Illinois-Iowa	84.9	4.0	94.0	2.8	33.3	1.6	46.64	33.20	71.2	8.72	8.78	14.0
North Dakota-Kansas	89.6	9.4	78.3	2.8	44.3	2.8	59.30	51.23	63.9	1.72	1.5	8.58
South Dakota-Montana	71.4	19.6	69.6	5.4	26.8	3.6	44.13	26.13	59.2	2.1	11.60	14.4
Colorado												
Washington-Oregon	9.2	26.7	27.5	79.2	3.3	1.7	30.27	1.07	3.5	1.70	5.6	17.45
Oregon—part-time	2.0	72.0	80.0	88.0	8.0	54.98	.56	1.0	25.82	46.9	3.2	44.6
California	16.9	28.2	18.3	91.5	7.0	33.8	72.12	5.10	7.5	4.91	2.7	45.32
N. C. self-sufficing counties	4.7	10.3	92.5	5.6	1.9	.0	8.69	.95	10.9	3.6	3.91	44.9
North Carolina-South Carolina	8.9	5.9	95.9	5.9	1.1	.7	11.17	1.73	15.5	1.92	8.2	6.27
Georgia-Mississippi	12.7	7.7	97.2	2.8	.7	.0	10.88	2.55	23.4	1.02	9.4	6.67

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 38 for similar data for all income classes.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 38), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for fuels.

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class regardless of whether they had any expenditures for fuels. Percentages are based on the total expenditures for all fuels. Fuel used for mechanical refrigeration is included.

The reasons for the low consumption of coal in the Pacific and Southeast sections are obvious. Large quantities of heating fuels were not required. Farm-furnished wood was evidently used extensively in the Southeast, probably for both heating and cooking. In California, relatively few families had farm-furnished fuel and its average value was low. Gas or electricity was widely used for cooking; more than half of the families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249 used one or the other.

TABLE 18.—SIZE OF FAMILY HOMES; HEATING, COOKING, AND LIGHTING (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Average number of rooms in family homes, percentage of families heating by central furnace and by heating stoves, percentage using kerosene for cooking and for lighting, average quantities of coal and kerosene purchased, and average price per ton of coal, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and analysis unit	Average number of rooms in family homes ²	Families heating principally by ²		Average number of heating stoves used ³	Average quantity of coal purchased, based on—		Average price per ton of coal	Families using kero-sene for ²		Average quantity of kerosene purchased, based on—	
		Central furnace	Heating stoves		All families ²	Fami-lies pur-chasing ⁴		Cook-ing ⁵	Light-ing ⁶	All families ²	Fami-lies pur-chasing ⁴
		No.	Pct.		No.	Tons	Tons	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Gal.
INCOME CLASS \$500-\$749											
Vermont	8.65	12.2	82.9	1.22	0.2	2.1	13.20	29.3	62.2	69.1	81
New Jersey	7.49	36.6	56.1	1.43	2.3	4.3	11.36	73.2	36.6	125.0	146
Pennsylvania-Ohio	7.55	17.8	76.4	1.20	3.0	4.0	7.36	53.1	68.4	70.8	82
Michigan-Wisconsin	7.48	28.7	70.4	1.16	4.0	5.0	8.00	64.4	61.7	75.1	85
Illinois-Iowa	6.24	11.2	88.8	1.08	5.6	7.4	4.41	54.8	83.0	68.2	73
North Dakota-Kansas	6.08	20.0	80.0	1.09	7.7	8.4	6.31	72.9	65.9	86.2	101
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	4.51	6.7	86.6	1.17	3.8	7.0	5.06	21.4	74.7	34.9	44
Washington-Oregon	5.28	3.5	94.4	1.06	.2	2.4	8.25	2.8	23.9	8.3	26
Oregon—part-time	4.70	.0	82.3	1.00	.0	—	—	—	11.8	4.2	18
California	5.14	2.7	83.7	1.05	.2	1.6	13.41	19.0	6.8	20.9	81
N. C. self-sufficing counties	4.62	.0	15.7	1.00	(?)	2.0	7.67	2.2	94.2	16.1	17
North Carolina-South Carolina	4.32	.0	14.5	1.21	(?)	2.6	7.85	3.8	99.6	31.3	32
Georgia-Mississippi	4.76	.0	5.0	1.20	.2	2.6	7.41	3.7	97.0	31.9	32
INCOME CLASS \$1,000-\$1,249											
Vermont	9.46	22.3	77.7	1.27	.2	2.5	14.60	28.7	61.7	90.2	106
New Jersey	7.49	50.6	48.0	1.68	4.0	5.7	10.86	58.8	19.4	117.0	164
Pennsylvania-Ohio	8.35	25.6	72.7	1.27	3.7	4.5	7.31	62.1	55.1	81.5	97
Michigan-Wisconsin	7.98	32.7	67.3	1.18	3.5	5.1	8.50	60.3	56.1	74.7	93
Illinois-Iowa	6.69	17.9	81.7	1.19	6.7	7.9	4.96	59.1	83.3	85.0	91
North Dakota-Kansas	6.47	22.6	77.4	1.04	7.4	8.2	6.96	74.5	60.4	120.0	153
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	5.43	7.1	91.1	1.14	5.9	8.3	4.41	23.2	66.1	41.0	59
Washington-Oregon	5.95	5.0	91.7	1.04	.1	1.4	8.00	7.5	18.4	9.5	35
Oregon—part-time	5.00	22.0	70.0	1.03	(?)	\$ 2.0	\$ 14.00	6.0	12.0	9.6	48
N. C. self-sufficing counties	5.31	2.8	81.7	1.22	.4	2.2	13.92	22.6	7.0	18.1	99
North Carolina-South Carolina	5.10	.0	20.4	1.52	.2	2.3	8.36	8.1	91.5	42.0	44
Georgia-Mississippi	5.40	.0	12.0	1.27	.4	2.8	7.24	7.7	95.8	48.9	50

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. For data for all income classes for columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10 see the report Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 390.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 38).

³ Based on the corresponding number of families in each class using heating stoves as their principal heating method.

⁴ Based on the corresponding number of families purchasing the specified fuel (table 38).

⁵ Includes families using kerosene as their principal cooking fuel and those using kerosene and some other fuel, as wood and coal in winter, and kerosene in summer.

⁶ Includes only those families using kerosene as their principal lighting method.

⁷ 0.05 or less.

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Of the three sections ranking highest in the quantity of coal purchased—North Dakota and Kansas, Illinois and Iowa, and South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado—only the first retained its relative position when the sections were ranked on the basis of expenditures. On the latter basis, income class by income class, New Jersey and the Michigan-Wisconsin section ranked higher than the Illinois-Iowa and the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado sections; Pennsylvania and Ohio ranked slightly above the latter, cattle-range counties. The difference in the price per ton was sufficient to change the ranking on the basis of expenditures from what it was on the basis of quantity. Families at the level \$1,000-\$1,249 in New Jersey paid prices averaging \$11 per ton; in Michigan and Wisconsin, \$8; in Pennsylvania and Ohio, \$7. Families at the same level in Illinois and Iowa paid \$5; in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, only \$4.

Kerosene accounted for the largest share of the total fuel bill in the three Southeast sections—from 45 to 61 percent at the level \$1,000-\$1,249. In Vermont, where farm-furnished wood was used to a large extent for heating and cooking, kerosene took 36 percent of the bill—more relatively than in any other section of the North and West. In the three Pacific sections, kerosene had a minor role as a fuel, taking less than 5 percent of the bill at most income levels. In the Washington-Oregon and part-time sections, electricity and wood, and in California electricity and gas, apparently tended to replace kerosene for lighting the dwelling and for cooking. In the two other regions—the Middle Atlantic and North Central and the Plains and Mountain—kerosene was of moderate importance, taking 10 to 20 percent of the fuel outlays at most income levels below \$2,500; a smaller proportion, as a rule, at levels above this line.

The share of the fuel bill taken by kerosene does not indicate actual dollar outlays or quantities used, however. In a section where the total fuel bill was low, expenditures for any fuel might be the major part of the bill yet be small or moderate compared with outlays elsewhere. This was true in the Southeast; average expenditures for kerosene and average quantities bought (all-family averages) were generally lower than in the sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, although the share they constituted of the total fuel bill was higher.

In the two sections of the Pacific Northwest where quantities of kerosene bought were smaller than in the other sections, at most income levels, a comparatively small proportion of the families used this fuel for either cooking or lighting. In the Southeast at the level \$1,000-\$1,249 fewer than 10 percent of the families used kerosene for cooking, either as the principal fuel or in combination with wood or coal, but more than nine-tenths—a larger proportion than in other sections—used it as the principal fuel for lighting their homes. Apparently prevalence of use of kerosene for cooking had more effect upon the rank of a section with respect to quantity used than did prevalence of use for lighting.

Families in the New Jersey and the North Dakota-Kansas sections used more kerosene than those elsewhere. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249 average quantities used (all-family averages) were 117 gallons in the former section and 120 in the latter, while in all other sections averages ranged from 10 to 90 gallons. In these two sections, the proportion of families reporting the use of kerosene as the principal cooking fuel

was comparatively high; there is the possibility, too, that kerosene heaters were used but no information on this point was obtained on the schedules.

The average price paid per gallon for kerosene showed marked inter-sectional differences, being relatively high in the Southeast, the Pacific Northwest, and the cattle-range section of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado; relatively low in New Jersey, North Dakota and Kansas, and Illinois and Iowa, as is illustrated below by figures for all income levels combined:

Average price paid per gallon for kerosene:	<i>Farm section</i>
\$0.10-----	New Jersey; North Dakota-Kansas; Illinois-Iowa.
\$0.11-----	Vermont; Pennsylvania-Ohio; Michigan-Wisconsin.
\$0.12-----	California.
\$0.14-----	Georgia-Mississippi.
\$0.15-----	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado; North Carolina-South Carolina.
\$0.18-----	Washington-Oregon.
\$0.19-----	Oregon, part-time farms; North Carolina, self-sufficient counties.

The ranking of the various sections on the basis of average expenditures for kerosene was changed only slightly from what it was on the basis of quantity purchased because of this difference in price. Two of the sections where prices were lowest—New Jersey and North Dakota and Kansas—were highest in quantity purchased and thus ranked comparatively high in expenditures; sections where prices were high generally ranked low in quantity purchased and in total outlays. A high price may have had a deterrent effect upon the use of kerosene for cooking.

Electricity accounted for 46 to 70 percent of the total bill for fuel of the farm families in California and in the Washington-Oregon section; for 35 to 48 percent in the Oregon part-time section; for 31 to 43 percent in New Jersey; and for 24 to 65 percent in Vermont. In the other sections, it took less than one-third of the total at almost all income levels. The percentage of families spending for electricity was appreciably greater in the three Pacific sections and in New Jersey than elsewhere. Vermont and the Pennsylvania-Ohio and Michigan-Wisconsin sections outranked the Illinois-Iowa counties and those in the Plains and Mountain region and the Southeast (tables 17 and 38).

Average expenditures for electricity reflected, in part, the proportion of families using; but rates and quantities used also affected bills. California ranked first, both in percentage of users and average outlays for electricity at most income levels. New Jersey generally ranked second with respect to average amounts spent, though relatively fewer families had this convenience than in the two sections of the Pacific Northwest where expenditures were lower. The proportion of families in California and New Jersey that used electricity for cooking undoubtedly accounts in part for the high average expenditures in these sections. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, 22 percent of the families in the former section used it as their principal cooking fuel and 10 percent of those in the latter; in no other section, except in the part-time unit of Oregon, was the proportion more than 1 percent. Use of electricity for other purposes, as for pumping water,

for hot-water heaters, for mechanical refrigerators, or for washing machines, also may have affected consumption and expenditures. Rates seem to have been higher in New Jersey than in California. Not only did a larger proportion of families in the latter section use electricity for cooking but relatively more had mechanical refrigerators, motor-driven washing machines, and running water in kitchen or bath which may have called for electric pumps and water heaters. Yet the average outlays of those spending were smaller than in New Jersey at the level cited above (\$1,000-\$1,249). Expenditures in the Washington-Oregon section indicate low rates there, also.

TABLE 19.—ICE; REFRIGERATOR OWNERSHIP (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Percentage of families having expenditures for ice, average amounts spent, and percentage of families owning refrigerators, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Income class \$1,000-\$1,249						Income class \$1,750-\$1,999					
	Families spending for ice ²		Average expenditures for ice		Families owning refrigerators ^{2,3}		Families spending for ice ^{2,3}		Average expenditures for ice		Families owning refrigerators ^{2,3}	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Vermont	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
New Jersey	10	0.96	10.00	4.2	32	11	14	0.59	4.33	2.0	68	9
Pennsylvania-Ohio	45	6.45	14.27	5.6	48	36	50	8.38	16.76	6.6	47	36
Michigan-Wisconsin	22	1.23	5.67	2.4	20	4	21	1.80	8.66	2.4	24	15
Illinois-Iowa	13	1.36	10.27	2.1	22	6	14	1.25	9.09	1.5	23	18
North Dakota-Kansas	45	2.68	5.97	5.4	40	1	45	3.74	8.22	5.2	45	6
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	23	1.74	7.67	2.1	27	4	23	2.15	9.33	2.1	36	10
Washington-Oregon	13	.43	3.25	1.4	4	11	21	1.14	5.47	2.8	13	11
Oregon—part-time	18	1.06	5.89	1.9	20	14	30	1.84	6.23	2.3	30	36
California	37	5.45	14.88	7.0	41	44	37	6.37	17.29	7.3	39	60
N. C. self-sufficing counties	4	.07	1.75	.8	1	0	12	1.00	8.00	6.0	12	0
North Carolina-South Carolina	73	5.88	8.09	34.5	42	5	76	7.55	9.93	29.3	56	12
Georgia-Mississippi	80	9.15	11.50	45.7	57	2	80	11.51	14.39	35.8	62	11

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 38).

³ Differences between columns 2 and 6 (or columns 8 and 12) are due to the use of ice cut and stored on the farm, or, in cases where those buying ice exceed those having ice refrigerators, to the use of such makeshifts as cooling boxes in the springhouse or to purchases of ice for making ice cream, for cooling drinks, and the like. Also some families having mechanical refrigerators purchased ice in extremely hot weather to supplement that produced in the refrigerator.

⁴ Based on the corresponding number of families in each class having expenditures for ice (table 38).

⁵ For data for other income classes see the report *Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment*, Misc. Pub. 436.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The only outlays for refrigeration that can be separately distinguished are those for ice. Such outlays would be expected to vary from one section to another since there were marked differences in climate, in extent of use of electric or other mechanical refrigerators, and in amount of farm-furnished ice stored for summer use. Of the four sections generally found in the top four places when the sections

were ranked by average expenditures for ice—those in Georgia and Mississippi, in North and South Carolina, in California, and in New Jersey—the three former are in areas where climate would indicate need for refrigeration of food and where farm-furnished ice would not be available. Differences between these four sections and the nine others were appreciable; at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, average expenditures for ice in these four sections ranged from \$5.45 to \$9.15; in only one of the others did they exceed \$2 (table 19). In the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina, amounts spent for ice were small, lower than elsewhere. Many of the farms were on foot-paths or poor roads, far from shopping centers; hence delivery of ice may have been well-nigh impossible.

Two of the four sections that ranked high with respect to expenditures for ice—California and New Jersey—also tended to outrank the others with respect to ownership of mechanical refrigerators. In the former section the proportion of families with this convenience ranged from 25 percent at the lowest income level to 74 percent at the highest; in the latter section, the proportion was somewhat smaller but generally exceeded 25 percent. In all other sections, save the Oregon part-time, the proportion reached 25 percent only at the upper income levels, if at all. That the New Jersey section ranked comparatively high both with respect to outlays for ice and prevalence of mechanical refrigerators is due, no doubt, to proximity to centers where ice could be purchased and to availability of electricity from power lines. Standards of living, too, may have been more urbanized in this section than elsewhere, and ice may have ranked higher in the families' scale of wants than in other sections similar in climate.

Ice accounted for a much larger share of total outlays for the subgroup fuel, light, and refrigeration in the two sections of the Southeast (excluding the self-sufficing section) than elsewhere, in part because expenditures for ice tended to be high, in part because total amounts spent for the subgroup tended to be low. Thus at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, expenditures for ice by Georgia-Mississippi families averaged \$9.15 and were 46 percent of the total for fuel, light, and refrigeration; in New Jersey the average amount spent for ice, \$6.45, was only 6 percent of the total for the subgroup.

In certain of the northern sections, notably Vermont, Michigan-Wisconsin, and South Dakota-Montana-Colorado, the percentage of families purchasing ice tended to be lower than the percentage with ice refrigerators, an indication of the use of farm-furnished ice. In the Southeast the reverse was true; the percentage purchasing ice exceeded considerably the percentage with ice refrigerators. Many families presumably purchased ice for making ice cream, iced drinks, and for similar purposes; some may have had coolers of types other than refrigerators.

Household Help

Expenditures for household help were the smallest of the three subgroups of outlays for household operation at practically all income levels in every section except those of the Southeast. There, at income levels above \$1,750 they exceeded the total for the miscellaneous subgroup (tables 40 and 41). The relative importance of average expenditures for household help as a subgroup of household

operation is determined by the amount spent for the two other subgroups—(1) fuel, light, and refrigeration and (2) miscellaneous items—as well as by its absolute amount. Average outlays based on all families reflect, in turn, the percentage of families spending for any kind of household help, the kind employed (whether full- or part-time), the period of service, and the rates of pay. All these factors varied widely among the sections.

North and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, North Dakota and Kansas, and Vermont were the four sections that ranked highest among the 13 with respect to the percentage of families employing any paid household help. Lowest were the three Pacific sections. Since the percentage of families employing help rose with income more rapidly in the Southeast than elsewhere, at levels above \$1,000 the two sections of that region decidedly outranked the North Dakota-Kansas and Vermont sections, the difference increasing as higher and higher income levels were reached. For example, at the level \$500-\$749, the proportion of families spending for help was approximately the same in the Carolinas as in Vermont, 15 and 16 percent; but at the level \$1,750-\$1,999, percentages were 42 and 34, respectively (table 20).

TABLE 20.—HOUSEHOLD HELP (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Percentage of families having expenditures for household help, average amounts spent, and average number of days of service received, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]²

Family-income class and analysis unit	Families having expenditures for ²		Average expenditures for household help, based on—		Average days of service received from household help, based on—			
	Any household help	Full-time help	All families ²	Families having expenditures ³		Families employing help ⁴		
				All	Wages, full-time	All families ²	All help	Full-time help
INCOME CLASS \$500-\$749								
Vermont	Pct. 15.9	Pct. 12.2	Dol. 5.95	Dol. 37.54	Dol. 43.50	No. 17	No. 106	No. 131
New Jersey	4.9	2.4	5.93	5 121.50	5 208.00	10	5 198	5 360
Pennsylvania-Ohio	8.6	5.7	4.81	55.89	78.92	8	90	130
Michigan-Wisconsin	9.6	5.2	.70	7.27	8.00	1	12	16
Illinois-Iowa	10.2	8.7	2.88	28.24	32.39	7	72	83
North Dakota-Kansas	16.8	14.1	7.74	46.19	53.58	18	102	119
South Dakota-Montana								
Colorado	2.7	2.7	5.12	5 192.00	5 192.00	6	5 210	5 210
Washington-Oregon	3.5	2.8	.71	20.20	21.75	1	39	46
Oregon—part-time	5.9	5.9	.12	5 2.00	5 2.00	(6)	5 7	5 7
California	4.1	2.7	1.31	32.33	52.50	1	29	30
N. C. self-sufficing counties	9.4	5.8	.64	6.85	5.62	2	21	28
North Carolina-South Carolina	15.2	4.2	2.12	13.97	22.90	8	57	140
Georgia-Mississippi	8.3	4.0	1.36	16.28	19.33	6	77	128
INCOME CLASS \$1,000-\$1,249								
Vermont	13.8	9.6	4.84	35.00	46.33	16	107	146
New Jersey	11.0	2.7	9.30	84.88	5 190.50	13	118	5 360
Pennsylvania-Ohio	13.6	8.8	5.62	41.35	43.81	12	84	103
Michigan-Wisconsin	11.2	6.1	1.94	17.32	23.67	7	57	83
Illinois-Iowa	9.5	8.3	3.37	35.38	35.62	7	73	80
North Dakota-Kansas	18.9	17.9	7.11	37.70	37.58	16	83	85
South Dakota-Montana								
Colorado	8.9	8.9	5.02	56.20	56.20	7	84	84
Washington-Oregon	3.3	1.7	.49	14.75	5 17.50	4	87	141
Oregon—part-time	8.0	8.0	1.78	22.25	22.25	5	60	60
California	5.6	4.2	3.15	56.00	72.00	6	110	145
N. C. self-sufficing counties	8.4	5.6	1.41	16.78	18.33	4	44	58
North Carolina-South Carolina	29.5	14.0	9.48	32.11	42.21	51	169	295
Georgia-Mississippi	28.9	15.5	11.63	40.27	50.32	50	172	275

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—HOUSEHOLD HELP (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Percentage of families having expenditures for household help, average amounts spent, and average number of days of service received, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and analysis unit	Families having expenditures for ² —		Average expenditures for household help, based on—			Average days of service received from household help, based on—		
	Any household help	Full-time help	All families ²	Families having expenditures ³ —		All families ²	Families employing help ⁴ —	
				All	Wages, full-time		All help	Full-time help
INCOME CLASS \$1,750-\$1,999								
Vermont.....	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.
Vermont.....	34.1	25.0	31.57	92.60	109.18	69	202	258
New Jersey.....	18.0	4.0	22.68	126.00	5 286.00	29	144	360
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	19.3	13.2	10.14	52.55	68.00	23	118	164
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	20.0	10.0	5.42	27.12	35.88	15	71	118
Illinois-Iowa.....	10.9	8.2	4.39	40.25	47.44	11	95	116
North Dakota-Kansas.....	35.9	33.9	18.54	51.64	51.00	44	123	122
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....						(6)	1	1
Colorado.....	4.0	.0	.08	2.00		7	78	78
Washington-Oregon.....	8.3	5.6	4.28	51.33	49.00	0		
Oregon—part-time.....	.0	.0	.00			1	26	49
California.....	3.9	1.3	1.91	48.33	5 98.00	48	259	259
N. C. self-sufficing counties.....	18.8	18.8	18.25	97.33	97.33			
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	42.1	28.9	26.13	62.00	72.26	106	246	322
Georgia-Mississippi.....	35.6	20.0	14.87	41.81	48.00	78	220	317
								96

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of families in each class (table 41), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for household help.

³ Based on the number of families in each class that had expenditures for the specified type of household help (table 40).

⁴ Based on the number of families in each class that employed household help of the specified type, regardless of whether they were paid in cash or in kind.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ 0.50 or less.

In most northern sections the number of families employing full-time help far exceeded the number employing part-time. In the Plains and Mountain sections this tendency to employ full-time help was especially marked. Because of the distance from the farm to a village or another farm where helpers employed by the day or hour might live, these farm families would find it difficult to secure such employees if they wished to do so. In New Jersey and in California, on the other hand, the number employing part-time workers was the greater; both of these latter sections were composed of small farms near urban centers. Only a relatively small number of families in any section employed both full-time and part-time help. In the Georgia-Mississippi and North Carolina-South Carolina sections, fewer than 10 percent of all employing families did so, and the percentage was lower in other sections (table 40).

The Southeast sections (excluding the self-sufficing counties) presented a different picture from all others with respect to household help. At the lower income levels the number employing part-time help tended to exceed the number with full-time. These farm families evidently found it possible to obtain workers by the day. At the upper income levels, above \$1,500 in Georgia and Mississippi and above \$1,750 in the Carolinas, the proportion of families employing

full-time help became the greater. In the sections of the North and West the proportion of families employing full-time workers as compared with that employing part-time showed no consistent relation to income. The ratio of families (all income classes combined) employing full-time to those employing part-time workers in the various sections was as follows:

Farm section:	Per-cent age of families employing part-time help	Families employ- ing full-time help as a per- centage of those employing part- time help
Vermont-----	7.3	190
New Jersey-----	8.9	52
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	6.3	160
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	5.0	206
Illinois-Iowa-----	2.6	338
North Dakota-Kansas-----	3.6	462
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado-----	1.3	550
Washington-Oregon-----	2.3	209
Oregon, part-time farms-----	1.8	257
California-----	5.6	82
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties-----	4.0	188
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	17.9	99
Georgia-Mississippi-----	10.3	152

The number of days of employment indicates whether household help is a regular or occasional service. Apparently many of the families employing full-time help—the group that would be most likely to have regular service—had such assistance for but a part of the year. In 8 of the 13 units the average number of days of service for all such families was about 150 days or fewer—less than half the year. Only in a few instances, mostly at levels above \$2,500 in Georgia and Mississippi and above \$3,000 in the Carolinas, did the average period of employment reach or exceed 360 days—the equivalent of a full-time worker throughout the year. An average period of employment of 52 days for part-time workers would be the equivalent of one worker 1 day each week, but this average was rarely attained by employers of part-time workers—usually only at upper income levels.

Excluding the self-sufficing counties, the Southeast sections generally outranked all others at levels above \$1,000 with respect to days of service of all kinds of household help, both the average period for those employing and for all families. Vermont usually ranked third among the sections on the basis of the all-family average; ranking lowest were the three sections on the Pacific Coast. Averages for families that employed help, however, followed a somewhat different rank pattern; the three Pacific sections were generally in intermediate places; the Illinois-Iowa and the Michigan-Wisconsin sections tended to be low, though this was not true throughout all income classes (table 40).³

The ranking of the sections on the basis of average expenditures of the employing families varied somewhat from that on the basis of days of service. One factor operating to alter the alignment was the dif-

³ The number of days of employment for full-time workers is probably somewhat overestimated since a week was counted as 7 days, regardless of whether the worker had a day or half-day off, i. e., gave only 6 or 6½ days of service. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 189 for a further discussion of this point.) It is probable that the overestimate of the period of service was somewhat greater for full-time employees than for part-time; hence the average for total period of service in a section where there was considerable part-time employment may have been less overestimated, relatively, than the total period in a section where most of the help was full-time. This should be borne in mind in interpreting this intersectional comparison.

ference in money rates of pay which undoubtedly varied from one part of the country to another for both full-time and part-time workers. Another factor was the difference in the ratio of full-time to part-time workers. The greater the proportion of part-time employees, the higher were the average expenditures per day of service, since the average daily rate for persons employed by the day tends to be more than one-seventh of the weekly rate of persons employed by the week. This is due in part to the fact that a worker by the day gets smaller receipts in kind and does not have time off as does the person employed by the week.

The Georgia-Mississippi section, which tended to rank high with respect to average days of service received by employing families, had only an intermediate place when ranked on the basis of average outlays of these employers. Similarly, the ranking of the section in the Carolinas was lower on the basis of expenditures than on period of service. Obviously, money rates of pay were comparatively low in these sections. Relatively high pay rates in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section are suggested by the fact that, on the basis of average expenditures of employing families, this section ranked first or second at more levels than on the basis of average days of service, despite the high ratio of full-time to part-time workers.

The proportion of employing families furnishing living quarters or meals to full-time or part-time help showed certain intersectional variations, compared on the basis of all income groups combined. (The proportion of employers furnishing maintenance in whole or in part did not vary consistently with income.) Living quarters were least frequently provided to full-time help in the Southeast (excluding the self-sufficing counties in North Carolina). Employing families in the Georgia-Mississippi section also least frequently provided meals to either full-time or part-time workers. Outside the Southeast, the proportion of employers furnishing living quarters to full-time help was lowest in the Oregon part-time section and in California, although 68 percent did so in the former section and 80 percent in the latter. Relatively low, also, was the proportion furnishing meals to either kind of help.

The percentage of employing families furnishing living quarters to full-time help and furnishing meals to full-time or part-time help in each section (all income classes combined) is shown below:

Farm section:	<i>Percentage of families employing household help¹ that furnished—</i>		
	<i>Living quarters to full-time help</i>	<i>Meals to full-time help</i>	<i>Meals to part-time help</i>
Vermont-----	87	98	79
New Jersey-----	88	100	84
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	92	99	94
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	92	100	94
Illinois-Iowa-----	94	99	95
North Dakota-Kansas-----	96	100	97
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado-----	94	100	100
Washington-Oregon-----	98	100	82
Oregon, part-time farms-----	68	89	86
California-----	80	93	68
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties-----	89	100	75
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	53	94	75
Georgia-Mississippi-----	65	88	48

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families employing household help of the specified type, including those paid only in kind.

Household workers paid in kind only (receiving room and board but no money wages for their services) were comparatively rare. Only in Vermont did as many as 9 percent of the families having help make payments entirely in kind; in the other sections, the percentage was less than 4, as is shown below by data for families of all income classes combined:

Farm section:	Families having—		
	Any household help ¹	Household help paid in kind only	
	Number	Percent	
Vermont	119	11	9.2
New Jersey	68	2	2.9
Pennsylvania-Ohio	373	13	3.5
Michigan-Wisconsin	162	6	3.7
Illinois-Iowa	184	2	1.1
North Dakota-Kansas	220	6	2.7
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	39	1	2.6
Washington-Oregon	70	2	2.9
Oregon, part-time farms	25	0	—
California	89	2	2.2
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties	68	0	—
North Carolina-South Carolina	647	6	.9
Georgia-Mississippi	307	0	—

¹ Families employing any household help, i. e., those having expenditures plus those paying entirely in kind. Counts, therefore, may be higher than those shown for families that spent for help.

Miscellaneous Items of Household Operation

The sections differed considerably with respect to average outlays for all miscellaneous items of household operation. Highest, income class by income class, were California, Vermont, and New Jersey; lowest, the Southeast sections. Average amounts spent by families in the first three sections were more than double those in the Southeast in the \$500-\$749 and \$1,000-\$1,249 income classes (table 21).

The high expenditures in California reflected comparatively large outlays for all classes of miscellaneous items of household operation. Only in this section and the Oregon part-time section were amounts spent for water rent important; they averaged \$6 and \$8, respectively, as compared with sums of less than a dollar elsewhere. Here outlays for both telephone and laundry sent out tended to be high while in most other sections one or the other was relatively low (table 41).

Average expenditures for telephone usually ranked first or second in amount among the seven classes of miscellaneous items of household operation, being exceeded only by expenditures for laundry supplies, in the sections of the North and West. In the Southeast, however, outlays for telephone were small, ranking below those for the six other classes of miscellaneous items in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina (all income classes combined), ranking fifth in the two other sections of this region.

The division of total outlays for this subgroup (miscellaneous household operation) among telephone, laundry supplies, and all other items followed a pattern that was similar in broad design throughout the full-time farming sections of the North and West. The pattern in the Oregon part-time section differed somewhat because average outlays for water rent were comparatively high, \$8.19, almost one-fourth of the total spent by families in all income classes combined. Many of these Oregon farm families living near Portland had access

to a public water supply. The comparatively high outlays for water in California did not represent so large a share of the total as in the part-time section because the total, itself, was large. In the Southeast, the pattern differed from that of the North and West because of the small outlays for telephone and the comparatively large outlays for laundry sent out (as differentiated from laundry supplies used at home). These differences in pattern are illustrated by data for the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, shown below:

Farm section:	<i>Percentage of expenditures for miscellaneous items of household operation going for—</i>		
	Telephone	Laundry supplies	All other items
Vermont-----	34	27	39
New Jersey-----	37	34	29
Pennsylvania—Ohio-----	41	35	24
Michigan—Wisconsin-----	30	39	31
Illinois—Iowa-----	33	33	34
North Dakota—Kansas-----	27	35	38
South Dakota—Montana—Colorado-----	25	32	43
Washington—Oregon-----	29	34	37
Oregon, part-time farms-----	12	30	58
California-----	32	25	43
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties-----	0	42	58
North Carolina—South Carolina-----	1	33	66
Georgia—Mississippi-----	5	37	58

The comparatively low telephone expenditures in the Southeast were a reflection of the small percentage of the families in each of the three southern sections having such service. Fewer than 1 percent of the self-sufficing families in North Carolina spent for telephone; 3 percent of those in the North and South Carolina unit; and 5 percent of those in Georgia and Mississippi. In the sections of the North and West the percentage of families having this service varied, but at no income level did so few families, relatively, have outlays as in the Southeast. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, the proportion of families of full-time farm operators outside the Southeast that had expenditures for telephone ranged from almost three-fifths in Vermont and Illinois and Iowa to one-third in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section. (In the part-time section of Oregon the proportion was lower, 12 percent.) At levels below \$1,000 the percentage tended to be somewhat smaller than at this level; at higher levels, decidedly larger (tables 21 and 41).

So small a number of families in the Southeast sections reported outlays for telephone service that at few income levels can the averages of those spending for this purpose be considered typical. These averages, however, do not suggest higher rates for telephone service in this region than elsewhere as the reason for the lower proportion of families having this convenience. Outside the Southeast, there seems to be a relation between rates and percentage of telephone subscribers. Although expenditures for tolls and telegrams are included along with fixed charges for telephone service, the latter was probably the major element in the total spent; the variations in average outlays of those spending are a rough indication of differences in monthly charges. Relatively high monthly rates would be expected to reduce the percentage of telephone subscribers and relatively low rates to increase it.

TABLE 21.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION (SECTIONAL COMPARISONS): *Average expenditures for all miscellaneous items of household operation, for telephone, and for laundry supplies, and percentage of families having expenditures for telephone, selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Income class \$500-\$749						Income class \$1,000-\$1,249						
	Expenditures for all miscellaneous items ²	Expenditures for telephone			Expenditures for laundry supplies ^{2,4}	Expenditures for telephone			Expenditures for laundry supplies ^{2,4}				
		Average amount, based on—		Families having ²		Average amount, based on—		Families having ²					
		All families ²	Families having ³			All families ²	Families having ³						
Vermont	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
New Jersey	24.62	46	8.46	18.24	7.67	32.89	59	11.13	19.04	8.99			
Pennsylvania-Ohio	19.76	24	6.44	26.40	7.86	30.31	33	11.20	34.08	10.43			
Michigan-Wisconsin	13.61	26	5.43	21.02	4.71	17.32	35	7.15	20.62	6.08			
Illinois-Iowa	21.00	39	6.04	15.44	8.19	25.22	47	7.69	16.22	9.69			
North Dakota-Kansas	17.28	53	5.67	10.72	6.30	22.42	57	7.46	13.15	7.34			
South Dakota-Montana-COLORADO	17.91	28	4.50	16.33	6.65	24.21	42	6.55	15.42	8.57			
Washington-Oregon	22.05	25	5.49	21.68	7.27	25.50	34	6.45	19.00	8.20			
Oregon—part-time	15.44	27	3.86	14.42	5.27	20.73	39	5.91	15.09	6.98			
California	19.70	18	3.35	19.00	5.53	25.32	12	3.12	26.00	7.62			
N. C. self-sufficing counties	24.53	42	5.19	12.39	6.39	34.65	54	11.07	20.68	8.70			
North Carolina-South Carolina	6.41	0	.00	-----	3.36	10.19	0	.00	-----	4.24			
Georgia-Mississippi	9.25	0	.00	4.01	14.68	1.22	14.75	4.85					
	8.59	1	.15	11.25	3.99	14.51	4	.70	16.50	5.30			

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 41).

³ Based on the corresponding number of families in each class having expenditures for telephones (table 41).

⁴ Includes laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bluing, bleaches, and ammonia.

With two exceptions, the ranking of the sections outside the Southeast on a basis of percentage of families with expenditures for telephone follows what would be expected from their ranking on the basis of average outlays of those spending. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, and the Oregon part-time farming area—the four sections highest in average outlays of those having telephone service—ranked lowest in the percentage of families spending. The sections in Illinois and Iowa, in North Dakota and Kansas, and in Michigan and Wisconsin, among the lowest in average outlays, are among the highest in the percentage having service. Only the Vermont and Washington-Oregon sections did not align themselves as might be expected. Vermont ranked highest in percentage of families having service but was in an intermediate rank in average outlays of those spending; the Washington-Oregon section ranked relatively low in the percentage having the service, but low also in the average expenditures of subscribers (tables 21 and 41).

Average expenditures for soap and other laundry and cleaning supplies ranged between \$2 and \$10 at income levels below \$1,500 in every section except New Jersey, where they were \$12.55 at the level \$1,250-\$1,499. At levels above \$1,500, averages were less than \$15 in all but a few instances. New Jersey tended to rank

high among the sections; the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina, low (tables 21 and 41). Intersectional differences doubtless reflected differences in practices of buying and of household production. Soap making may have been more customary in some sections than in others. Hardness of water may have tended to increase quantities of soap and washing powders used in some sections. The sending out of laundry would also affect outlays for home supplies.

Outlays for laundry sent out by families in New Jersey, California, and Vermont generally exceeded those of families in other sections of the North and West. At the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, average expenditures were \$4, \$3, and \$2 in these three sections, respectively, while in the others they did not exceed \$1. Two of the sections of the Southeast—North and South Carolina and Georgia and Mississippi—also ranked high among the sections, expenditures averaging \$4 and \$3 at this level. Outlays in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina tended to be low, slightly less than \$1, for the group as a whole (table 41).

The fact that a family had expenditures for laundry sent out does not necessarily mean that no laundry work was done at home. The average outlays of those spending for such services do not suggest that outside agencies completely took over the task. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 cited above, the average amount spent by families that sent laundry out was: \$44 in Vermont, \$24 in New Jersey, \$23 in California, \$21 in Georgia and Mississippi, \$20 in North and South Carolina. An outlay of less than 50 cents a week—an average exceeded only by Vermont families—will not provide for washing and ironing all sheets, pillowcases, towels, tablecloths, and the like, as well as the garments of the family members.

The comparatively small proportion of families in the North and West that sent laundry out—less than 1 in 10 in every section except New Jersey and California at the level \$1,000-\$1,249—may be accounted for by the difficulties of taking the family wash to and from a commercial laundry or the home of a laundress. Apparently many families preferred to have a motor-driven washing machine and do laundry at home; the proportion in the North and West having such equipment ranged from 39 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section to 76 percent in California at this level, as is shown below:

Farm section:	Percentage of families in the family income class \$1,000-\$1,249		
	Having motor-driven washing machine ¹	Sending laundry out	Spending for household help
Vermont-----	50	5	14
New Jersey-----	62	15	11
Pennsylvania—Ohio-----	56	1	14
Michigan—Wisconsin-----	66	1	11
Illinois—Iowa-----	64	2	10
North Dakota—Kansas-----	73	0	19
South Dakota—Montana—Colorado-----	39	4	9
Washington—Oregon-----	64	2	3
Oregon, part-time farms-----	72	4	8
California-----	76	11	6
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties-----	1	7	8
North Carolina—South Carolina-----	1	23	30
Georgia—Mississippi-----		15	29

¹ Data for ownership of motor-driven washing machines are given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 436.

In the Southeast few families had motor-driven washing machines. Many probably had the services of a laundress at home; 30 percent of those in the Carolinas, 29 percent in Georgia and Mississippi at this income level had paid household help. However, assuming that there was no overlapping of the three groups of families—those having power washing machines, those sending laundry out, those having paid household help—46 percent of the families in the former section and 56 percent in the latter did their laundry work without benefit of these services. Only in one section of the North and West, the cattle-range section of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, was the proportion greater than one-third.

SECTION 4. VALUE OF A YEAR'S HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION AS RELATED TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Pennsylvania-Ohio Farm Section

Classification of Families by Type

Ways of spending and consumption patterns of families are affected not only by income but also by the number and age of persons to be maintained. To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the number of members other than husband and wife and their age—i. e., whether they were under 16 or were 16 or older.

The classification of a large number of families in a few groups implies that each group will present considerable variation in the age and, to some extent, in the number of family members. By definition, however, some groups vary less than others. In types 1, 2, and 3, the number of persons is rigidly specified and those other than the husband and wife must be in a given age class, i. e., under 16. By definition, other types have greater flexibility both as to number and age of family members. The seven types for which consumption data are presented are described in figure 3; dotted lines are used where variation in age class or in number of persons, or in both, is permitted by definition. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type, for details.)

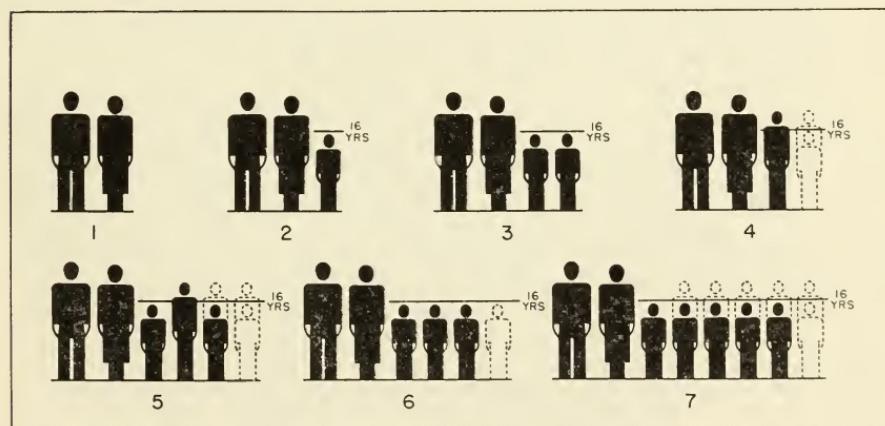


FIGURE 3.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the seven types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines.

The classification by type tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except for families of type 1, composed of husband and wife only. In this type group were some young couples without children, some aged 60 or more whose children had grown and left home, and some in their forties or fifties. As a group, the families were older than those of other types, the median age of the husband, 58 years, being higher as is shown below by data for families of all income classes combined in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section:

Family type:	Median age of husband ¹	Average number of members other than husband and wife ²	
		Under 16	16 or older
1-----	58	-----	-----
2-----	40	1.00	-----
3-----	36	2.00	-----
4-----	55	.26	1.26
5-----	48	1.79	1.69
6-----	36	3.39	-----
7-----	45	3.75	1.62

¹ Data for other farm sections are given in table 29.

² Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary for explanation of method used in computing averages.

Families of types 2, 3, and 6 had one, two, and three or four children under 16, respectively, and no other members except husband and wife. These type groups, therefore, included the great majority of the young families; the median age of the husbands in each type was 40 or under. Young husbands and wives not in these three type groups would be in type 1 if they had no children or related persons in the economic family; or, if they had older relatives living with them, such as the wife's father, they might be in type 4, 5, or 7, depending upon the number of children under 16.

Families of types 4 and 5, by definition, included at least one son or daughter (or other family member not the husband or wife) who was 16 or older. The large families of type 7 (seven or eight persons) usually had one or more members in this older class, though this was not required by definition. Husbands in families of type 4 were comparatively old, ranking next to those of type 1 in age. Those in families of types 5 and 7 were somewhat younger, the median age of the former group being 48 and of the latter, 45.

Consumption data were obtained from families of all seven types in the farm sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and of the Southeast; from only the first five types in the other regions. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type, for a further discussion of the type groups included in each analysis unit.) The discussion of the value of housing and household operation as related to family composition is based on the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section, since data are available for each of the seven types separately. For other farm analysis units, the type groups were combined as follows: Types 2 and 3; types 4 and 5; types 6 and 7. Data for other selected farm units, similar to those presented in this section for the Pennsylvania-Ohio unit, are shown in tables 35, 36, 43-46. Most comparisons in the discussion have been limited to the nine income classes in the range \$500-\$3,999, since the number of cases at income extremes is small and averages may be unreliable because of the effects of sampling fluctuations.

All Housing

There was a close relationship between farm tenure and the age of the family, as measured by the age of the husband. The percentage of owners in families of each type, listed in order of median age of husbands, is shown below for families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section, all income classes combined:

Family type:	Percentage of families owning farms	Percentage distribution of—	
		Owners	Renters
<i>Older families:</i>			
1	82	21	12
4	87	25	10
5	78	15	10
7	70	13	13
<i>Younger families:</i>			
2	60	10	16
3	52	8	18
6	48	8	21

The older families, having had more time to acquire title to a farm by purchase or inheritance, were more likely to be owners than the younger. As a consequence of tenure differences among the types, there was a smaller proportion of the younger families among the owners than among the renters. Only one-fourth of the owning families were of types 2, 3, and 6; but these type groups made up more than half of the renting families.

When families of the seven type groups were compared with respect to the average value of their dwellings—owned and rented, combined—those of type 1, oldest and smallest of all types, outranked the others, being in first or second place at 7 of the 9 income levels in the range \$500-\$3,999 (i. e., those classes for which the number of cases was large enough to warrant comparisons). Families of types 5 and 7, largest in average size, ranked lowest at most levels. The other four types—2, 3, 4, and 6—were in intermediate positions, but their ranks were less clearly defined than were those of types 1, 5, and 7. However, the large families of type 6 tended to be in fourth rank, or below, more often than did the smaller families of types 2, 3, and 4 (table 22).

If the value of owned homes had been consistently greater than that of rented (as was true in the Southeast and some other sections), the higher value of the dwellings of the families of type 1 than of other types might have been assumed to be due, in part, to the larger proportion of owners. However, as has been noted, in this Pennsylvania-Ohio section the two tenure groups did not show consistent differences with respect to average value of dwelling; at some levels the owners outranked the renters, but at others the reverse was true. A separation of each of the type groups in this farming section into owners and renters, therefore, would not be expected to clarify the picture of the ranking of the type groups with respect to value of dwelling, as it would in the Southeast.

Ranked on the basis of average value of owned dwellings, families of type 1 were less consistently in first or second place than when comparisons were based on average value of dwellings of both tenure groups combined, as above. Type 2 farm-owning families ranked first more often than type 1. Ranks of types 5 and 7, however, did not shift appreciably, being lower than those of the other groups. Among the renters the type groups showed an order of ranking similar

to that noted above for all families, but the number of cases of renters in some cells was small; as a consequence, the pattern is less clear-cut than for either the owners or both tenure groups combined. (Data for renters are not published.) Since the estimated value of occupancy of the family home was a fixed percentage of the value of the dwelling (9 percent for owners, 11 percent for renters) with expenditures for repairs and insurance added, the ranking of families of the various types by value of occupancy followed closely that on the basis of the value of the dwelling (table 35).

TABLE 22.—**VALUE OF FAMILY HOMES ON ALL FARMS AND ON OWNED FARMS, BY FAMILY TYPE:** *Average value of family homes, and average value of occupancy of family homes of all families and of owning families, by family type for selected income classes, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
Average value of family homes, based on all families ^{2 3}							
500-749	\$1,416	\$1,385	\$1,233	\$1,352	\$1,277	\$1,358	\$1,327
750-999	1,723	1,555	1,653	1,490	1,591	1,728	1,442
1,000-1,249	2,066	1,813	1,900	2,038	1,663	1,893	1,795
1,250-1,499	2,313	2,370	2,318	1,991	1,758	2,013	1,861
1,500-1,749	2,665	2,604	2,649	2,330	1,821	2,167	2,066
1,750-1,999	2,957	3,167	2,797	2,849	2,386	2,220	2,589
2,000-2,499	3,165	2,953	3,304	2,656	3,290	3,284	2,713
2,500-2,999	4,938	2,610	3,667	3,683	3,526	3,208	2,882
3,000-3,999	4,375	5,050	3,792	4,092	3,406	3,570	3,254
Average value of family homes, based on owning families ^{3 4}							
500-749	\$1,330	\$1,623	\$1,550	\$1,336	\$1,365	\$1,508	\$1,554
750-999	1,770	1,400	2,068	1,536	1,717	1,733	1,538
1,000-1,249	2,034	1,931	1,805	2,150	1,546	2,105	1,701
1,250-1,499	2,308	2,328	1,931	2,033	1,773	2,057	1,833
1,500-1,749	2,519	2,606	2,593	2,213	1,787	1,937	1,987
1,750-1,999	2,930	3,660	2,723	2,810	2,318	1,918	2,483
2,000-2,499	3,212	2,949	2,499	2,569	3,106	2,976	2,640
2,500-2,999	4,841	2,767	3,200	3,486	3,719	2,606	2,861
3,000-3,999	4,375	6,075	4,400	4,137	3,446	3,689	3,095
Average value of occupancy of family homes, based on all families ²							
500-749	\$141	\$146	\$127	\$136	\$142	\$140	\$136
750-999	176	166	167	150	160	179	143
1,000-1,249	220	191	205	208	173	206	186
1,250-1,499	247	264	245	207	181	211	202
1,500-1,749	280	272	290	247	187	232	226
1,750-1,999	295	327	283	296	261	244	276
2,000-2,499	318	316	351	289	348	348	290
2,500-2,999	484	262	390	364	357	348	292
3,000-3,999	476	608	394	405	359	416	375
Average value of occupancy of family homes, based on owning families ⁴							
500-749	\$129	\$168	\$145	\$133	\$152	\$144	\$147
750-999	177	145	196	153	169	168	145
1,000-1,249	215	200	188	216	157	227	169
1,250-1,499	246	244	192	209	178	203	197
1,500-1,749	260	253	281	233	182	201	217
1,750-1,999	282	353	268	289	253	209	263
2,000-2,499	319	310	245	279	322	291	276
2,500-2,999	468	257	332	339	370	279	284
3,000-3,999	447	747	419	408	356	439	359

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 35, column 2).

³ Data on value of family homes are from unpublished tables and are not to be found in the appendix.

⁴ Averages are based on the total number of owning families in each class (table 35, column 7).

The fact that, income class by income class, families of type 1 (both tenure groups combined) tended to outrank those of other composition in the average value of their dwellings and the value of the year's occupancy was probably due in part to the prevalence among them of older families; 45 percent of the husbands were 60 or more. The incomes of many of these older families during the report year were probably below the level formerly attained when the family was at its maximum size and the husband was younger. However, many probably were still occupying the dwellings acquired in earlier years. A larger proportion of the homes of the type 1 families than of the other type groups were equipped with running hot and cold water, with an indoor flush toilet, and with other conveniences—a situation that may be related to their greater value. This more widespread modernization may be due in part to the large number of owners in the type 1 group; owned homes in this farm section were more likely to have such facilities than were homes of renters with comparable incomes.

The low ranking of families of types 5 and 7 in the average value of their dwellings may be explained by the prevalence of a situation the reverse of that described for type 1. Many families of the two former types were probably at or near the peak of their earning power; they had more members 16 years of age and older—mainly sons and daughters under 30—than any of the other types. Their incomes probably were higher during the year of the study than in earlier years when the children were younger and able to give little assistance in farm production. Many probably occupied dwellings purchased or rented in the period when the income was lower. These two type groups tended to rank below the others with comparable incomes with respect to percentage having running hot and cold water in kitchen and bath. The pressure of the needs and wants of growing children in these large families would tend to lessen the likelihood of improvement of owned dwellings by installing modern facilities.

Families of type 4 ranked above all the other type groups in proportion of farm owners; they also ranked comparatively high—next to type 1 families—in age of husbands. The average value of their dwellings—all, and those of owners—was generally lower than the average for type 1, given the same income. This lower value may reflect the smaller proportion at most income levels with modern plumbing facilities, such as indoor flush toilet and running hot and cold water in kitchen and bath. Many of the type 4 families had one or two children in school and therefore may have been less able to spend for home improvement than were those of type 1. Compared with the larger families of types 5 and 7 that also had sons and daughters of 16 or older at home, the type 4 families—all, and the owning group—had homes of greater average value at most income levels, evidence again of the greater spending ability of the smaller family groups.

Of the three type groups of younger families—types 2, 3, and 6—those of type 2, somewhat older than the others and with but one child to maintain, tended to fare best both with respect to proportion of farm owners and average value of owned dwellings. Compared on the basis of the average value of all dwellings (owned and rented), the ranking of type 2 was less consistently high, but this group held first or second place at more levels than did either of the two others. The proportion of farm owners was smaller in each of these three type

groups than in the older, larger families of types 5 and 7; but the average value of the owned homes of the younger families tended to be greater. Perhaps because there were fewer children to be maintained they felt able to buy better houses.

The value of the year's occupancy of the family home was so large a proportion of all housing used by these families that the ranking of the various types on the one basis followed closely that on the other. Families of type 1 tended to be high—first or second rank—with respect to the value of all housing, and families of types 5 and 7 were low at most income levels.

Outlays for housing other than the family home were greater for types 4, 5, and 7 than for the others; average amounts spent by these three groups (all income classes combined) ranged from \$2.39 to \$3.19; for the other four groups, from \$0.03 to \$0.40. These higher outlays reflected expenditures for rent at school, a type of expense not borne by the families with younger children (types 2, 3, 6) or those with no children (type 1). Types 4 and 7 also ranked above the others in outlays for housing while traveling or on vacation.

The only expenditures allocated to the family home were those for repairs and insurance—expenditures incurred mainly by owning families (table 35). There was no appreciable variation among owning families of differing composition in the proportion spending for either or both of these purposes, nor was there any clear relationship between family composition and average amounts spent for repairs or insurance or the percentage that the outlays constituted of the average value of their dwellings.

All Household Operation

Household operation includes a diversity of items variously related, and variously affected by family composition. A family with but little farm-furnished fuel and ice may be expected, for example, to have comparatively high outlays for purchased heating fuels. Relatively high expenditures for heating fuels will, in turn, usually mean relatively high expenditures for all fuel, light, and refrigeration, so important are heating fuels in this subgroup. Families ranking high with respect to money outlays for all household operation are likely to have similar ranking with respect to the total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration. Variations in the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice may alter somewhat their positions with respect to expenditures.

But while some of the elements in the pattern of total value of and expenditures for household operation are related, directly or inversely, others are unrelated and outlays for them move independently. Families may rank high in expenditures for both household help and fuel, light, and refrigeration, or high with respect to one subgroup and low with respect to the other. Their outlays for these two subgroups bear little relationship to what they spend for miscellaneous items. Thus the ranking of the families of the various types on the basis of their expenditures for all household operation (i. e., the three subgroups combined) is not an accurate index of their ranking on the basis of expenditures for each subgroup. Similarly, within each subgroup there are related and unrelated items.

The effect of a variation in family composition, income remaining the same, is not like a variation in income, family composition remain-

ing the same. More family members mean greater need or desire for certain items of household operation; but they mean greater need or desire for food, clothing, and other consumption items, as well. The outcome with respect to a particular expenditure is the resultant of forces pulling in opposite directions, one to increase and one to decrease it. Families of type 1 with two members therefore may spend more for household help than families of type 7 with seven or eight members; families of type 2 with only one child under 16, more than families of type 3 with two.

The families most clearly differentiated from all others with respect to the value of and expenditures for items of household operation were those of type 7. They were also most sharply differentiated from all others in size. The average number of members in families of type 7 was 7.35. Nearest to them in size were families of type 5 with an average of 5.45 members, a difference of almost two persons. Between some family types the difference in average size was very small; between types 5 and 6 it was only 0.07 person; between 3 and 4, only 0.49; and between 2 and 4, 0.51. It is not surprising, therefore, that differences between families of type 7 and other types were more clearly distinguishable than differences between two such groups as types 3 and 4.

Families of type 7 tended to rank high in the average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice and therefore, as would be expected, ranked low in average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration (tables 42 and 44). They also ranked low in the percentage buying coal, in the average number of tons purchased by those buying, in average outlays for coal, and in the proportion that expenditures for coal constituted of the whole amount spent for the subgroup fuel, light, and refrigeration. Families of this type ranked comparatively high in the percentage buying kerosene and in the percentage kerosene represented of all expenditures for the subgroup. As might be expected from their outlays for kerosene, the percentage of these families buying electricity tended to be low (rank 5, 6, or 7), as did average amounts spent for electricity, and the percentage that expenditures for electricity constituted of the subgroup total. These families also had comparatively low outlays for miscellaneous items of household operation. They were in an intermediate rank with respect to average expenditures for household help; but so low were the sums spent for fuel, light, refrigeration, and for miscellaneous items that they tended to rank low in average total expenditures for household operation. Outlays were so small, relatively, that even after farm-furnished items were added the families held a low rank with respect to total value of this category of consumption. These type 7 families also had no expenditures for laundry sent out and tended to rank low in the percentage having telephone service; high in expenditures for laundry supplies (table 45).

Comparison of the pattern of spending of families of type 7 for household operation with that of families of other types shows clearly the effect of many members both under and over 16 years of age. The pressure upon income in families of type 7 necessitated a reduction in expenditures. This was effected by an increase, as compared with families of other composition, in the amount of farm-furnished fuel and ice; by the use of kerosene rather than electricity; and by a reduction in outlays for such items as telephone service and laundry sent out.

Families of type 1, with only two members, also showed a fairly distinctive pattern with respect to household operation outlays. The pattern presented is that of families with few members to provide for and without the special needs of either young children or those in the teens and early twenties. Families of this type were in the low or intermediate ranks in the average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, in the percentage buying kerosene, and in average expenditures for laundry supplies. They were high in the percentage having expenditures for laundry sent out, and in an upper rank with respect to percentage spending for telephone and for part-time help. The contrast between families of types 1 and 7 is illustrated below by data for the income class \$1,000-\$1,249:

Item:		<i>Type 1 families</i>	<i>Type 7 families</i>
Average total value of household operation	---	\$114	\$109
Average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	---	\$29	\$31
Percentage of families having expenditures for electricity	-----	30	27
Average expenditures for electricity	-----	\$11	\$8
Average expenditures for kerosene	-----	\$8	\$13
Percentage of families having telephone service	-----	60	24
Average expenditures for laundry supplies	---	\$6	\$7

Variations in family composition were reflected, also, in ways of spending for household help. Families of types 2, 3, and 6—those with children under 16 and none older—tended to rank above the other types in proportion having outlays for such service; families of types 4 and 5 were lowest, at most income levels (table 46). Families of these two latter types were older than the three former; children under 16 were more likely to be in school than to be at an age where they needed a great deal of care. Furthermore, in families of types 4 and 5 there was a person, other than husband or wife, who was 16 or older; a daughter of this age, or the mother of the husband or wife, might help with household tasks. Families of types 2, 3, and 6 also tended to outrank the others in the percentage having expenditures for full-time help while those of types 4 and 5 were in low ranks, as is illustrated by the following figures for the income class \$1,500-\$1,749:

Family type:	Percentage of families spending for household help	
	<i>Any</i>	<i>Full-time</i>
1-----	22	11
2-----	27	19
3-----	23	16
4-----	9	2
5-----	0	0
6-----	30	24
7-----	3	3

Families of types 2, 3, and 6 also ranked higher than those of types 4 and 5 at most income levels in average days of service received from household help and average outlays for this service. Families of type 1, however, ranked along with them, or even higher at some levels, in both respects. Probably many of the wives in families of type 1 were over 60 and needed help with the heavy tasks of a farm household, although measured by number of members—only two—need for household help is less apparent. These small families had more income per family member than those of any other type at the same income level, a factor of importance in determining outlays for services.

SECTION 5. VALUE OF A YEAR'S HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION OF NEGRO FARM OPERATORS AND WHITE AND NEGRO SHARECROPPERS

Southeast Region

All Housing

Consumption patterns of farm families other than those of native-white farm operators were studied only in the Southeast. There a sample of Negro farm operators was obtained along with samples of Negro families at other degrees of urbanization—small and middle-sized cities and villages. Because of the many socioeconomic problems arising out of tenure arrangements, families of sharecroppers—white and Negro—were also included in the survey in this region. (See Glossary, Farm Operator, for a discussion of the difference between an operator and a sharecropper as defined for this study.) For the study of value of housing and household operation, as well as other items of family living, data for each of these three tenure and racial groups (Negro operators, white sharecroppers, Negro sharecroppers) are shown for two analysis units—one from the cotton and tobacco counties of North and South Carolina; the other from the cotton counties of Georgia and Mississippi—thus providing six racial-tenure analysis units.

These three population groups—white and Negro sharecroppers and Negro farm operators—are concentrated in the lower income brackets. Accordingly the discussion of the value of their housing and household operation deals largely with the four levels below \$1,000. The number of sharecropper families, white or Negro, above this income level in the Georgia and Mississippi section was too small to warrant tabulation. Comparisons of Negro and white groups are limited, for the most part, to the income classes above \$250; the number of cases of families of some racial-tenure groups at the lowest level, under \$250, is too small to provide reliable averages. Because of the small number of families at levels above \$1,000 in some of these six racial-tenure groups, the data do not provide a wholly satisfactory basis for studying trends of expenditures with rising income.

Negro Farm Operators' Families

The value of all housing received by these Negro operators' families was approximately the same as the value of occupancy of their family homes. Average outlays for housing other than the family home were small—\$0.99 in the Carolinas and \$0.32 in the Georgia-Mississippi section for all income classes combined. The difference between these two averages reflects in part a difference in income

distribution; relatively more of the families in the former section had incomes exceeding \$1,000. But, given comparable incomes, the expenditures of the families in the Carolinas were the higher. Rent at school accounted for practically all outlays for housing other than the family home in both sections (table 34).

Since the value of occupancy of the family home was a fixed percentage of the value of the dwelling plus expenditures, if any, for repairs and insurance, the value of occupancy varies with the value of the dwelling. The average value of the dwellings of the Negro operators in the Carolinas ranged from \$150 at the level \$0-\$249 to \$712 at the level \$1,250-\$1,499; in the Georgia-Mississippi section, from \$131 to \$419. These values were lower than those for white operators with comparable incomes; differences exceeded \$100 at most levels below \$1,000; \$200 at the two higher levels in both sections (table 23).

TABLE 23.—*VALUE OF FAMILY HOMES ON OWNED AND RENTED FARMS (SOUTHEAST NEGRO AND WHITE OPERATORS): Average value of family homes, and average value of occupancy of family homes, by tenure for selected income classes, Southeast Negro and white operator analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Negro operators						White operators					
	North Carolina-South Carolina			Georgia-Mississippi			North Carolina-South Carolina			Georgia-Mississippi		
	All families ²	Owners ³	Renters ⁴	All families ²	Owners ³	Renters ⁴	All families ²	Owners ³	Renters ⁴	All families ²	Owners ³	Renters ⁴
Number of families												
0-249	28	6	22	31	7	24	22	10	12	8	4	4
250-499	112	22	90	178	29	149	123	61	62	168	70	98
500-749	108	39	69	147	34	113	237	132	105	300	147	153
750-999	84	36	48	91	23	68	284	172	112	240	119	121
1,000-1,249	54	34	20	47	13	34	271	182	89	142	80	62
1,250-1,499	24	12	12	17	7	10	237	178	59	102	65	37
Average value of family homes ⁵												
0-249	\$150	\$153	\$149	\$131	\$173	\$119	\$236	\$263	\$215	\$345	\$455	\$236
250-499	214	296	193	187	313	162	345	420	270	305	397	239
500-749	314	400	265	243	365	206	456	504	397	402	491	316
750-999	473	607	373	337	454	296	618	696	499	490	579	394
1,000-1,249	573	585	552	381	673	262	814	879	682	641	687	581
1,250-1,499	712	767	658	419	565	339	944	1,003	768	699	805	514
Average value of occupancy of family homes												
0-249	\$17	\$15	\$18	\$15	\$17	\$14	\$31	\$36	\$26	\$43	\$57	\$28
250-499	25	37	23	21	32	19	39	46	32	34	43	28
500-749	36	42	33	28	41	25	52	55	48	47	58	38
750-999	55	69	45	41	52	37	74	80	65	57	64	49
1,000-1,249	68	68	70	46	78	32	96	103	83	79	86	71
1,250-1,499	80	81	79	52	69	41	111	116	95	90	101	70

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the total number of owning families in each class.

⁴ Averages are based on the total number of renting families in each class.

⁵ Data on value of family homes are from unpublished tables and are not to be found in the appendix.

A decided difference between Negro and white operators in the value of occupancy of the family home follows from the marked difference in average value of their dwellings. The difference was even greater than appears from the estimates of value presented for the two racial groups, since the value of occupancy of rented homes tended to be overestimated (see pp. 14-16) and the proportion of renters among the Negro operators was greater than among the white. Average value of the year's occupancy of homes of Negro operators at the income level \$500-\$749 was \$36 in the Carolinas; of white operators, \$52. Average value of their dwellings was \$314 and \$456, respectively.

A comparatively small number of the Negro operators owned their farms—25 percent or fewer in the Georgia-Mississippi section at income levels under \$1,000; 43 percent or fewer in the Carolinas. The proportion of owners was greater among the white operators in both sections, as is shown below by data for selected income classes:

Analysis unit:	Percentage of owners among operators in the family-income class—		
	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999
North and South Carolina:			
Negro operators-----	20	36	43
White operators-----	50	56	61
Georgia-Mississippi:			
Negro operators-----	16	23	25
White operators-----	42	49	50

The average value of the dwellings of the Negro farm owners consistently exceeded that of the renters at the same income level, as was true among the white operators. The lower average value of dwellings of Negro families, both tenure groups combined, however, is not merely a reflection of the larger proportion of renters; Negro farm owners' homes were less valuable than those of white owners and Negro renters' homes less valuable than those of white renters (table 23).

Expenditures for repairs and insurance on family homes were mainly those of owners. None of the Negro owners with incomes under \$500 spent for insurance during the report year; 8 percent of all the white owners in these two income classes in both sections had such outlays. Relatively fewer of the Negro than white owners at these levels reported expenditures for repairs—in the Carolinas only 5 percent compared with 13 percent of the white owners in the income class \$250-\$499; 7 percent in Georgia and Mississippi compared with 9 percent (table 24). The lower value of the Negro owners' dwellings may be related to their state of repair as well as to other factors.

At the income levels above \$500 at which both Negro and white owners were well-represented, there were no consistent differences between the racial groups in the percentages having expenditures for either insurance or repairs, in the average outlays for either purpose by spending families, or in the percentage that such outlays constituted of the value of the family home. Average expenditures for repairs are likely to show a somewhat irregular trend since this is not a regularly recurring, nonpostponable expense, and the sum spent may range from a small to a relatively large amount. Furthermore, because of the comparatively small number of Negro owners, figures may be appreciably affected by sampling fluctuations.

TABLE 24.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS (SOUTHEAST NEGRO AND WHITE OPERATORS): Percentage of families owning homes, percentage of owners having expenditures for repairs or insurance, and average amounts spent, selected income classes, Southeast Negro and white operator analysis units,¹ 1935-36.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family- income class (dollars)	Negro operators						White operators							
	Fami- lies own- ing homes ²	Own- ing families having expen- ditures for ³		Aver- age ³ ex- pendi- tures for repairs and insurance, based on all owning families		Aver- age ⁴ expen- ditures based on own- ing families having expen- ditures		Fami- lies own- ing homes ²	Own- ing families having expen- ditures for ³		Aver- age ³ ex- pendi- tures for repairs and insurance, based on all owning families		Re- pairs	In- sur- ance
		Re- pairs	In- sur- ance	Re- pairs	In- sur- ance	Re- pairs	In- sur- ance		Re- pairs	In- sur- ance	Re- pairs	In- sur- ance		
NORTH CARO- LINA-SOUTH CAROLINA														
0-249	Pet.	Pct.	Pet.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pet.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
250-499	21	50	50	0	7	6 160	—	45	20	0	10	6 52	15	
500-749	20	5	0	—	—	—	—	50	13	10	4	15	18	
750-999	36	13	10	2	10	12	56	8	7	5	50	11	18	
1,000-1,249	43	25	17	8	20	15	61	15	16	11	54	18	18	
1,250-1,499	63	24	12	9	17	42	67	18	23	15	59	19	20	
GEORGIA- MISSISSIPPI	50	8	25	4	6 4	17	75	23	22	16	50	16	20	
0-249	23	50	50	0	—	—	50	50	525	11	—	6 42	7	
250-499	16	7	0	1	6 18	—	42	9	7	3	27	15	16	
500-749	23	12	12	5	25	14	49	14	12	9	50	14	16	
750-999	25	13	9	7	45	6 12	50	15	12	6	28	15	14	
1,000-1,249	28	23	23	11	36	11	56	28	16	17	53	15	15	
1,250-1,499	41	529	50	13	6 46	—	64	17	25	21	96	18	18	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ Based on the total number of owning families in each class.
⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of units.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class having the specified expenditure.
⁵ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

• Average based on fewer than 3 cases

Only one Negro owner in the Georgia-Mississippi section reported a structural addition to the family home during the report year and his outlay was but \$5. Only two owners in the Carolinas at income levels under \$1,000 made such improvements; one spent \$50 and the other, \$65.

White and Negro Sharecroppers' Families

So few of the sharecroppers' families, either Negro or white, had expenditures for housing other than the family home that their average outlays for this purpose were below those of the operators at the income levels at which both were well-represented. Six of the 640 Negro sharecroppers in the Carolinas reported expenditures for housing other than the family home, but in no other sharecropper unit was the number or the percentage of the total as large.

It has already been noted that the average value of family homes of renting operators (both white and Negro) was considerably lower than that of owners in both of the sections studied in the Southeast. Among white families, the average value of sharecroppers' homes was below that of renting operators of comparable income in both sections.

However, the same relation did not hold between the Negro sharecroppers and Negro renting operators. Although there was no great difference in the value of their dwellings, the average for the renting operators was slightly higher in the Georgia-Mississippi section. In the Carolinas, at the income levels most adequately represented by both tenure groups, the average for the sharecroppers was slightly higher. The average value of the dwellings of white and Negro sharecroppers and of renting operators is shown below for three income levels:

Analysis unit and tenure groups: ¹	Average value of dwellings of families in the family-income class—		
	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999
North Carolina-South Carolina:			
Negro renting operators-----	\$193	\$265	\$373
Negro sharecroppers-----	200	298	374
White renting operators-----	270	397	499
White sharecroppers-----	242	358	461
Georgia-Mississippi:			
Negro renting operators-----	162	206	296
Negro sharecroppers-----	152	205	230
White renting operators-----	239	316	394
White sharecroppers-----	202	293	373

¹ Data for value of dwellings for Negro and white sharecroppers are not published in this report for income classes other than the above; for Negro and white operators, see table 23.

The average value of dwellings of Negro sharecroppers fell below that of white sharecroppers of the same income level. It has already been noted that the average value of dwellings of renting operators was lower for the Negro than for the white group; that the average for Negro owning operators was below that of white. The average value of occupancy of the family home varied between white and Negro sharecroppers and between renting operators and sharecroppers according to the same pattern as did the average value of their dwellings.

All Household Operation

Negro Farm Operators' Families

The average value of household operation, farm-furnished and purchased items, ranged from \$31 in the income class \$0-\$249 to \$53 in the class \$1,000-\$1,249 for families of Negro farm operators in the Carolinas; from \$34 to \$58, in the Georgia-Mississippi section. (The number of cases at higher levels is so small that averages may be appreciably affected by sampling fluctuations and may not be a reliable indication of trends.) Approximately three-fourths of the total was from farm-furnished fuel at the lower income levels; at the upper, a somewhat smaller proportion, about two-thirds (table 25). Because of climatic conditions, it is safe to assume that there was no farm-furnished ice—that fuel accounts for all receipts entered on the schedule as fuel and ice.

With so large a proportion of the total value of household operation farm-furnished, money outlays were comparatively small, exceeding \$16 in only the income classes above \$1,000. Purchases of ice and of fuel for cooking and for heating and lighting the home, accounted for about one-half of all sums spent for household operation by these families, despite the comparatively high value of farm-furnished wood.

Expenditures for the miscellaneous subgroup, including laundry supplies, exceeded those for household help.

TABLE 25.—VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION (SOUTHEAST NEGRO AND WHITE OPERATORS): Percentage of families having farm-furnished fuel and ice; average value of all household operation, of fuel, light, and refrigeration, and of farm-furnished fuel and ice; average amounts spent for the three subgroups of household operation; selected income classes, Southeast Negro and white operator analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having farm-furnished fuel and ice ²	All household operation		Fuel, light, and refrigeration				Expenditures for—		Percentage of value of household operation taken by ⁷ —	
		Total value ³	Expenditures ⁴	Total value ⁵	Expenditures ⁶	Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	Percentage farm-furnished ⁶	Household help	Miscellaneous items	Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration	Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS											
0-249	89	31	7	27	3	24	Pct. 89	Dol. 0	Dol. 4	Pct. 87	Pct. 77
250-499	96	41	10	35	4	31	89	(*)	6	85	76
500-749	96	48	13	41	6	35	85	(*)	7	85	73
750-999	98	49	15	41	7	34	83	(*)	8	84	69
1,000-1,249	98	53	16	44	7	37	84	(*)	9	83	70
1,250-1,499	100	49	18	41	10	31	76	(*)	8	84	63
GA.-MISS.—NEGRO OPERATORS											
0-249	97	34	8	30	4	26	87	0	4	88	76
250-499	100	38	8	34	4	30	88	0	4	89	79
500-749	99	47	10	42	5	37	88	0	5	89	79
750-999	98	54	16	46	8	38	83	0	8	85	70
1,000-1,249	96	58	22	47	11	36	77	(*)	11	81	62
1,250-1,499	82	71	33	61	23	38	62	(*)	10	86	54
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS											
0-249	74	42	18	30	6	24	80	2	10	71	57
250-499	98	47	17	36	6	30	83	3	8	77	64
500-749	94	53	20	42	9	33	79	2	9	79	62
750-999	97	61	26	46	11	35	76	5	10	75	57
1,000-1,249	99	79	41	55	17	38	69	9	15	70	48
1,250-1,499	98	90	47	63	20	43	68	12	15	70	48
GA.-MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS											
0-249	⁹ 100	55	38	32	15	17	53	11	12	58	31
250-499	97	39	14	32	7	25	78	1	6	82	64
500-749	95	52	21	42	11	31	74	1	9	81	60
750-999	92	66	30	50	14	36	72	4	12	76	55
1,000-1,249	97	89	46	63	20	43	68	12	14	71	48
1,250-1,499	91	100	58	69	27	42	61	12	19	69	42

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 38).

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ The sum of expenditures (column 4) and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice (column 7).

⁴ The sum of columns 6, 9, and 10.

⁵ The sum of columns 6 and 7.

⁶ Percentages are based on the total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration (column 5).

⁷ Percentages are based on the total value of household operation (column 3).

⁸ \$0.50 or less.

⁹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

The average value of items used for household operation by Negro farm operators' families fell below that for white operators' families of comparable income; but differences between the two groups were less marked than differences in value of housing. The Negro families

differed from the white but little with respect to prevalence of use of farm-furnished fuel; more than 95 percent of each group at most income levels had wood or other fuel from the family wood lot or nearby woods. The average value of such fuel at levels below \$1,000 was about the same for the two groups in the Carolinas, but in the Georgia-Mississippi section the Negro families outranked the white; at higher levels, the white families ranked the higher in both farm sections.

Money outlays for household operation were lower for Negro than for white families. Differences between the two averages were greater than between the averages for total value (farm-furnished and purchased) in the Georgia-Mississippi section. At the income level \$500-\$749, for example, average money outlays were \$10 for the Negro families and \$21 for the white—a difference of \$11; average value of all household operation items, \$47 and \$52, respectively—a difference of only \$5. The \$11 difference in average expenditures was divided among the three subgroups as follows: fuel, light, and refrigeration, \$6; miscellaneous items, \$4; household help, \$1 (table 25).

The average value of fuel, light, and refrigeration (purchased and farm-furnished items) tended to be smaller for the Negro operators' families than for the white, but differences were not great at income levels below \$1,000 where the great majority of the Negro families were found. Average money outlays of the Negro families also were lower, compared with those of the white; differences between the two averages were greater than between the averages for total value, at most income levels in the Georgia-Mississippi section. At the level \$500-\$749, for example, the Negro families spent sums averaging \$5 for this subgroup (fuel, light, and refrigeration) while the average for the white families was \$11; averages for total value of the subgroup, including farm-furnished fuel, were the same for the two racial groups, \$42.

Kerosene and ice were the two major expenditure items in this subgroup of household operation for both racial groups at the income levels where both were well-represented. The kerosene was used primarily for lighting; fewer than 5 percent of the Negro families used kerosene for cooking and fewer than 10 percent of the white families at most levels. Ice apparently was used in part for making iced drinks or ice cream or for similar purposes since it was bought by more families than owned refrigerators. In the Carolinas, at the income level \$500-\$749, 54 percent of the white families and 50 percent of the Negroes spent for ice; but only 22 percent and 12 percent, respectively, had ice refrigerators (table 26). Some, of course, may have used ice in coolers of other types.

Fewer, relatively, of the Negro than of the white operators' families bought ice; differences between the two groups tended to be greater in the Georgia-Mississippi section than in the Carolinas. At the level \$500-\$749, for example, the percentage of families buying ice was 68 among the white, 38 among the Negroes in the former section; 54 and 50 percent, respectively, in the latter section. Average amounts spent for ice (all families) were lower in the Negro than in the white groups; the Negro families purchasing spent less than the white. Fewer of the Negro families had refrigerators; hence they probably bought ice less regularly.

TABLE 26.—HEATING, COOKING, LIGHTING; ICE REFRIGERATION (SOUTHEAST NEGRO AND WHITE OPERATORS): Percentage of families heating by fireplace; percentage spending for wood and for coal; percentage using kerosene for cooking and for lighting, average amounts spent for kerosene, and average quantities purchased; percentage owning ice refrigerators, percentage spending for ice, and average amounts spent; selected income classes, Southeast Negro and white operator analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families heating principally by fireplace ²		Families having expenditures for ^{2,3}		Families using kerosene for ^{2,3}		Expenditures for kerosene		Families owning ice refrigerators ^{2,6}		Expenditures for ice	
	Wood	Coal	Cooking ⁴	Lighting ⁵	Average amount	Percentage of total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration	Average quantity of kerosene purchased	Families having expenditures for ice ²	Average amount	Percentage of total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration		
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS												
0-249	89	3.6	0.0	4	100	2.00	68	12	25	4	0.29	
250-499	92	5.4	.9	1	100	2.60	62	17	41	8	.81	
500-749	84	2.8	1.9	2	98	3.72	60	24	50	12	1.22	
750-999	78	7.1	2.4	1	100	3.73	53	24	57	23	1.79	
1,000-1,249	80	3.7	1.9	0	98	4.55	63	28	57	25	1.69	
1,250-1,499	62	8.3	4.2	4	100	5.75	60	38	58	42	2.62	
G.A.-MISS.—NEGRO OPERATORS												
0-249	97	9.7	.0	0	100	2.03	56	14	26	3	.84	
250-499	96	1.7	1.7	0	99	2.34	64	15	37	12	.85	
500-749	95	.7	.7	2	99	3.15	69	21	38	14	1.12	
750-999	91	1.1	1.1	0	100	3.92	50	27	63	32	3.27	
1,000-1,249	87	2.1	2.1	4	100	5.32	47	38	55	48	5.17	
1,250-1,499	88	11.8	17.6	6	100	5.11	22	37	76	76	10.70	
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS												
0-249	100	13.6	.0	5	100	3.09	50	19	27	18	.91	
250-499	90	4.9	2.4	2	98	3.26	50	21	40	12	1.63	
500-749	85	6.8	2.1	4	100	4.70	52	31	54	22	2.60	
750-999	80	3.9	6.7	7	96	5.76	54	38	60	25	2.92	
1,000-1,249	80	5.9	8.9	8	92	6.27	37	42	73	42	5.88	
1,250-1,499	76	5.5	9.3	15	89	7.59	38	32	74	45	6.81	
G.A.-MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS												
0-249	7 100	7.0	12.5	7 12	7 100	4.38	29	38	7 62	7 25	1.88	
250-499	93	3.0	6.0	4	99	3.53	53	23	60	18	1.81	
500-749	95	5.0	8.7	4	97	4.63	42	32	68	34	3.67	
750-999	93	6.7	12.1	6	96	5.90	41	41	79	46	5.10	
1,000-1,249	87	7.7	12.7	8	96	6.67	33	49	80	57	9.15	
1,250-1,499	81	13.7	18.6	10	91	6.89	25	51	89	70	11.71	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 38).

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ These data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.

⁴ Includes families using kerosene as their principal cooking fuel and those using kerosene and some other fuel, as wood and coal in winter, and kerosene in summer.

⁵ Includes only those families using kerosene as their principal lighting method.

⁶ These data are from the report Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment, Misc. Pub. 436.

⁷ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

More than three-fourths of the dwellings of these farm operators—Negro and white—at most income levels were heated by fireplaces. Wood was the fuel generally used for heating and cooking; much of it must have been farm-furnished since the proportion of families buying it was small—fewer than 8 percent of the operators of either racial group in either section at income levels within the range \$250-\$1,249. Relatively fewer Negro than white families were purchasers at most income levels, though there were exceptions in the Carolinas. A lower proportion of the Negro than of the white families bought coal. Differences between the two groups were greater in the Georgia-Mississippi section than in the Carolinas; at the level \$750-\$999 the coal-buying families were 1 percent of the Negro group and 12 percent of the white in the former section; 2 percent as compared with 7 percent in the latter. Only three Negro operators' families in both sections reported expenditures for electricity—less than one-half of 1 percent of the entire group. About 1.5 percent of the white operators' families with incomes in the range \$250-\$999 had such outlays.

Average expenditures for household help were insignificant among Negro farm operators' families—less than \$0.50 apiece at any income level. Their outlays other than those for fuel, light, and refrigeration were mainly for the miscellaneous subgroup. This was not the case among white operators with similar incomes. The percentage of both groups having expenditures for any and for full-time help and the average expenditures for all such service were as follows:

Analysis unit and family-income class:

North Carolina-South Carolina:

	<i>Expenditures for household help</i>		
	<i>Percentage having</i>	<i>Any help</i>	<i>Full-time help</i>
			<i>Average amounts</i>
\$250-\$499:			
Negro operators	1.8	1.8	\$0.29
White operators	13.0	7.3	2.39
\$500-\$749:			
Negro operators	2.8	1.9	.19
White operators	15.2	4.2	2.12
\$750-\$999:			
Negro operators	2.4	1.2	.31
White operators	21.8	7.4	4.77

Georgia-Mississippi:

	<i>Any help</i>	<i>Full-time help</i>	<i>Average amounts</i>
\$250-\$499:			
Negro operators	.0	.0	.00
White operators	6.0	1.8	.57
\$500-\$749:			
Negro operators	.0	.0	.00
White operators	8.3	4.0	1.36
\$750-\$999:			
Negro operators	.0	.0	.00
White operators	15.0	7.1	3.85

The money outlays of Negro operators' families for the miscellaneous subgroup of household operation were lower than those of white families with comparable incomes, as was true for the two other subgroups—fuel, light, and refrigeration and household help (table 25). Differences were comparatively large, increasing as income rose. In the Carolinas, for example, at the level \$250-\$499, expenditures of the Negro families were about \$2 below those of the white (\$6 compared with \$8); at the level \$1,250-\$1,499, about \$7 below (\$8 compared with \$15).

Laundry supplies accounted for a larger share of the total outlays for miscellaneous household operation than any of the six other classes of items, for both the Negro and white groups in income classes below \$1,250. Average outlays for such supplies by the Negro families were only slightly below those of the white and, therefore, constituted a larger proportion of the total—more than one-half at most income levels, as is illustrated below by data for selected income classes in North and South Carolina:

Family-income class:	<i>Expenditures for laundry supplies</i>	
	Average amounts	Percentage of expenditures for miscellaneous items
\$250-\$499:		
Negro operators	\$3.57	60.0
White operators	4.15	52.9
\$750-\$999:		
Negro operators	3.79	52.6
White operators	4.19	40.3
\$1,250-\$1,499:		
Negro operators	3.67	46.3
White operators	4.93	31.2

None of the Negro operators' families studied in the Carolinas had expenditures for a telephone; only one in Georgia and Mississippi. Less than 1 percent of the white operators in these sections in the income classes within the range \$250-\$999 spent for this service. Expenditures for stationery and writing supplies ranked next to those for laundry supplies among the Negro farm operators; among the white operators in the Carolinas outlays for laundry sent out exceeded those for stationery at all levels and in Georgia-Mississippi, at levels above \$750. Amounts spent for laundry done away from home were insignificant among Negro operators; only 6 of the 433 operators' families in the Carolinas and only 4 of the 511 in Georgia and Mississippi had such expenditures.

White and Negro Sharecroppers' Families

Sharecroppers' families differed from those of operators both with respect to their total money outlays for household operation and the character of their expenditures. Average amounts spent by both white and Negro sharecroppers were lower than those spent by operators of the same race and income. Not only were the expenditures of Negro operators lower than those of white operators, and those of Negro sharecroppers lower than those of white sharecroppers, but also those of Negro operators were lower than those of white sharecroppers. If these groups were listed in order by the amount of their average outlays, first would come white operators; second, white sharecroppers; third, Negro operators; fourth, Negro sharecroppers.

The average total value of household operation—both purchased and farm-furnished—was lower for sharecroppers' families than for operators' at comparable income levels in both racial groups in both sections. But in the Georgia-Mississippi section the differences were not so well marked among either Negro or white families; the value of farm-furnished fuel used by sharecroppers tended to exceed the value of that used by operators and this difference compensated, or more than compensated, for the difference in money outlays. At the level \$500-\$749, for example, the average total value of household operation was the same, \$52, for both white tenure groups; the average money outlays of operators were \$21 and of croppers, \$17; average

value of farm-furnished fuel, \$31 and \$35 (tables 25 and 27). The average value of Negro operators' farm-furnished fuel also tended to exceed that of the white sharecroppers by an amount that, at the lower income levels, compensated for the difference (in the opposite direction) between their money outlays.

TABLE 27.—VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION (SOUTHEAST NEGRO AND WHITE SHARECROPPERS): *Percentage of families having farm-furnished fuel and ice; average value of all household operation, of fuel, light, and refrigeration, and of farm-furnished fuel and ice; average amounts spent for the three subgroups of household operation; selected income classes, Southeast Negro and white sharecropper analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having farm-furnished fuel and ice ²	All household operation		Fuel, light, and refrigeration				Expenditures for—		Percentage of value of household operation taken by ³ —	
		Total value ⁴	Expenditures ⁴	Total value ⁵	Expenditures ⁴	Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	Percentage farm-furnished ⁶	Household help	Miscellaneous items	Value of fuel, light, and refrigeration	Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS											
0-249	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
0-249	90	30	6	26	2	24	92	0	4	87	80
250-499	94	36	9	31	4	27	87	0	5	86	77
500-749	98	40	11	34	5	29	85	(8)	6	85	72
750-999	100	41	12	35	6	29	83	(8)	6	85	71
G.A.-MISS.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS											
0-249	100	28	5	25	2	23	92	(8)	3	89	82
250-499	100	35	7	31	3	28	90	(8)	4	89	80
500-749	100	47	9	42	4	38	90	0	5	89	81
750-999	100	56	12	50	6	44	88	0	6	89	79
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS											
0-249	86	31	8	26	3	23	88	0	5	84	74
250-499	87	37	12	30	5	25	83	(8)	7	81	68
500-749	95	43	16	35	8	27	77	1	7	81	63
750-999	99	50	21	40	11	29	72	2	8	80	58
G.A.-MISS.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS											
0-249	93	24	9	18	3	15	83	0	6	75	62
250-499	97	39	11	33	5	28	85	(8)	6	85	72
500-749	98	52	17	44	9	35	80	(8)	8	85	67
750-999	92	62	24	50	12	38	76	2	10	81	61

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 38).

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ The sum of expenditures (column 4) and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice (column 7).

⁴ The sum of columns 6, 9, and 10.

⁵ The sum of columns 6 and 7.

⁶ Percentages are based on the total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration (column 5).

⁷ Percentages are based on the total value of household operation (column 3).

⁸ \$0.50 or less.

⁹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Average value of fuel, light, and refrigeration—farm-furnished and purchased items—was greater for operators' families than for those of sharecroppers of both racial groups, income class by income class, in

the Carolinas; but in the Georgia-Mississippi section, the average for the sharecroppers was about the same as or greater than that for operators at more than half of the comparable levels. In the latter section, the average value of farm-furnished fuel of croppers' families tended to exceed that of operators', as has been noted. The money outlays of sharecroppers for this subgroup were lower than those of operators in both sections. The outlays of white sharecroppers were greater than those of Negro operators in both sections.

TABLE 28.—HEATING, COOKING, LIGHTING; ICE REFRIGÉRATION (SOUTHEAST NEGRO AND WHITE SHARECROPPERS): Percentage of families heating by fireplace; percentage spending for wood and for coal; percentage using kerosene for cooking and for lighting, average amounts spent for kerosene, and average quantities purchased; percentage owning ice refrigerators, percentage spending for ice, and average amounts spent; selected income classes, Southeast Negro and white sharecropper analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families heating principally by fireplace ²		Families having expenditures for ^{2,3}		Families using kerosene for ^{2,3}		Expenditures for kerosene		Average quantity of kerosene purchased		Families having expenditures for ice ⁴		Families owning ice refrigerators ⁵		Expenditures for ice		
	Wood	Coal	Cooking ⁴	Lighting ⁵	Average amount	Percentage of total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration	Pct.	Dol.	Gal.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																	
0-249	.95	0.0	0.0	2	100	2.10	84	13	26	5	0.40	16					
250-499	87	1.0	1.0	1	100	2.65	75	17	39	6	.68	19					
500-749	72	2.4	1.9	(?)	100	3.75	71	24	43	5	.93	18					
750-999	68	1.7	2.6	2	100	4.28	76	27	47	10	.97	17					
GA.-MISS.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																	
0-249	97	.0	.0	0	100	1.96	89	13	22	0	.23	10					
250-499	99	.3	.0	0	100	2.57	87	16	27	4	.38	13					
500-749	99	1.4	.0	1	99	2.93	72	19	44	6	.88	22					
750-999	96	.0	.0	2	100	3.85	69	26	43	19	1.71	31					
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																	
0-249	\$ 100	\$.0	\$.0	0	100	1.43	48	10	\$.71	\$.14	1.57	52					
250-499	87	3.6	1.2	1	99	3.39	70	21	51	8	1.17	24					
500-749	64	3.3	2.0	3	100	4.98	66	33	61	10	1.99	26					
750-999	63	2.7	6.0	9	98	5.77	54	38	70	21	3.33	31					
GA.-MISS.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																	*
0-249	100	.0	.0	0	100	2.62	84	16	38	7	.50	16					
250-499	97	3.2	.5	2	99	3.16	62	21	49	16	1.39	27					
500-749	96	4.0	3.5	1	100	4.33	50	29	62	27	2.99	34					
750-999	99	7.8	6.5	3	99	5.09	41	36	66	33	4.79	39					

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 38).

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ These data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.

⁴ Includes families using kerosene as their principal cooking fuel and those using kerosene and some other fuel, as wood and coal in winter, and kerosene in summer.

⁵ Includes only those families using kerosene as their principal lighting method.

⁶ These data are from the report Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment, Misc. Pub. 436.

⁷ 0.50 percent or less.

⁸ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

The sharecroppers' expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were those of families using kerosene for lighting, farm-furnished wood for cooking and heating, and buying ice primarily for purposes other than for use in the refrigerator. At the level \$500-\$749, for example, approximately three-fifths of the white sharecroppers' families in both sections bought ice; but only 10 percent in the Carolinas and 27 percent in Georgia and Mississippi had ice refrigerators (table 28). Fireplaces were the principal method of heating the homes of more than 95 percent of the sharecroppers of both racial groups at every income level studied in Georgia and Mississippi; of half or more at levels below \$1,250 in the Carolinas. Fewer than 3 percent of the Negro sharecroppers in either section bought coal at any income level; fewer than 7 percent of the white sharecroppers, at levels below \$1,000.

Kerosene and ice together accounted for more than four-fifths of the total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration by sharecroppers (all income classes combined) of both racial groups in both sections. The sharecroppers' outlays for kerosene tended to be somewhat smaller than the operators' in Georgia and Mississippi, larger in the Carolinas; their outlays for ice tended to be the smaller in both sections. But the differences between total expenditures of sharecroppers and operators with comparable incomes for the subgroup (fuel, light, and refrigeration) reflected differences in expenditures for other items to a greater extent than differences for kerosene and ice. At the income level \$500-\$749, for example, in the Carolinas, average total outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration were \$9.04 for the white operators' and \$7.56 for the white croppers' families; of the difference of \$1.48 between the two averages, \$0.33 was accounted for by the higher expenditures of the operators for kerosene and ice combined, \$1.15 for other items (tables 28 and 38).

Expenditures for household help were practically nonexistent among Negro sharecroppers, as among Negro operators. Only 4 of the 640 Negro sharecroppers studied in the Carolinas and 2 of the 624 studied in Georgia and Mississippi spent for this type of service. Relatively more white than Negro sharecroppers had such help, but their average outlays were consistently lower than those of white operators with comparable incomes.

Both white and Negro sharecroppers' expenditures for the subgroup miscellaneous household operation were lower than those of operators of the same race and income (table 41). Not only the average outlays of the Negro sharecroppers but also those of the Negro operators were below those of the white sharecroppers. Differences between the average outlays of the white sharecroppers and operators reflected, in large part, the greater amounts spent for laundry sent out by the latter group. For example, in the Carolinas at the income level \$500-\$749, the average total expenditures of the white operators for the miscellaneous subgroup were \$1.84 greater than those of the sharecroppers; average amounts spent for laundry sent out, \$1.46 greater. For the Negroes, expenditures for laundry sent out were small for both tenure groups. The somewhat higher subgroup totals for the operators were the result of small differences here and there rather than markedly higher outlays for any one of the seven classes of items.

APPENDIXES

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Appendix B. Tables

In using data from the following tables for comparisons of the farm families in the 13 type-of-farming sections, attention should be given to the points raised on page 186.

The counts of families as shown in the tables of this volume differ, in a few instances, from those shown for the same cells in the reports summarizing total expenditures for living. Reasons for these minor differences are discussed on pages 184-185.

In tables giving the breakdown of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one point in order to have the sum of the various categories comprising the total agree with the total. In a few instances, therefore, discrepancies of one point may appear between figures as given on different tables.

TABLE 29.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Median age of husbands, by family type, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit (1)	All types (2)	Type 1 (3)	Types 2 and 3 (4)	Types 4 and 5 (5)	Types 6 and 7 (6)
	Years (2)	Years (3)	Years (4)	Years (5)	Years (6)
Vermont	52	57	42	53	—
New Jersey	49	57	38	52	43
Pennsylvania-Ohio	47	58	38	52	40
Michigan-Wisconsin	47	56	39	51	42
Illinois Iowa	46	51	37	52	40
North Dakota-Kansas	45	46	37	50	—
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	49	55	38	53	—
Washington-Oregon	51	59	42	53	—
Oregon—part-time	46	52	41	48	—
California	49	59	42	51	—
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators	49	59	38	56	42
N. C.-S. C.—white operators	47	53	37	53	44
Ga.-Miss.—white operators	49	56	38	54	44
N. C.-S. C.—white sharecroppers	36	29	29	48	37
Ga.-Miss.—white sharecroppers	39	30	29	53	39
N. C.-S. C.—Negro operators	50	53	41	55	45
Ga.-Miss.—Negro operators	54	53	52	56	51
N. C.-S. C.—Negro sharecroppers	40	36	29	50	39
Ga.-Miss.—Negro sharecroppers	43	38	36	48	44

¹ See table 30, footnote 1. For median age of husbands and age distribution by family type and income, see the reports Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1.

² In the Pennsylvania-Ohio analysis unit median age of husbands in the uncombined types was as follows: Type 2, 40; type 3, 36; type 4, 55; type 5, 48; type 6, 36; type 7, 45

TABLE 30.—VALUE OF HOUSING BY TENURE: Percentage of families owning and renting, average value of all housing, average housing expenditures, average value of housing received without direct expenditure, and percentage of housing value received without direct expenditure, by income, 15 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Own- ing fam- ilies ²	Rent- ing fam- ilies ³	Average ⁴ value of housing ⁵				Average ⁴ expenditures for housing				Average ⁴ value of housing received without direct expenditure				Percent- age ⁶ of housing value received without direct expenditure (20)		
				Family homes				Family homes ⁶				Family home farm-furnished						
				All	Own- ers	Rent- ers ³	Other	All	Own- ers	Rent- ers ³	Other	All	Own- ers	Rent- ers ³	Other			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	
VERMONT				Pct. 89.2	Pct. 10.8	Pct. 20.7	Pct. 20.5	Dol. 183	Dol. 22	Dol. 2	Dol. .33	Dol. .33	Dol. .2	Dol. .2	Dol. .172	Dol. .150	Dol. .0	Pct. 83.1
All incomes	No. 537	10	90.0	10.0	126	126	115	11	0	35	35	35	0	0	91	91	11	72.7
0-249		28	85.7	14.3	126	126	104	22	0	13	13	13	0	0	113	91	22	0
250-499		82	89.0	11.0	162	161	144	17	1	32	31	31	(10)	1	130	113	17	89.7
500-749		111	87.4	12.6	152	150	135	15	2	24	24	24	(10)	2	126	111	15	80.2
750-999		94	88.3	11.7	199	198	172	26	1	32	31	30	1	1	167	167	16	82.9
1,000-1,249		74	85.1	14.9	250	247	204	43	3	39	36	35	1	3	211	171	42	83.9
1,250-1,499		49	82.2	23.5	232	211	21	3	1	41	38	37	1	1	194	174	20	84.4
1,500-1,749		44	97.7	2.3	296	297	285	12	1	40	39	39	(10)	1	258	238	246	82.6
1,750-1,999		34	91.2	8.8	319	319	281	9	0	64	55	55	(10)	9	255	226	226	86.6
2,000-2,499		11	100.0	.0	329	329	0	(10)	67	67	67	67	0	(10)	262	262	0	79.9
2,500-2,999																		79.6
NEW JERSEY		497	80.3	19.7	262	261	211	50	1	32	31	29	2	1	230	230	182	48
All incomes		11	72.7	27.3	184	182	143	39	2	16	14	14	0	2	168	129	182	0
0-249		36	80.6	19.4	170	169	142	27	1	11	10	10	(10)	1	159	139	132	91.3
250-499		41	68.3	31.7	199	199	129	70	0	31	31	31	8	0	168	168	106	93.5
500-749		49	83.7	16.3	200	200	168	32	0	16	16	16	7	0	184	184	159	84.4
750-999		73	91.2	8.2	245	245	230	16	(10)	43	43	43	0	0	202	202	15	92.0
1,000-1,249		53	79.2	20.8	240	240	185	55	(10)	20	20	20	(10)	20	220	220	165	82.4
1,250-1,499		51	76.5	23.5	303	299	233	56	4	44	40	40	(10)	4	259	259	233	85.5
1,500-1,749		50	72.0	28.0	273	273	206	67	(10)	30	29	29	1	1	233	233	177	89.0
1,750-1,999		62	84.8	15.2	310	310	280	232	48	33	33	32	1	1	277	277	208	89.4
2,000-2,499		33	84.8	15.2	283	283	232	40	3	29	25	25	1	1	254	254	207	89.8
2,500-2,999		38	86.8	13.2	406	404	338	66	2	53	51	51	0	2	353	353	287	86.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—**VALUE OF HOUSING BY TENURE:** Percentage of families owning and renting, average value of all housing, average value received without direct expenditure by income, average value of housing received without direct expenditure in 20 States,¹ 1935-36. Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Average ⁴ value of housing												Average ⁴ expenditures for housing												
		Family homes						Family homes ⁶						Family home farm-furnished						Average ⁴ value of housing received without direct expenditure						
		All	All	Owners	Renters ³	All	Others	All	Owners	Renters	All	Owners	Renters ³	All	Others	Renters	All	Others	Renters	All	Others	Renters	All	Others	Pct. ⁸	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS		<i>No.</i>						<i>Dol.</i>						<i>Dol.</i>						<i>Dol.</i>						<i>Pct.</i> ⁸
0-249	89	56.2	43.8	123	119	79	40	4	16	12	11	1	4	107	107	68	39	0	87.0	87.0	0	0	0	0	0	
250-499	165	61.8	38.2	114	111	76	35	3	11	8	7	1	3	103	103	69	34	(10)	90.4	90.4	0	0	0	0	0	
500-749	185	63.0	47.0	136	133	83	33	3	12	9	7	2	3	124	124	76	48	0	91.2	91.2	0	0	0	0	0	
750-999	177	51.4	48.6	153	150	86	64	3	9	15	12	5	1	3	144	144	81	63	0	94.1	94.1	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,249	106	56.5	41.5	156	153	95	58	3	18	15	12	3	3	138	138	83	55	0	88.5	88.5	0	0	0	0	0	
1,250-1,499	89	56.2	43.8	173	169	94	75	4	10	6	5	1	4	163	163	89	74	0	94.2	94.2	0	0	0	0	0	
1,500-1,749	62	54.8	45.2	170	166	89	74	4	14	10	10	1	4	156	156	79	77	0	91.8	91.8	0	0	0	0	0	
1,750-1,999	39	64.1	35.9	241	233	159	74	8	20	21	1	8	212	212	139	73	0	88.0	88.0	0	0	0	0	0		
2,000-2,499	33	84.8	15.2	297	289	267	222	8	31	23	20	0	8	266	266	244	22	0	89.6	89.6	0	0	0	0	0	
2,500-2,999	23	91.3	8.7	229	193	209	41	3	34	0	7	188	188	159	29	0	82.7	82.7	0	0	0	0	0			
3,000-3,999	16	62.5	37.5	232	229	161	68	3	19	16	13	3	3	213	213	148	65	0	91.8	91.8	0	0	0	0	0	
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO		<i>No.</i>						<i>Dol.</i>						<i>Dol.</i>						<i>Dol.</i>						<i>Pct.</i> ⁸
0-249	447	81.4	18.6	114	104	87	17	10	26	16	15	1	10	88	88	88	88	0	77.2	77.2	0	0	0	0	0	
250-499	31	80.6	19.4	71	65	6	4	17	13	12	1	4	58	58	53	5	0	78.4	78.4	0	0	0	0	0		
500-749	60	76.7	23.3	88	79	63	16	9	19	10	8	2	9	69	69	55	14	0	81.2	81.2	0	0	0	0	0	
750-999	75	82.7	17.3	80	72	58	14	8	15	7	7	0	8	65	65	51	14	0	87.3	87.3	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,249	84	78.6	21.4	107	98	76	22	9	15	22	13	0	9	85	85	63	22	0	82.9	82.9	0	0	0	0	0	
1,250-1,499	66	76.8	23.2	118	110	81	29	8	15	7	6	1	8	103	103	75	28	0	80.0	80.0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,500-1,749	45	82.2	17.8	140	135	113	22	5	24	21	20	1	4	116	116	94	22	0	66.5	66.5	0	0	0	0	0	
1,750-1,999	23	87.0	13.0	125	121	116	5	4	25	21	20	0	1	100	100	96	4	0	80.0	80.0	0	0	0	0	0	
2,000-2,499	26	84.0	16.0	170	150	134	20	57	37	37	37	0	1	113	113	97	0	0	66.5	66.5	0	0	0	0	0	
2,500-2,999	26	88.5	11.5	142	122	108	14	20	31	12	11	0	1	111	111	97	13	0	78.2	78.2	0	0	0	0	0	
3,000-3,999	16	62.5	37.5	232	229	161	68	3	19	16	13	3	3	213	213	148	65	0	91.8	91.8	0	0	0	0	0	

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2,500-2,999	13	92.3	7.7	118	106	101	5	12	19	17	12	87	84	3	0	73.7
3,000-3,999	9	100.0	0.0	293	256	256	0	37	165	128	37	128	128	0	0	43.7
WASHINGTON-OREGON																
All incomes	948	87.0	13.0	142	139	124	15	3	21	18	17	1	3	121	121	107
0-249	17	82.4	17.6	96	96	89	7	0	34	34	33	1	0	62	62	6
250-499	63	79.4	20.6	79	79	64	15	(10)	4	4	4	(10)	0	75	75	6
500-749	142	87.3	12.7	87	86	79	7	1	10	9	9	1	0	77	77	15
750-999	117	85.5	14.5	113	98	113	15	1	14	13	12	1	0	100	100	15
1,000-1,249	120	85.0	15.0	124	121	106	15	3	15	12	12	(10)	3	109	94	15
1,250-1,499	113	88.5	11.5	147	145	128	17	* 2	15	13	13	(10)	2	132	115	17
1,500-1,749	100	92.0	8.0	157	144	111	2	29	27	27	26	(10)	2	128	117	11
1,750-1,999	102	80.6	19.4	166	162	136	26	4	22	18	16	2	4	144	144	24
2,000-2,499	102	88.2	11.8	175	171	157	14	30	26	26	26	1	4	145	145	13
2,500-2,999	42	95.2	4.8	237	230	223	7	7	50	43	43	0	7	187	180	7
3,000-3,999	46	91.3	8.7	237	228	208	20	9	38	29	28	1	9	199	180	19
4,000-4,999	14	92.9	7.1	260	247	208	39	13	49	36	36	0	13	211	172	39
OREGON-PART-TIME																
All incomes	383	83.6	16.4	169	165	147	18	4	25	21	21	(10)	4	144	144	18
250-499	2	1150.0	1150.0	12197	12197	12197	12197	12	41	41	41	(10)	0	120	120	(10)
500-749	17	47.1	52.9	124	124	83	41	(10)	8	8	8	(10)	0	83	83	41
750-999	44	81.8	18.2	104	104	88	16	(10)	1	1	1	(10)	1	96	96	80
1,000-1,249	50	72.0	28.0	124	121	96	25	(10)	3	11	10	(10)	1	113	111	87
1,250-1,499	63	79.4	20.6	122	122	97	25	(10)	2	11	11	(10)	1	111	111	86
1,500-1,749	62	83.9	16.1	167	165	139	26	2	18	16	15	1	2	149	149	25
1,750-1,999	44	95.5	4.5	194	189	189	5	1	32	31	31	(10)	1	163	163	5
2,000-2,499	55	89.1	10.9	197	189	170	19	8	31	24	23	23	1	166	165	147
2,500-2,999	29	100.0	0.0	251	258	258	0	13	37	24	24	0	13	214	214	0
3,000-3,999	17	100.0	0.0	399	378	378	0	21	101	80	80	0	21	298	298	0
CALIFORNIA																
All incomes	888	91.6	8.4	245	236	221	15	9	43	34	32	2	9	202	202	189
0-249	20	100.0	0	129	115	115	0	14	30	16	16	0	14	99	99	13
250-499	51	90.2	9.8	117	112	102	10	5	20	17	17	0	3	97	95	(10)
500-749	74	89.2	10.8	139	138	129	9	1	14	13	12	1	2	125	125	7
750-999	87	89.7	10.3	140	139	130	9	1	14	13	12	1	1	126	126	8
1,000-1,249	71	84.5	15.5	183	178	156	22	5	32	27	21	6	5	151	151	135
1,250-1,499	93	90.3	9.7	214	210	194	16	4	34	28	28	0	6	180	182	16
1,500-1,749	91	92.3	7.7	220	216	205	11	4	30	26	26	(10)	4	190	190	11
1,750-1,999	76	98.7	1.3	218	241	240	1	7	36	29	29	0	7	212	212	1
2,000-2,499	137	88.1	266	255	223	32	11	48	37	33	33	4	11	218	218	(10)
2,500-2,999	79	92.4	7.6	329	323	304	6	6	67	61	60	1	6	262	244	18
3,000-3,999	66	93.9	6.1	373	350	328	22	23	75	54	50	4	21	208	278	18
4,000-4,999	24	100.0	0.0	385	305	0	0	20	99	79	0	20	286	286	0	(10)
5,000-5,999	19	100.0	0.0	946	854	854	0	92	182	99	99	0	83	764	755	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—VALUE OF HOUSING BY TENURE: Percentage of families owning and renting, average value of all housing, average housing expenditures, average value of housing received without direct expenditure, and percentage of housing value received without direct expenditure, by income, 15 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States.¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Own-ing fami-lies ²	Rent-ing fami-lies ³	Average ⁴ value of housing ⁵			Average ⁴ expenditures for housing			Average ⁴ value of housing received without direct expenditure			Percent-age ⁹ of housing value received without direct expenditure (20)							
				Family homes			Family homes ⁶			Family home farm-furnished										
				All	All	Other	All	All	Other	All	Own-ers	Rent-ers ³								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
N. C. SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTIES—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All incomes	No. 607	Pct. 86.0	Pct. 14.0	No. 56	Dol. 55	Dol. 49	Dol. 6	Dol. 1	Dol. 7	Dol. 6	Dol. 6	Dol. 1	Dol. 49	Dol. 49	Dol. 43	Dol. 6	Dol. 6	Dol. 0	Pct. 87.5	
0-249	10	40.0	60.0	14	14	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	6	8	0	0	
250-499	78	82.1	17.9	23	23	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	19	4	4	0	
500-749	138	81.2	18.8	42	42	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	33	6	6	0	
750-999	136	86.5	13.5	50	50	43	43	7	7	5	5	5	5	45	45	38	7	7	0	
1,000-1,249	107	87.9	12.1	72	71	63	63	1	1	12	11	11	11	60	60	52	8	8	0	
1,250-1,499	63	93.7	6.3	85	84	76	8	1	1	6	5	4	4	79	79	72	7	7	0	
1,500-1,749	39	97.4	2.6	88	84	80	4	4	13	9	9	9	4	75	75	71	4	4	0	
1,750-1,999	16	100.0	0	106	103	0	3	35	32	0	32	0	3	71	71	71	0	0	0	
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All incomes	1,944	71.6	28.4	136	132	110	22	4	27	23	22	1	4	109	109	88	21	(10)	80.1	
0-249	22	45.5	54.5	31	31	16	15	0	5	5	5	0	0	26	26	11	15	0	83.9	
250-499	123	49.0	50.4	39	39	23	16	(10)	2	2	2	(10)	0	37	37	21	16	0	94.9	
500-749	237	56.7	44.3	52	52	31	21	(10)	3	3	3	(10)	0	49	49	28	21	0	94.2	
750-999	284	60.6	39.4	74	74	48	26	(10)	8	8	6	(10)	2	66	66	42	24	0	89.2	
1,000-1,249	271	67.2	32.8	98	98	69	27	(10)	2	10	10	(10)	2	86	86	59	59	0	87.8	

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1,250-1,499	237	75.1	24.9	112	111	87	24	14	13	12	1	1	98	98	75	23	0	87.5		
1,000-1,719	177	79.1	20.9	138	137	116	21	1	22	21	(10)	1	116	116	95	21	0	84.1		
1,750-1,999	121	80.2	19.8	162	160	135	25	2	34	32	(10)	2	128	128	103	25	0	79.0		
2,000-2,499	204	84.3	15.7	221	216	194	22	5	68	63	(10)	5	153	153	131	22	0	69.2		
2,500-2,999	105	90.5	9.5	211	203	187	16	8	35	27	(10)	8	176	176	160	16	0	83.4		
3,000-3,999	95	89.5	10.5	319	299	282	17	20	82	62	(10)	1	20	237	237	221	16	0	74.3	
4,000-4,999	42	97.6	2.4	409	389	385	4	20	118	98	(10)	20	291	291	287	4	0	71.1		
5,000-9,999	26	100.0	.0	530	479	479	0	51	132	81	(10)	0	51	398	398	0	0	75.1		
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GA.-MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All incomes.....	1,257	55.0	45.0	103	100	74	26	3	16	13	12	1	3	87	87	62	25	(10)	84.5	
0-249	8	115.0	115.0	43	43	29	14	0	6	6	1	(10)	0	0	37	37	23	14	0	86.0
250-499	168	41.3	34	34	34	18	16	0	1	1	4	(10)	1	0	33	33	17	16	0	97.1
500-749	300	49.0	51.0	47	47	28	19	(10)	1	4	4	(10)	1	43	43	24	19	(10)	91.5	
750-999	240	49.6	50.4	58	57	33	24	1	5	4	3	(10)	1	1	53	53	30	30	0	86.2
1,000-1,249	142	56.3	43.7	80	79	49	30	1	11	10	10	(10)	1	1	69	69	30	30	0	81.3
1,250-1,499	102	63.3	36.3	91	90	65	25	1	17	16	13	(10)	3	1	74	74	32	22	0	87.9
1,500-1,749	62	64.5	35.5	116	110	72	38	6	14	8	8	(10)	6	102	102	64	38	0	75.7	
1,750-1,999	45	57.8	42.2	107	104	78	26	3	26	23	23	(10)	3	81	81	55	26	0	80.2	
2,000-2,499	41	65.9	34.1	126	122	91	31	4	25	21	20	(10)	1	4	101	101	71	30	0	75.8
2,500-2,999	45	73.3	26.7	264	254	208	46	10	64	54	46	(10)	8	19	19	62	38	0	86.9	
3,000-3,999	38	68.4	31.6	297	285	226	59	12	39	27	25	(10)	2	12	258	258	201	57	0	70.8
4,000-4,999	24	75.0	25.0	318	300	234	66	18	93	75	54	(10)	21	18	225	225	180	45	0	77.9
5,000-9,999	28	82.1	17.9	429	404	362	42	25	95	70	67	(10)	3	25	334	334	295	39	0	89.7
10,000-19,999	14	92.9	7.1	1,077	1,031	1,001	30	46	154	108	108	(10)	0	46	923	923	883	30	0	85.7
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N. C-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS																				
All incomes.....	433	37.4	62.6	46	45	21	24	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	42	42	19	23	0	91.3
0-249	28	21.4	78.6	17	17	3	14	(10)	0	(10)	1	(10)	0	17	17	3	14	0	100.0	
250-499	112	19.6	80.4	25	25	7	18	(10)	1	2	1	(10)	1	24	24	6	18	0	96.0	
500-749	108	36.1	63.9	37	36	15	21	(10)	1	2	1	(10)	1	35	35	14	21	0	94.6	
750-999	84	42.9	57.1	56	55	29	26	(10)	1	4	3	(10)	1	52	52	26	26	0	92.9	
1,000-1,249	54	63.0	37.0	68	68	42	26	(10)	1	4	3	(10)	1	61	61	36	25	0	89.7	
1,250-1,499	24	50.0	50.0	87	80	40	40	7	9	2	7	(10)	7	78	78	38	40	0	89.7	
1,500-1,999	23	56.5	43.5	81	79	50	29	2	10	8	2	(10)	2	71	71	43	28	0	87.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—VALUE OF HOUSING BY TENURE: Percentage of families owning and renting, average value of all housing, average housing expenditures, average value of housing received without direct expenditure, and percentage of housing value received without direct expenditure, by income, 15 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	Average ⁴ expenditures for housing				Average ⁴ value of housing received without direct expenditure				Percent-age of housing value received without direct expenditure	
																					Family homes ⁶				Family home farm-furnished ⁷					
																					All				All					
																					Other ⁸				Other ⁸					
GA.-MISS.—NEGRO OPERATORS	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.																				
All incomes	511	22.1	77.9	31	22.6	77.4	15	15	4	11	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	11	11	5	16	16	0	100.0			
0-249	.....	178	16.3	83.7	21	21	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	5	5	0	0	0	0	100.0		
250-499	.....	147	23.1	76.9	28	28	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	27	8	8	19	19	0	0	96.4		
500-749	.....	91	25.3	74.7	42	41	14	14	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	38	38	12	12	26	26	0	0	90.5			
750-999	.....	47	27.7	72.3	46	46	22	22	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	42	42	19	19	23	23	0	0	91.3			
1,000-1,249	.....	17	41.2	58.8	53	52	26	26	1	7	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	46	46	20	20	26	26	0	0	86.8			
1,250-1,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.6

¹ See glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 47 for list of farm counties studied. White families only were studied in all areas except the South-east. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

² An owning family is one that owned any part of the operated farm for any part of the report year.

³ A renting family is one that rented the entire operated farm throughout the report year. Includes families that received all or part of their rent free. For the number of such families see table 31, footnote 9.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of tenure.

⁵ Averages in columns 5-9 are the sum of expenditures (columns 10-14) and the corresponding value received without direct expenditure (columns 15-19).

⁶ Includes only expenditures for insurance premiums, repairs, and replacements. Expenditures such as taxes, rent, and interest on mortgages were included in farm business expense and deducted in computing income. (See Glossary, Housing Expenditures.)

⁷ Includes not expenditures for owned and rented vacation homes, lodging while traveling, rent at school.

⁸ Includes not value of occupancy of owned tractation home (computed by deducting expenditures for the entire year from the rental value for the period occupied) and housing of the farm received as gift or pay, such as occupation of home of friends or relatives or rent-free family dwelling no longer located on the operated farm. These averages may be positive or negative. A negative entry is indicated by a minus sign.

⁹ Percentages are based on the value of all housing (column 5).

¹⁰ \$0.50 or less.

¹¹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

¹² Based on fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 31.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, average amounts spent; average total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished, by tenure and income, 15 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Family homes of owning and renting families										Family homes of owning ⁷ families										Family homes of renting ⁹ families															
	Families having expenditures for—					Average ⁵ value					Families having expenditures for—					Average ⁸ value					Families having expenditures for—					Average ¹⁰ value										
	Families	Repairs ³	Insurance ⁴	Total	All ²	Farm-furnished	Repairs ³	Insurance ⁴	Total	All ²	Farm-furnished	Repairs ³	Insurance ⁴	Total	All ²	Farm-furnished	Repairs ³	Insurance ⁴	Total	All ²	Farm-furnished	Repairs ³	Insurance ⁴	Total	All ²	Farm-furnished	Repairs ³	Insurance ⁴	Total	All ²						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)							
VERMONT	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.						
All incomes.....	537	488	226	472	205	172	33	21	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.							
0-249.....	10	7	3	7	91	35	24	11	9	7	3	7	127	89	38	26	12	1	0	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110						
250-499.....	28	24	8	23	126	113	6	24	24	24	8	23	121	106	15	4	0	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151			
500-749.....	82	72	28	69	161	130	31	20	11	73	71	27	69	161	127	34	22	12	9	1	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
750-999.....	111	99	39	97	150	126	24	14	10	97	97	38	96	154	127	27	16	11	14	1	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
1,000-1,249.....	94	87	48	84	198	167	31	21	10	83	82	44	81	195	161	34	23	11	11	5	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
1,250-1,499.....	74	66	30	63	247	211	36	22	14	63	62	26	62	240	198	42	26	16	16	4	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291
1,500-1,749.....	49	46	26	44	232	194	38	23	15	45	44	25	43	231	190	41	25	16	16	4	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249
1,750-1,999.....	44	43	18	42	297	258	39	23	16	43	42	17	42	291	251	40	23	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
2,000-2,499.....	34	33	19	32	310	255	55	37	18	31	18	31	18	307	248	40	19	3	3	2	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335
2,500-2,999.....	11	11	7	11	329	292	67	51	16	11	11	7	11	329	262	67	51	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, average amounts spent; average value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-jurnished; by tenure and income, 15 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36. (Continued)

Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born

Family homes of owning and renting families		Family homes of owning 7 families												Family homes of renting ⁹ families						
		Families having expenditures for—						Average ⁸ value						Expenditures						
Families having expenditures for—			Average ⁶ value			Expenditures			Average ⁸ value			Expenditures			Average ¹⁰ value					
Farm-Furnished ³	Repairs or insur- ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²			
Farm-Furnished ³	Repairs or insur- ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²	All ²	Repairs ³	Total ²			
NEW JERSEY																				
All incomes		No. 497	No. 299	No. 244	No. 143	No. 261	No. 230	No. 19	No. 399	No. 12	No. 277	No. 240	No. 125	No. 240	No. 227	No. 36	No. 14	No. 98		
0-249	11	6	3	5	182	168	14	6	8	8	6	3	5	206	186	20	8	12	128	
250-499	36	21	7	19	169	159	10	5	8	29	20	6	19	177	164	13	3	10	141	
500-749	41	16	13	12	199	168	31	26	5	28	13	10	12	189	155	34	27	7	192	
750-999	49	24	12	20	184	166	16	10	6	41	21	9	20	201	190	11	4	7	151	
1,000-1,249	73	48	21	36	245	220	43	30	13	67	48	21	36	251	204	47	33	14	178	
1,250-1,499	53	32	18	23	240	220	20	11	9	42	28	14	23	233	208	25	34	11	265	
1,500-1,749	51	34	14	28	229	209	40	26	19	39	33	13	28	216	186	52	34	18	235	
1,750-1,999	50	31	15	24	273	243	30	17	13	36	26	12	23	285	244	41	23	14	242	
2,000-2,499	62	41	20	34	310	277	33	24	9	48	37	17	33	311	269	42	30	12	304	
2,500-2,999	33	22	8	20	290	254	26	9	17	28	20	8	18	274	244	30	10	5	304	
3,000-3,999	38	25	12	23	404	353	31	25	26	33	25	12	23	350	331	39	29	5	302	
PENNSYLVANIA-ohio	2,254	1,587	552	1,515	239	218	21	15	6	1,613	1,516	509	1,479	230	202	28	19	9	641	
All incomes	2,254	1,587	552	1,515	239	218	21	15	6	1,613	1,516	509	1,479	230	202	28	19	9	641	
0-249	21	18	3	16	170	133	37	30	6	7	20	18	3	16	177	138	32	7	1	1173
250-499	100	73	19	69	181	120	11	12	6	4	149	71	17	68	122	108	14	8	6	110
500-749	209	132	30	127	138	128	10	11	6	5	224	204	52	126	140	126	14	8	60	2
750-999	304	214	60	164	153	153	11	12	6	5	199	188	66	182	164	149	15	8	77	1
1,000-1,249	294	165	70	183	200	183	17	20	14	6	223	197	70	198	184	173	25	8	95	1
1,250-1,499	312	212	79	197	223	203	14	24	16	7	247	224	23	194	191	184	27	18	101	1
1,500-1,749	267	202	70	196	227	202	14	24	16	7	194	191	67	188	229	199	30	20	10	205
1,750-1,999	197	140	51	281	321	281	24	24	17	7	142	134	47	129	129	137	34	24	10	240
2,000-2,499	254	168	51	164	318	291	27	20	5	7	171	164	69	162	294	254	40	29	11	308
3,000-3,999	2,029	1,499	51	164	318	291	27	20	5	7	171	164	69	162	294	254	40	29	11	307
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	2,254	1,587	552	1,515	239	218	21	15	6	1,613	1,516	509	1,479	230	202	28	19	9	641	2

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2,500-2,999	135	105	356	331	25	16	9	105	101	42	100	340	308	32	20	12	30	4	413	412	1			
3,000-3,499	116	89	40	84	356	45	36	9	81	79	34	404	343	61	49	12	35	10	393	385	8			
4,000-4,499	26	22	9	22	44	44	12	6	21	21	8	21	38	32	66	51	15	5	1	435	423	12		
5,000-5,999	19	17	5	17	45	377	38	28	10	18	5	17	408	368	40	20	11	1	0	1,530	1,530	10		
MICHIGAN WISCONSIN																								
All incomes	1,067	636	293	549	211	189	22	15	7	731	598	261	542	219	189	30	20	10	336	38	191	189	2	
0-249	13	10	9	8	237	216	21	13	8	11	10	9	8	245	220	25	15	10	2	0	11,192	11,192	11,0	
250-499	53	23	11	19	129	121	8	3	5	33	30	8	19	117	105	120	12	8	20	8	147	147	1	
500-749	115	60	25	51	152	141	11	6	5	70	57	22	51	161	143	123	10	8	45	3	137	137	(12)	
750-999	176	93	26	83	172	160	12	6	6	113	89	23	82	173	155	18	9	9	63	4	168	168	(12)	
1,000-1,249	196	90	52	85	186	173	13	7	6	113	90	44	200	179	21	11	10	83	9	167	165	2		
1,250-1,499	104	42	94	211	195	166	16	9	7	108	94	34	92	207	183	21	13	11	61	10	217	215	2	
1,500-1,749	115	71	35	258	239	19	12	7	81	67	32	59	249	224	58	47	11	15	3	34	277	274	3	
1,750-1,999	80	57	29	45	259	210	49	40	9	65	54	27	49	262	204	66	47	13	10	1	285	235	8	
2,000-2,499	95	75	44	66	284	236	48	36	12	85	74	43	66	284	232	52	39	13	0	1	250	270	15	
2,500-2,999	25	20	10	18	318	255	63	50	13	25	20	10	18	318	255	63	50	13	0	1	418	385	33	
3,000-3,999	30	24	10	20	314	285	59	47	12	27	23	9	20	335	274	61	48	13	3	1	418	385	33	
ILLINOIS-IOWA																								
All incomes	1,642	518	279	361	157	147	10	7	3	654	391	174	321	169	148	21	13	8	988	127	149	147	2	
0-249	26	8	2	6	87	85	2	16	7	1	6	6	96	93	3	(12)	3	10	58	7	72	72	(12)	
250-499	106	26	14	18	102	98	4	2	3	1	2	4	48	49	1	12	4	10	58	7	101	99	2	
500-749	206	53	27	35	108	102	6	4	3	129	117	38	14	31	96	87	9	6	3	132	15	113	110	
750-999	258	72	28	57	131	122	9	6	3	106	56	17	49	135	116	19	12	7	7	162	16	128	126	
1,000-1,249	258	72	28	57	131	122	9	6	3	87	51	24	41	141	125	16	8	8	165	17	127	125		
1,250-1,499	207	65	36	42	145	139	6	3	3	65	41	16	36	158	143	15	6	9	142	24	139	137		
1,500-1,749	161	61	40	36	136	133	17	15	12	3	61	47	26	34	200	161	36	28	8	100	14	189	186	
1,750-1,999	110	37	28	37	201	188	13	9	4	40	29	29	20	25	225	194	31	20	11	70	8	186	184	
2,000-2,499	139	54	31	34	202	188	14	10	4	55	37	16	31	201	175	26	16	10	84	17	208	206		
2,500-2,999	78	32	18	32	220	206	14	7	7	37	29	15	24	234	207	27	13	14	41	3	208	235	2	
3,000-3,499	63	32	14	27	276	246	30	22	8	39	28	11	25	290	253	46	35	11	24	4	210	235	5	
4,000-4,499	16	10	5	5	306	305	1	0	1	9	9	5	4	268	266	2	0	2	7	3	0	355	355	0
5,000-5,999	20	9	5	5	280	242	38	30	8	17	8	1	5	4	283	238	45	36	9	3	1	260	267	2
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																								
All income classes	1,088	378	292	242	150	138	12	6	6	647	306	137	230	166	148	18	8	10	411	72	126	123	3	
Net losses	104	51	29	33	131	114	20	9	11	76	44	22	33	147	121	26	10	16	28	7	101	96	5	
Net incomes	984	327	173	269	151	140	11	5	6	571	262	115	197	168	152	16	7	9	413	65	128	125	3	
0-249	89	19	12	10	119	107	12	8	4	102	42	13	6	10	138	120	18	14	12	6	93	90	3	
250-499	165	54	30	31	111	103	12	8	4	141	6	3	3	91	88	157	144	13	12	6	133	130	2	
500-749	185	59	32	32	133	124	9	5	4	98	43	16	16	131	117	157	144	13	12	6	105	102	3	
750-999	177	47	27	30	150	141	6	3	3	91	38	18	30	163	141	120	112	10	7	87	86	2		
1,000-1,249	106	44	27	30	153	138	15	7	8	62	35	20	26	163	141	122	9	13	44	9	139	133		
1,250-1,499	132	22	13	13	163	163	6	3	3	50	18	10	12	167	158	9	3	3	39	3	168	168		
1,500-1,749	62	22	10	15	166	156	10	2	8	34	19	7	15	162	145	17	4	13	28	3	172	171		
1,750-1,999	39	21	9	17	233	212	8	13	25	18	7	16	247	217	30	11	19	14	3	207	203	4		
2,000-2,499	33	17	3	15	289	266	23	2	21	28	17	3	15	315	287	27	11	25	5	0	145	145	0	
2,500-2,999	23	14	7	10	222	188	34	22	12	21	14	7	10	211	174	37	24	13	2	0	11,333	11,333	11,0	
3,000-3,999	16	8	3	6	229	213	16	2	14	22	14	10	5	251	231	20	18	6	3	188	179	9		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, average amounts spent; average total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished, by tenure and income, 15 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Family homes of owning and renting families										Family homes of owning ⁷ families										Family homes of renting ⁹ families			
	Family having expenditures for—					Family having expenditures for—					Family having expenditures for—					Family homes of renting ⁹ families				Family homes of renting ⁹ families				
	Farm-furnished ⁶	Repairs or insurance ⁶	Total	Farm-furnished ⁶	All ²	Repairs or insurance ⁶	Total	Farm-furnished ⁶	All ²	Repairs or insurance ⁶	Total	Farm-furnished ⁶	All ²	Repairs or insurance ⁶	Total	Farm-furnished ⁶	All ²	Repairs or insurance ⁶	Total	Farm-furnished ⁶	All ²	Repairs or insurance ⁶	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO	No. 447	No. 184	No. 97	No. 119	No. 104	Dol. 88	Dol. 16	Dol. 10	Dol. 6	No. 364	No. 172	No. 89	No. 115	No. 106	Dol. 88	Dol. 18	Dol. 11	Dol. 7	No. 83	No. 12	Dol. 90	Dol. 86	Dol. ⁴ 8	
All incomes	31	24	13	14	10	71	58	13	9	4	25	14	8	10	13	81	74	10	5	14	10	5	28	25
0-249	69	55	33	33	23	72	65	17	4	4	46	15	6	10	13	71	62	9	5	4	13	0	76	76
250-499	75	55	33	33	23	98	66	17	6	6	66	33	15	20	23	96	80	16	9	5	18	0	102	102
500-749	84	33	16	23	110	163	7	3	4	43	18	7	13	10	36	7	13	3	4	13	3	128	122	6
750-999	36	21	8	15	110	163	15	11	8	37	23	14	15	13	135	112	23	13	8	1	10	1	135	134
1,000-1,249	45	24	15	15	135	116	19	11	8	13	20	13	6	11	134	111	23	8	15	3	1	37	29	8
1,250-1,499	23	14	7	11	121	100	21	8	13	37	28	9	21	13	6	8	164	120	44	34	10	0	83	83
1,500-1,749	25	13	6	8	150	113	13	7	12	5	23	11	6	8	121	109	12	6	6	3	1	119	112	7
1,750-1,999	26	12	7	8	122	110	12	7	5	23	11	6	8	109	90	19	12	7	1	1	116	112	7	
2,000-2,499	13	6	3	4	106	87	19	11	8	12	5	3	3	109	90	19	12	7	1	1	116	112	7	
2,500-2,999	13	6	3	4	256	128	128	120	8	9	7	5	3	256	128	128	120	8	0	0	0	0	0	
3,000-3,999	9	7	5	3	128	128	128	120	8	9	7	5	3	128	128	128	120	8	0	0	0	0	0	
WASHINGTON-OREGON	948	621	200	568	139	121	18	12	6	825	599	599	189	554	143	123	20	13	7	123	22	111	107	4
All incomes	17	10	4	8	96	62	34	31	3	14	8	4	6	108	68	40	38	2	3	2	39	33	6	
0-249	63	25	6	24	79	75	4	3	3	50	24	6	23	81	76	5	2	3	18	1	73	73	6	
250-499	142	71	28	63	86	77	9	5	4	124	71	28	63	80	80	9	5	4	18	0	51	51	0	
500-749	117	68	21	57	113	100	13	9	4	100	66	20	56	115	101	14	9	5	17	2	100	96	4	
750-999	1,000-1,249	120	78	18	74	121	109	12	5	7	102	75	72	125	111	14	6	8	10	3	104	102	3	
1,250-1,499	113	75	19	70	145	132	13	7	6	100	72	16	68	144	130	14	8	6	13	3	150	147	3	
1,500-1,749	100	82	32	72	155	128	27	20	7	92	81	81	72	156	127	29	21	8	136	136	136	136		

¹ 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13, 1/14, 1/15, 1/16, 1/17, 1/18, 1/19, 1/20.

² All families.

³ Families having expenditures for repairs or insurance.

⁴ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

⁵ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

⁶ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

⁷ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

⁸ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

⁹ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

¹⁰ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

¹¹ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

¹² Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

¹³ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

¹⁴ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

¹⁵ Families having expenditures for farm-furnished turves.

1,750-1,999	46	13	42	162	144	18	12	6	58	40	11	37	171	150	21	14	7	14	6	132	121	11		
2,000-2,499	81	27	76	171	145	26	18	8	90	79	25	76	178	150	28	18	10	12	2	120	108	12		
2,500-2,999	42	15	34	230	187	43	32	11	40	34	15	34	234	189	45	34	11	2	0	154	154	11		
3,000-3,999	46	12	37	228	190	20	17	12	42	38	11	36	227	196	31	18	13	4	2	231	220	11		
4,000-4,999	14	5	11	247	211	36	23	13	13	11	5	11	165	39	25	14	1	0	550	550	11			
<hr/>																								
OREGON—PART-TIME																								
All incomes	383	228	102	183	165	144	21	15	6	320	216	91	181	176	151	25	17	8	63	12	113	111	2	
250-499	2	1	1	0	119	119	11	7	110	110	1	1	0	11284	11270	1114	1114	110	110	0	1110	1110	110	
500-749	17	5	3	5	124	83	41	36	5	8	5	3	5	175	88	87	76	11	9	1	78	78	0	
750-999	44	18	8	12	104	96	8	6	2	36	17	12	108	98	87	10	7	3	8	1	86	85	1	
1,000-1,249	50	26	7	22	121	111	10	5	5	36	25	6	22	134	121	13	13	6	7	14	1	87	86	1
1,250-1,499	63	32	9	28	122	111	11	5	6	50	31	8	28	122	108	14	14	6	8	13	1	124	124	(13)
1,500-1,749	62	37	21	30	165	149	16	10	6	52	31	16	28	166	149	17	17	10	7	10	6	159	152	7
1,750-1,999	44	34	17	27	194	163	31	23	8	42	33	16	27	197	165	32	24	8	2	115	110	11		
2,000-2,499	55	38	17	30	189	165	24	17	7	49	36	15	30	191	165	26	18	8	6	2	168	163	5	
2,500-2,999	29	22	11	17	238	214	24	16	8	29	22	11	17	238	214	24	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	
3,000-3,999	17	15	8	12	378	298	80	66	14	17	15	8	12	378	298	80	66	14	0	0	0	0	0	
<hr/>																								
CALIFORNIA																								
All incomes	888	463	228	328	236	202	34	25	9	813	447	214	325	240	206	34	25	9	75	16	179	159	20	
0-249	20	12	7	115	99	16	9	7	20	12	7	7	115	99	16	9	7	0	0	105	105	0	0	
250-499	51	22	12	14	112	95	17	11	6	46	22	12	14	113	94	19	13	6	5	12	12	105	105	
500-749	74	34	19	23	138	125	13	7	6	66	31	16	23	143	131	12	7	8	3	90	89	21		
750-999	87	39	14	32	139	126	13	6	7	75	38	13	32	144	131	13	5	8	9	1	93	82	11	
1,000-1,249	71	31	13	24	178	151	27	20	7	60	30	12	24	187	161	26	18	8	11	1	137	101	36	
1,250-1,499	93	43	18	29	210	182	28	21	7	84	43	18	29	185	154	23	18	9	0	160	160	0		
1,500-1,749	91	54	23	40	216	190	26	17	9	84	53	22	40	223	194	29	19	7	1	152	149	3		
1,750-1,999	76	35	22	21	241	212	29	23	6	75	35	22	21	244	214	30	24	6	1	1160	1160	0		
2,000-2,499	137	78	39	60	255	218	37	32	32	11	122	72	34	58	250	213	37	32	6	12	15	292	256	
2,500-2,999	79	49	24	37	323	262	61	51	10	73	47	23	37	36	328	263	65	55	10	6	2	251	232	9
3,000-3,999	66	39	23	24	350	296	54	43	11	62	37	21	34	35	301	264	42	42	4	2	301	281	60	
4,000-4,999	24	13	7	9	365	286	79	66	13	43	17	9	365	286	79	66	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5,000-9,999	19	14	7	8	854	755	99	76	23	19	14	7	8	851	755	99	76	23	0	0	0	0	0	
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N. C. SELF-SUPPLYING COUNTIES—WHITE OPERATORS																								
All incomes	607	102	85	19	55	49	6	6	(12)	522	98	81	19	57	50	7	7	(12)	85	4	45	44	1	
0-249	78	2	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	64	2	0	0	15	15	0	0	6	14	0	14	14	0	
250-499	138	19	18	1	42	39	3	(2)	112	18	17	1	45	23	(2)	4	4	(2)	0	14	25	25	0	
500-749	156	28	22	6	50	45	5	4	135	27	21	6	50	44	5	1	1	26	1	34	34	(12)		
750-999	107	20	16	5	71	60	1	10	1	94	20	16	5	73	60	13	12	1	1	13	12	0		
1,000-1,249	63	19	14	5	84	79	9	4	1	50	17	12	5	80	76	4	3	1	1	12	12	0		
1,250-1,499	39	18	8	1	84	75	9	9	9	38	8	8	1	82	73	9	9	1	1	14	14	0		
1,500-1,749	16	6	5	1	103	71	32	31	1	16	6	5	1	103	71	32	31	1	0	0	0	0		
1,750-1,999	16	6	5	1	103	71	32	31	1	16	6	5	1	103	71	32	31	1	0	0	0	0		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE; NUMBER OF FAMILIES HAVING EXPENDITURES FOR REPAIRS OR INSURANCE ON FAMILY HOMES, AVERAGE AMOUNTS SPENT; AVERAGE TOTAL VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, AND AVERAGE VALUE FARM-FURNISHED, BY TENURE AND INCOME, 15 FARM-OPERATOR ANALYSIS UNITS IN 20 STATES,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Family homes of owning and renting families						Family homes of owning families						Family homes of renting families							
	Families having expenditures for—			Average value			Families having expenditures for—			Average value			Families having expenditures for—			Average value				
	Farm-furnished ²	Repairs ³	Insurance ⁴	Total	Repairs ³	All ²	Total	Repairs ³	All ²	Total	Repairs ³	All ²	Total	Repairs ³	All ²	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)			
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS	No. 1,944	No. 569	No. 316	No. 364	No. 132	No. 109	No. 23	No. 18	No. 5	No. 1,391	No. 540	No. 294	No. 357	No. 154	No. 123	No. 24	No. 7	No. 553		
0-249	22	2	0	31	26	5	5	0	10	2	0	36	26	10	10	0	12	0		
250-499	123	11	8	39	37	2	1	1	61	11	8	46	42	4	62	2	32	0		
500-749	237	19	10	52	49	3	2	1	182	18	10	9	55	50	5	4	1	48	(12)	
750-999	284	35	21	29	74	66	8	6	2	172	48	25	28	80	69	11	8	3	112	7
1,000-1,249	271	74	34	44	86	10	7	3	182	66	32	42	103	88	15	11	4	89	8	
1,250-1,499	237	72	44	39	111	98	13	10	3	182	69	41	39	116	100	16	12	4	59	3
1,500-1,749	177	63	41	137	116	21	16	5	140	61	34	40	116	120	19	17	7	101	(12)	
1,750-1,999	121	44	24	28	160	128	32	26	6	97	43	23	28	168	129	39	32	7	24	1
2,000-2,499	204	92	61	59	153	63	54	9	175	27	19	8	59	58	156	74	64	10	32	3
2,500-2,999	105	40	27	203	176	27	203	176	40	21	27	177	30	207	177	30	22	8	10	167
3,000-3,999	95	52	25	42	299	237	62	19	85	49	24	40	313	244	69	48	21	10	3	177
4,000-4,999	42	25	9	21	389	21	84	14	41	24	8	21	384	294	100	86	14	1	175	12
5,000-9,999	26	20	8	18	479	398	81	58	23	26	8	18	479	398	81	58	23	0	0	115
G.A.—MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS	1,257	272	156	150	100	87	13	10	3	691	241	126	149	133	111	22	16	6	566	31
All incomes	8	1	0	1	43	37	6	0	6	4	1	0	1	57	46	11	0	11	60	57
0-249																		28	0	

G.A.—MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS
All incomes
0-249

2,30-499	168	12	7	5	34	33	1	1	(12)	70	11	6	5	43	40	3	3	98	1	28	28	
500-749	300	38	23	18	47	43	4	3	1	147	36	21	18	58	49	9	7	153	2	38	38	
750-999	240	37	25	14	57	53	4	3	1	119	30	18	14	64	58	6	4	121	7	49	47	
1,000-1,249	112	32	25	13	79	69	10	9	1	22	13	22	11	86	69	17	15	62	3	71	71	
1,250-1,499	102	29	15	15	90	74	16	13	3	65	24	11	16	101	80	21	16	5	37	5	70	62
1,500-1,749	62	16	8	14	100	102	8	3	5	40	16	14	17	14	96	12	5	7	22	1	113	1
1,750-1,999	45	16	9	8	104	81	23	20	3	26	15	8	8	134	94	40	34	6	19	1	63	62
2,000-2,499	41	11	7	5	122	101	21	18	3	27	18	4	5	136	106	30	26	4	14	3	94	91
2,500-2,999	45	20	11	11	254	200	54	46	8	33	18	9	11	286	223	63	52	11	12	2	160	139
3,000-3,399	38	18	8	12	285	258	27	12	15	26	15	5	12	331	294	37	15	222	12	3	184	179
4,000-4,999	24	12	7	8	300	225	75	63	12	18	11	6	8	311	240	71	56	15	6	1	261	178
5,000-4,999	28	20	6	16	404	331	70	37	33	18	4	16	439	358	84	41	40	5	0	238	221	17
10,000-19,999	14	9	5	8	1,031	923	108	68	40	13	9	5	8	1,078	962	116	73	43	1	0	1120	1120
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS																						
All incomes	433	53	39	19	45	42	3	2	1	162	41	27	19	59	52	7	4	3	271	12	37	36
G.A.-MISS.—NEGRO OPERATORS																						
All incomes	511	32	24	11	29	28	1	1	(12)	113	20	14	9	45	40	5	4	1	398	12	25	25
0-249	28	1	1	0	17	17	(12)	0	1	6	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	22	1	18	(12)	
250-499	112	2	2	0	25	24	1	1	(12)	22	8	5	4	37	30	7	7	1	90	1	23	(12)
500-749	108	12	9	4	36	35	1	(12)	39	8	5	4	42	40	2	1	69	4	33	32	1	
750-999	84	16	11	6	55	52	3	2	(12)	36	14	9	6	69	61	8	6	2	48	2	45	(12)
1,000-1,249	54	14	11	4	68	61	7	4	3	34	11	8	4	68	59	9	4	5	20	3	70	66
1,250-1,499	21	3	1	3	80	78	2	(12)	5	12	3	1	3	81	77	4	4	12	0	79	79	0
1,500-1,999	23	5	4	2	79	71	8	(12)	5	13	4	3	2	88	75	13	8	5	10	1	67	65
All incomes	511	32	24	11	29	28	1	1	(12)	113	20	14	9	45	40	5	4	1	398	12	25	25
0-249	31	0	0	0	15	15	0	(12)	0	7	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
250-499	178	5	5	0	21	21	(12)	1	(12)	29	7	4	4	32	31	5	3	41	0	149	19	(12)
500-749	147	9	5	5	28	27	1	(12)	34	7	4	4	32	32	5	6	45	2	113	2	25	(12)
750-999	91	9	7	3	41	38	3	(12)	23	5	3	3	52	45	7	6	1	68	5	37	36	1
1,000-1,249	47	6	4	3	46	42	4	(12)	1	13	5	3	3	78	67	11	3	31	1	32	31	1
1,250-1,499	17	3	3	0	52	46	6	(12)	0	7	2	0	0	69	56	13	0	10	1	41	41	(12)

¹ See table 30, footnote 1.
² Expenditures such as taxes, rent, and interest on mortgages were included in farm business expense and deducted in computing income. (See Glossary, Housing Expenditures.)

³ Includes anything done to restore the family dwelling to good condition, such as a new roof to replace a leaky one, repairing walls, reflooring floors. Excludes expenditures for structural additions.

⁴ Includes premiums paid during the report year for fire, tornado, windstorm, or other insurance on the house only. Excludes insurance on furnishings or on other farm buildings.

⁵ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2).
⁶ All families had farm-furnished housing. See Glossary.

⁷ An owning family is one that owned any part of the operated farm for any part of the report year.

⁸ Averages are based on the total number of owning families in each class (column 11).

⁹ A renting family is one that rented the entire operated farm throughout the report year. Includes families that received all or part of their rent free, as follows: Vermont, New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania—Ohio, 8; Illinois—Iowa, 2; North Carolina—South Carolina—part-time, 2; California, 2; Negro operators, 2.

¹⁰ Includes premium paid during the report year for fire, tornado, windstorm, or other insurance on the house only. Excludes insurance on furnishings or on other farm buildings.

¹¹ Averages are based on the total number of renting families in each class (column 20).
¹² \$30.50 or less.

TABLE 32.—STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS TO OWNED FAMILY HOMES: Percentage of owning families making structural additions¹ to their family homes, and the average amount spent for such additions, by income, 15 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States, 2 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Average¹ expenditure for structural additions to the family home

All incomes	\$13	\$28	\$15	\$18	\$15	\$17	\$14	\$26	\$50	\$50	\$14	\$27	\$18	\$5	(%)
0-249	0	50	134	16	0	2	0	36	90	30	0	0	12	8	0
250-499	2	1	6	0	3	5	15	3	2	125	13	2	11	7	(8)
500-749	7	18	8	10	1	6	4	13	5	21	3	5	5	0	0
750-999	12	9	4	4	3	3	3	21	3	22	3	12	11	2	0
1,000-1,249	16	13	7	9	3	3	10	27	43	7	10	6	10	6	0
1,250-1,499	25	4	7	16	1	2	12	24	51	93	15	35	8	8	0
1,500-1,749	5	18	15	11	2	25	10	10	42	13	19	16	36	23	0
1,750-1,999	12	12	16	31	2	20	25	57	26	36	65	57	4	4	0
2,000-2,499	36	53	19	48	48	29	67	35	111	31	41	25	25	25	0
2,500-2,999	0	45	16	47	137	62	19	65	52	166	52	62	62	62	0
3,000-3,999	-	120	56	62	19	0	58	35	38	111	57	12	12	12	0
4,000-4,999	-	-	12	-	0	-	-	38	41	-	88	49	49	49	0
5,000-9,999	-	-	19	-	0	-	-	-	99	-	78	42	42	42	0
10,000-19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

¹ Includes added rooms, plumbing just introduced, new fences, and other things that increase the value of the property or are a capital investment.

² See table 30 footnote 1.

³ Of the North Dakota-Kansas families having net losses, 13 percent made structural additions to the family home at an average expenditure of \$73. Of families having net incomes, 4 percent made such additions at an expenditure of \$80.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total number of owning families in each class (table 31, column 11).

⁵ An owning family is one that owned any part of the operated farm for any part of the report year.

⁶ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of owning families in each class (table 31, column 11), regardless of whether they made any structural additions to their homes.

⁸ \$0.50 or less.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 33.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES: Number of families having expenditures for family homes, average amounts spent; average total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished; by income, Southeast sharecropper families,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Race and family-income class (dollars)	North Carolina-South Carolina					Georgia-Mississippi				
	Families	Families having expenditures ²	Average ³ value of occupancy of family homes			Families	Families having expenditures ²	Average ³ value of occupancy of family homes		
			Total	Farm-furnished	Expenditures			Total	Farm-furnished	Expenditures
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
WHITE SHARE-CROPPERS										
All incomes -----	Number 630	Number 12	Dollars 58.42	Dollars 58.20	Dollars 0.22	Number 481	Number 10	Dollars 32.08	Dollars 31.98	Dollars 0.10
0-249 -----	7	0	16.71	16.71	.00	16	1	18.65	18.53	.12
250-499 -----	84	2	29.05	29.01	.04	187	5	24.38	24.30	.08
500-749 -----	153	3	43.07	42.95	.12	201	2	35.33	35.19	.14
750-999 -----	149	1	55.46	55.29	.17	77	2	44.86	44.78	.08
1,000-1,249 -----	105	4	68.02	67.43	.59	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,250-1,499 -----	69	1	74.58	74.18	.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999 -----	63	1	111.74	111.66	.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NEGRO SHARE-CROPPERS										
All incomes -----	640	2	34.89	34.85	.04	624	8	19.44	19.37	.07
0-249 -----	42	0	13.95	13.95	.00	126	1	13.07	13.06	.01
250-499 -----	196	0	24.02	24.02	.00	307	3	18.29	18.25	.04
500-749 -----	208	2	35.88	35.74	.14	144	4	24.82	24.63	.19
750-999 -----	116	0	44.90	44.90	.00	47	0	27.66	27.66	.00
1,000-1,249 -----	56	0	53.62	53.62	.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,250-1,499 -----	22	0	61.64	61.64	.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See table 30, footnote 1.

² Expenditures for repairs, replacements, and insurance on family dwelling. No white families reported expenditures for insurance; of the Negro families, 2 in North Carolina-South Carolina, and 1 in Georgia-Mississippi reported such expenditures.

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2 or 7).

TABLE 34.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct expenditure, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935–36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for housing other than family home				Average ⁴ value of housing other than family home					
		Any ²	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school	Total value	Received without direct expenditure ⁵	Expenditures for—			
								All ⁶	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VERMONT											
All incomes	No. 537	No. 33	No. 7	No. 11	No. 18	Dol. 2.12	Dol. 0.00	Dol. 2.12	Dol. 0.07	Dol. 0.12	Dol. 1.93
0-249	10	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	28	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	82	3	2	0	1	.55	.55	.08	.00	.47	
750-999	111	3	0	0	3	2.22	.00	2.22	.00	.00	2.22
1,000-1,249	94	5	1	3	1	.92	.00	.92	.05	.11	.76
1,250-1,499	74	8	1	2	5	3.20	.00	3.20	.11	.15	2.94
1,500-1,749	49	2	0	1	2	3.20	.00	3.20	.00	.20	3.00
1,750-1,999	44	3	1	0	2	1.25	.00	1.25	.09	.00	1.16
2,000-2,499	34	8	2	4	4	9.03	.00	9.03	.41	.79	7.83
2,500-2,999	11	1	0	1	0	.45	.00	.45	.00	.45	.00
NEW JERSEY											
All incomes	497	19	1	17	2	.91	.00	.91	.20	.49	.22
0-249	11	1	0	1	0	2.45	.00	2.45	.00	2.45	.00
250-499	36	1	0	1	0	.56	.00	.56	.00	.56	.00
500-749	41	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	49	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	73	1	0	1	0	.25	.00	.25	.00	.25	.00
1,250-1,499	53	3	0	3	0	.17	.00	.17	.00	.17	.00
1,500-1,749	51	2	1	1	1	3.92	.00	3.92	1.96	.59	1.37
1,750-1,999	50	1	0	1	0	.20	.00	.20	.00	.20	.00
2,000-2,499	62	2	0	2	0	.24	.00	.24	.00	.24	.00
2,500-2,999	33	5	0	5	0	2.88	.00	2.88	.00	2.88	.00
3,000-3,999	38	3	0	2	1	1.53	.00	1.53	.00	.50	1.03
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO											
All incomes	2,254	76	4	41	31	1.49	.01	1.48	.06	.45	.91
0-249	21	1	0	1	0	.10	.00	.10	.00	.10	.00
250-499	100	4	0	3	1	.92	.00	.92	.00	.20	.72
500-749	209	2	0	1	0	.30	.00	.30	.00	.05	.00
750-999	304	1	0	0	0	.28	.00	.28	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	294	4	0	4	0	1.10	.00	1.10	.00	1.10	.00
1,250-1,499	312	7	1	2	4	1.09	.06	1.03	.04	.22	.77
1,500-1,749	267	5	0	3	2	.85	.00	.85	.00	.45	.40
1,750-1,999	197	12	1	6	6	2.42	.00	2.42	.32	.59	1.51
2,000-2,499	254	16	1	8	7	2.50	.00	2.50	.02	.28	2.20
2,500-2,999	135	10	0	5	5	3.17	.00	3.17	.00	.79	2.38
3,000-3,999	116	10	1	5	4	3.36	.00	3.36	.65	.69	2.02
4,000-4,999	26	4	0	3	2	11.00	.00	11.00	.00	3.31	7.69
5,000-9,999	19	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN											
All incomes	1,067	62	5	30	27	2.14	.04	2.10	.33	.51	1.19
0-249	13	1	0	0	1	1.69	.00	1.69	.00	.00	1.69
250-499	53	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	115	2	1	0	1	.93	.26	.67	.52	.00	.15
750-999	176	6	2	4	1	1.73	.06	1.67	1.02	.61	.04
1,000-1,249	196	7	0	3	4	.87	.00	.87	.00	.11	.76
1,250-1,499	169	5	0	3	2	.88	.00	.88	.00	.16	.72
1,500-1,749	115	8	0	3	5	2.10	.00	2.10	.00	.12	1.98
1,750-1,999	80	9	1	3	5	4.22	.00	4.22	.52	.49	3.21
2,000-2,499	95	18	1	10	6	6.33	.00	6.33	.79	1.70	3.74
2,500-2,999	25	3	0	3	0	.92	.00	.92	.00	.92	.00
3,000-3,999	30	3	0	1	2	10.80	.00	10.80	.00	5.00	3.47

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 34.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct expenditure, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for housing other than family home							Average ⁴ value of housing other than family home				
	Famili- es	Any ¹	Vacation- home ³	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school	Total value	Received with- out direct ex- penditure ⁵	Expenditures for—				
								All ⁶	Vacation- home ³	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
ILLINOIS—IOWA												
All incomes	No. 1,642	No. 86	No. 1	No. 42	No. 40	Dol. 1.94	Dol. 0.00	Dol. 1.94	Dol. 0.08	Dol. 0.60	Dol. 1.15	
0-249	26	1	0	0	1	.58	.00	.58	.00	.00	.00	.58
250-499	106	1	0	1	0	.11	.00	.11	.00	.07	.00	.00
500-749	206	6	0	2	4	1.20	.00	1.20	.00	.07	.00	1.13
750-999	258	9	0	3	5	.71	.00	.71	.00	.10	.00	.57
1,000-1,249	252	9	1	4	4	1.26	.00	1.26	.50	.15	.00	.61
1,250-1,499	207	7	0	3	4	1.05	.00	1.05	.00	.34	.00	.71
1,500-1,749	161	7	0	2	5	1.91	.00	1.91	.00	.33	.00	1.58
1,750-1,999	110	5	0	3	1	1.26	.00	1.26	.00	.50	.00	.38
2,000-2,499	139	16	0	7	8	4.64	.00	4.64	.00	1.19	.00	3.27
2,500-2,999	78	7	0	6	1	2.59	.00	2.59	.00	1.59	.00	1.00
3,000-3,999	63	7	0	3	4	3.41	.00	3.41	.00	.54	.00	1.28
4,000-4,999	16	5	0	4	1	19.75	.00	19.75	.00	13.75	.00	6.00
5,000-9,999	20	6	0	4	2	18.00	.00	18.00	.00	9.00	.00	9.00
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS												
All income classes	1,088	128	7	58	66	3.63	.06	3.57	.09	.49	.00	2.91
Net losses	104	12	0	6	6	3.69	.00	3.69	.00	.47	.00	3.22
Net incomes	984	116	7	52	60	3.62	.06	3.56	.10	.49	.00	2.88
0-249	89	10	1	4	5	4.21	.00	4.21	.29	.56	.00	3.36
250-499	165	14	0	5	9	2.67	.36	2.31	.00	.21	.00	2.10
500-749	185	22	2	8	13	3.14	.00	3.14	.07	.38	.00	2.69
750-999	177	17	1	7	9	2.77	.00	2.77	.07	.39	.00	1.79
1,000-1,249	106	12	1	5	6	3.29	.00	3.29	.19	.47	.00	2.63
1,250-1,499	89	12	0	7	6	3.81	.00	3.81	.00	.64	.00	3.17
1,500-1,749	62	9	0	4	5	3.77	.00	3.77	.00	.29	.00	3.48
1,750-1,999	39	7	2	4	2	7.56	.00	7.56	.67	.54	.00	6.35
2,000-2,499	33	5	0	3	2	7.91	.00	7.91	.00	2.15	.00	5.76
2,500-2,999	23	5	0	3	2	6.61	.00	6.61	.00	1.04	.00	5.57
3,000-3,999	16	3	0	2	1	3.25	.00	3.25	.00	1.00	.00	2.25
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO												
All incomes	447	103	1	78	28	9.62	.15	9.47	.27	4.00	.00	4.74
0-249	31	7	0	6	1	3.94	.00	3.94	.00	2.19	.00	1.75
250-499	60	11	0	11	3	8.99	.27	8.72	.00	4.78	.00	3.94
500-749	75	11	0	8	3	7.97	.00	7.97	.00	2.48	.00	5.49
750-999	84	23	0	18	3	9.30	.12	9.18	.00	4.42	.00	2.32
1,000-1,249	56	8	0	4	4	7.96	.18	7.78	.00	2.84	.00	4.94
1,250-1,499	45	8	0	7	2	4.80	.33	4.47	.00	3.34	.00	1.13
1,500-1,749	23	5	0	4	1	3.65	.00	3.65	.00	2.78	.00	.87
1,750-1,999	25	5	0	1	4	19.68	.00	19.68	.00	.48	.00	19.20
2,000-2,499	26	12	1	9	4	20.46	.58	19.88	4.62	10.18	.00	5.08
2,500-2,999	13	7	0	6	1	12.08	.00	12.08	.00	9.00	.00	3.08
3,000-3,999	9	6	0	4	2	37.11	.00	37.11	.00	12.22	.00	24.89
WASHINGTON-OREGON												
All incomes	948	99	4	75	22	2.71	.00	2.71	.23	1.23	.00	1.23
0-249	17	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	63	1	0	1	0	.19	.00	.19	.00	.19	.00	.00
500-749	142	8	0	6	1	1.08	.00	1.08	.00	.60	.00	.44
750-999	117	7	0	6	1	.61	.00	.61	.00	.57	.00	.04
1,000-1,249	120	10	1	7	2	2.71	.00	2.71	.27	1.60	.00	.84
1,250-1,499	113	9	0	7	3	2.15	.00	2.15	.00	1.13	.00	1.02
1,500-1,749	100	11	0	8	2	1.67	.00	1.67	.00	.70	.00	.85
1,750-1,999	72	10	0	8	3	4.47	.00	4.47	.00	1.26	.00	3.21
2,000-2,499	102	18	1	15	3	3.74	.00	3.74	.10	2.74	.00	.90
2,500-2,999	42	6	0	4	2	7.12	.00	7.12	.00	1.45	.00	5.67
3,000-3,999	46	15	0	11	5	9.00	.00	9.00	.00	3.65	.00	5.35
4,000-4,999	14	4	2	2	0	13.00	.00	13.07	12.14	.93	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct expenditure, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for housing other than family home				Average ⁴ value of housing other than family home					
		Any ²	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school	Total value	Received without direct expenditure ⁵	Expenditures for—			
								All ⁶	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OREGON—PART-TIME											
All incomes	No. 383	No. 54	No. 5	No. 41	No. 10	Dol. 3.98	Dol. 0.42	Dol. 3.56	Dol. 0.20	Dol. 1.52	Dol. 1.84
250-499	2	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
500-749	17	1	0	1	0	.18	.00	.18	.00	.18	.00
750-999	44	1	0	1	0	.04	.00	.04	.00	.04	.00
1,000-1,249	50	3	0	3	0	3.10	1.76	1.34	.00	1.34	.00
1,250-1,499	63	3	0	3	0	.19	.00	.19	.00	.19	.00
1,500-1,749	62	8	0	6	2	2.45	.00	2.45	.00	1.00	1.45
1,750-1,999	44	5	0	5	0	1.30	.00	1.30	.00	1.30	.00
2,000-2,499	55	15	4	8	3	7.61	1.36	6.25	.89	2.05	3.31
2,500-2,999	29	9	1	7	2	12.72	.00	12.72	.93	5.24	6.55
3,000-3,999	17	9	0	7	3	20.94	.00	20.94	.00	6.76	14.18
CALIFORNIA											
All incomes	888	178	30	134	26	9.17	.27	8.90	1.65	3.99	3.01
0-249	20	5	1	3	1	13.70	-.40	14.10	.35	2.50	6.25
250-499	51	8	1	7	0	4.81	1.87	2.94	.47	2.47	.00
500-749	74	6	1	4	1	1.26	-.08	1.34	.08	.79	.47
750-999	87	9	0	8	1	1.16	.00	1.16	.00	.59	.57
1,000-1,249	71	12	1	10	1	4.53	.00	4.83	.49	2.93	1.41
1,250-1,499	93	19	3	13	3	4.26	-2.03	6.29	2.65	2.10	1.54
1,500-1,749	91	18	4	14	0	4.31	-.38	4.69	1.90	2.79	.00
1,750-1,999	76	14	1	12	1	7.37	.00	7.37	.06	4.94	2.37
2,000-2,499	137	31	8	20	6	10.68	.46	10.22	3.23	3.18	2.93
2,500-2,999	79	17	2	14	2	6.47	.00	6.47	.59	2.91	2.97
3,000-3,999	66	21	4	15	8	23.10	2.12	20.98	3.38	6.56	11.04
4,000-4,999	24	7	1	5	1	20.50	.08	20.42	2.42	15.00	3.00
5,000-9,999	19	11	3	9	1	92.26	9.42	82.84	10.37	40.89	31.58
N. C. SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTIES—WHITE OPERATORS											
All incomes	607	16	2	10	6	.63	.00	.63	.11	.16	.36
0-249	10	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	78	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	138	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	156	2	0	2	0	.21	.00	.21	.00	.21	.00
1,000-1,249	107	5	1	4	1	1.02	.00	1.02	.37	.47	.18
1,250-1,499	63	4	1	3	1	.73	.00	.73	.44	.21	.08
1,500-1,749	39	4	0	1	3	3.67	.00	3.67	.00	.08	3.59
1,750-1,999	16	1	0	0	1	3.38	.00	3.38	.00	.00	3.38
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS											
All incomes	1,944	125	7	46	75	3.75	.10	3.65	.14	.43	3.06
0-249	22	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	123	1	0	1	0	.02	.00	.02	.00	.02	.00
500-749	237	0	0	0	0	.32	.32	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	284	4	0	3	1	.35	.00	.35	.00	.02	.33

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct expenditure, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class dollars)	Families having expenditures for housing other than family home						Average ⁴ value of housing other than family home						Expenditures for—						
	Families	Any ²	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school	Total value	Received without direct expenditure ⁵	Expenditures for—						All ⁶	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school		
								(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS—CON.																			
1,000-1,249	271	6	0	3	3	1.51	.45	1.06	0.00	.11	0.95								
1,250-1,499	237	9	0	3	6	1.31	.00	1.31	0.00	.03	1.28								
1,500-1,749	177	8	0	5	3	1.41	.00	1.41	0.00	.21	1.20								
1,750-1,999	121	11	0	5	6	2.15	.00	2.15	0.00	.36	1.79								
2,000-2,499	204	20	1	6	12	4.93	.00	4.93	.12	.45	4.19								
2,500-2,999	105	16	1	5	11	7.52	.00	7.52	.19	.85	6.48								
3,000-3,999	95	24	2	7	15	20.17	.00	20.17	1.40	.80	17.97								
4,000-4,999	42	11	1	3	8	20.26	.00	20.26	.60	4.28	15.38								
5,000-9,999	26	15	2	5	10	50.84	.00	50.84	2.50	10.38	37.96								
GA.—MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS																			
All incomes	1,257	80	2	38	41	3.05	.07	2.98	.19	.91	1.87								
0-249	8	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
250-499	168	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
500-749	300	3	0	0	2	.49	.20	.29	0.00	.00	.00								
750-999	240	4	0	1	3	.65	.16	.49	0.00	.01	.48								
1,000-1,249	142	4	0	2	2	.63	.00	.63	0.00	.07	.56								
1,250-1,499	102	6	0	4	2	1.26	.00	1.26	0.00	.38	.88								
1,500-1,749	62	7	0	2	5	5.60	.00	5.60	.00	.34	5.26								
1,750-1,999	45	3	0	1	2	3.04	.00	3.04	0.00	.22	2.82								
2,000-2,499	41	7	0	5	2	4.24	.00	4.24	0.00	1.20	3.04								
2,500-2,999	45	11	0	5	6	9.82	.00	9.82	0.00	3.36	6.46								
3,000-3,999	38	7	1	2	4	11.79	.00	11.79	6.32	.63	4.84								
4,000-4,999	24	7	0	4	5	18.33	.00	18.33	0.00	.18	5.37	12.96							
5,000-9,999	28	11	1	4	6	24.54	.00	24.54	.18	6.36	18.00								
10,000-19,999	14	10	0	8	2	45.93	.00	45.93	.00	37.86	8.07								
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																			
All incomes	630	5	0	3	2	.20	.00	.20	.00	.02	.18								
0-249	7	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
250-499	84	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
500-749	153	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
750-999	149	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
1,000-1,249	105	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
1,250-1,499	69	3	0	2	1	.72	.00	.72	0.00	.14	.58								
1,500-1,999	63	2	0	1	1	1.21	.00	1.21	.00	.06	1.15								
GA.—MISS.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																			
All incomes	481	2	0	1	1	.08	.00	.08	.00	.01	.07								
0-249	16	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
250-499	187	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00								
500-749	201	1	0	1	0	.03	.00	.03	0.00	.03	.03								
750-999	77	1	0	0	1	.39	.00	.39	0.00	.00	.39								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct expenditure, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935–36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for housing other than family home					Average ⁴ value of housing other than family home					
		Any ²	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school	Total value	Received without direct expenditure ⁵	Expenditures for—				
								All ⁶	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS												
All incomes	No. 433	No. 19	No. 0	No. 0	No. 19	Dol. 0.99	Dol. 0.00	Dol. 0.99	Dol. 0.00	Dol. 0.00	Dol. 0.99	
0-249	28	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
250-499	112	3	0	0	3	.36	.00	.36	.00	.00	.36	
500-749	108	2	0	0	2	.53	.00	.53	.00	.00	.53	
750-999	84	3	0	0	3	1.12	.00	1.12	.00	.00	1.12	
1,000-1,249	54	2	0	0	2	.44	.00	.44	.00	.00	.44	
1,250-1,499	24	6	0	0	6	7.29	.00	7.29	.00	.00	7.29	
1,500-1,999	23	3	0	0	3	1.70	.00	1.70	.00	.00	1.70	
GA.-MISS.—NEGRO OPERATORS												
All incomes	511	14	0	2	10	.37	.05	.32	.00	.01	.29	
0-249	31	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
250-499	178	2	0	0	2	.14	.00	.14	.00	.00	.14	
500-749	147	3	0	0	3	.50	.16	.34	.00	.00	.34	
750-999	91	5	0	0	3	.59	.00	.59	.00	.00	.46	
1,000-1,249	47	3	0	2	1	.36	.00	.36	.00	.15	.21	
1,250-1,499	17	1	0	0	1	.94	.00	.94	.00	.00	.94	
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS												
All incomes	640	6	0	1	5	.22	.00	.22	.00	(*)	.22	
0-249	42	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
250-499	196	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
500-749	208	1	0	1	0	.01	.00	.01	.00	.01	.00	
750-999	116	1	0	0	1	.39	.00	.39	.00	.00	.39	
1,000-1,249	56	4	0	0	4	1.71	.00	1.71	.00	.00	1.71	
1,250-1,499	22	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
GA.-MISS.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS												
All incomes	624	3	0	1	1	.03	.00	.03	.00	(*)	.02	
0-249	126	1	0	1	0	(*)	.00	(*)	.00	(*)	.00	
250-499	307	2	0	0	1	.06	.00	.06	.00	.00	.03	
500-749	144	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
750-999	47	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	

¹ See table 30, footnote 1.

² Includes a few families that had expenditures for items other than those mentioned—rental of extra house in town, room rent for family members in institutions (not schools), etc.—as follows: Pennsylvania, 2; Michigan-Wisconsin, 2; Illinois-Iowa, 5; North Dakota-Kansas, 2; South Dakota-Montana-Carolina, 2; Washington-Oregon, 2; California, 2; North Carolina-South Carolina—white operators, 1; Georgia-Mississippi—white operators, 1; Negro operators, 2; Negro sharecroppers, 1.

³ Includes rentals paid for a vacation home and payments for repairs for which the family was not reimbursed, and net expenditures for owned vacation homes.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁵ Includes net value of occupancy of owned vacation home (computed by deducting expenditures for the entire year from the rental value for the period occupied) and housing off the farm received as gift or pay, such as occupation of home of friends or relatives and rent-free family dwelling not located on the operated farm. These averages may be positive or negative. A negative entry is indicated by a minus sign.

⁶ Includes in some analysis units expenditures by a few families for items other than those mentioned. See footnote 2.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

\$0.0050 or less.

TABLE 35.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, and average amount spent; average total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished; by tenure, family type, and income, 9 farm-operator analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Family homes of owning and renting families				Family homes of owning families ⁶				Family homes of renting families ⁷			
	Average ³ value of occupancy		Owning families ¹	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Average ⁴ value of occupancy		Families spending for repairs or insurance ¹	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²	Average ⁴ value of occupancy		Families spending for repairs or insurance ¹	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²
	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished			Total ⁴	Farm-furnished			Total ⁴	Farm-furnished		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VERMONT												
Type 1	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars
0-249	171	157	206	169	36	207	158	169	38	13	169	167
250-499	7	4	142	102	40	147	100	47	1	0	9110	9110
500-749	16	15	129	112	17	15	130	112	18	1	9110	9110
750-999	28	26	142	142	29	25	169	138	31	2	9192	9192
1,000-1,249	46	43	155	129	26	43	157	130	27	3	0	0
1,250-1,499	24	23	169	169	28	23	196	167	29	1	1117	1117
1,500-1,749	21	19	298	243	56	18	318	250	63	3	0	0
1,750-1,999	8	7	247	201	44	7	241	190	51	1	220	202
2,000-2,499	10	10	347	288	59	10	347	288	59	0	0	0
2,500-2,999	9	8	229	169	40	8	289	244	45	1	275	275
Types 2 and 3	2	2	91613	9405	9208	2	9613	9405	9208	0	0	0
0-249	134	115	210	180	30	107	106	266	170	36	27	9
250-499	1	1	910	90	920	1	910	90	920	0	0	222
500-749	4	1	137	135	2	1	951	945	96	3	0	0
750-999	24	20	146	128	18	20	142	121	21	4	165	165
1,000-1,249	24	20	139	114	25	18	144	114	30	6	124	116
1,250-1,499	26	24	209	185	24	196	167	29	6	2	244	244
1,500-1,749	19	15	260	238	22	13	213	183	30	6	364	358
1,750-1,999	15	13	253	224	20	13	249	216	33	2	1	275
2,000-2,499	13	13	258	205	53	13	258	205	53	0	0	0
2,500-2,999	6	6	390	300	100	6	390	290	100	0	0	0
	2	2	9386	9315	971	2	9386	9315	971	0	0	0

Average⁸ value of occupancy⁹
Expenditures for repairs and insurance¹⁰

Families spending for repairs or insurance¹¹
Families spending for repairs or insurance¹²

Farm-furnished¹³
Farm-furnished¹⁴

Total¹⁵
Total¹⁶

Renting families¹⁷
Families spending for repairs or insurance¹⁸

Farm-furnished¹⁹
Farm-furnished²⁰

Total²¹
Total²²

Families spending for repairs or insurance²³
Families spending for repairs or insurance²⁴

Farm-furnished²⁵
Farm-furnished²⁶

Total²⁷
Total²⁸

Renting families²⁹
Families spending for repairs or insurance³⁰

Farm-furnished³¹
Farm-furnished³²

Total³³
Total³⁴

Renting families³⁵
Families spending for repairs or insurance³⁶

Farm-furnished³⁷
Farm-furnished³⁸

Total³⁹
Total⁴⁰

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

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Types 4 and 5		232	216	202	169	33	214	210	202	167	36	18	6	199	195	4
0-249		2	2	974	954	920	2	2	974	954	920	0	0	0	0	0
250-499		8	8	114	102	8	8	8	114	102	8	0	0	0	0	0
500-749		30	26	163	121	42	27	26	122	47	3	0	0	0	0	0
750-999		41	36	151	129	22	36	36	156	131	5	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,249		44	40	192	165	36	40	39	194	155	30	4	1	165	165	(16)
1,250-1,499		34	32	209	176	33	32	31	210	175	35	2	1	9197	9192	95
1,500-1,749		26	26	216	174	42	25	25	218	173	42	1	1	9157	9132	925
1,750-1,999		21	20	297	276	21	20	19	285	263	22	1	1	9560	9550	910
2,000-2,499		19	19	303	256	47	17	17	286	235	51	2	2	9448	9440	98
2,500-2,999		7	7	232	206	26	7	7	232	206	26	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>																
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO		428	333	219	200	19	353	323	211	188	23	75	10	259	257	2
0-249		13	10	126	123	6	12	10	133	126	7	1	0	973	973	0
250-499		44	38	124	111	13	40	38	125	111	14	4	0	113	113	0
500-749		63	48	141	133	8	63	63	129	119	10	10	0	206	205	1
750-999		87	66	176	161	15	71	62	177	159	18	16	4	169	168	1
1,000-1,249		50	39	195	195	25	39	37	215	184	31	11	2	241	240	1
1,250-1,499		47	38	247	214	33	41	38	246	208	38	6	0	258	258	0
1,500-1,749		46	36	280	254	26	36	36	260	227	33	10	0	350	350	0
1,750-1,999		32	23	281	281	14	24	22	282	264	18	0	0	334	334	1
2,000-2,499		24	18	318	292	26	26	21	18	319	30	3	0	312	312	0
2,500-2,999		12	11	184	155	29	11	11	468	346	32	1	0	660	660	0
3,000-3,999		8	5	476	438	38	4	3	447	394	53	4	0	505	481	24
4,000-4,999		1	0	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	220	220	0
5,000-9,999		1	1	90	84	6	1	1	90	84	6	0	0	—	—	—
<hr/>																
Type 2		261	170	234	213	21	157	152	230	200	30	104	18	210	234	6
0-249		1	1	9176	9168	918	1	1	9176	9158	918	0	0	0	0	0
250-499		19	11	146	136	10	11	10	132	117	8	8	1	119	119	2
500-749		34	19	146	134	12	19	18	168	146	22	15	1	221	217	(16)
750-999		32	21	166	151	15	23	22	145	126	19	9	2	173	173	4
1,000-1,249		43	29	191	174	17	29	28	200	174	26	14	1	280	285	(16)
1,250-1,499		34	19	264	240	24	15	15	244	209	35	19	4	280	286	19
1,500-1,749		37	28	272	254	18	23	23	253	235	18	14	5	305	306	(16)
1,750-1,999		16	8	327	316	11	7	7	353	329	24	9	1	306	306	19
2,000-2,499		30	19	316	287	29	19	18	310	265	45	11	1	327	326	1
2,500-2,999		7	6	202	255	7	4	4	257	249	8	3	2	269	264	5
3,000-3,999		6	4	608	134	4	4	4	747	547	200	2	0	9330	9330	0
4,000-4,999		1	1	9182	9180	912	1	1	9192	9180	912	0	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999		1	1	9302	9108	9194	1	1	9302	9108	9194	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—**VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE:** Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, and average amount spent; value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished; by tenure, family time, and income. 9 farm-operator analysis units in 15 States, 1935-36.—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Family homes of owning and renting families										Family homes of renting families ⁷										
	Family homes of owning families					Family homes of owning families ⁵					Family homes of renting families ⁶					Family homes of renting families ⁷					
	Average ³ value of occupancy		Owning families spending for repairs or insurance ²			Average ³ value of occupancy		Families spending for repairs or insurance ²			Total ⁴		Average ⁶ value of occupancy		Families spending for repairs or insurance ²			Total ⁴		Average ⁸ value of occupancy	
	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²		Families	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²		Dollars	Dollars	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²	Families	Total ⁴	Dollars	Dollars	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO—continued																					
Type 3																					
(1)	Number	244	137	Dollars	261	Dollars	247	Dollars	14	Number	128	Dollars	234	Dollars	210	Number	116	Dollars	290	Dollars	288
0-249	0	0	8	7	115	108	7	6	0	0	6	82	74	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	13	5	127	125	2	5	5	145	139	11	145	139	6	8	1	214	209	118	118	95	95
500-749	27	12	167	162	5	13	11	196	186	10	196	186	10	14	1	140	140	140	140	140	140
750-999	40	23	205	189	16	22	21	188	162	26	188	162	26	18	2	226	226	301	301	301	301
1,000-1,249	54	29	245	235	10	28	26	192	174	18	192	174	18	26	3	302	302	301	301	301	301
1,250-1,499	31	18	290	266	24	15	15	281	253	48	281	253	48	16	8	298	298	297	297	297	297
1,500-1,739	14	12	283	265	18	11	11	268	245	23	268	245	23	13	1	339	339	337	337	337	337
1,750-1,999	25	10	351	343	8	10	10	322	225	24	322	225	24	15	0	422	422	422	422	422	422
2,000-2,499	15	10	390	361	29	10	10	332	288	44	332	288	44	5	0	506	506	506	506	506	506
2,500-2,999	12	9	3,000	3,399	380	14	5	419	396	7	380	366	7	2	1	377	369	8	369	369	8
3,000-4,999	5	4	525	501	24	3	3	506	487	19	525	501	19	0	0	554	554	523	523	523	523
4,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	475	399	234	209	25	413	25	393	231	28	393	231	28	62	6	250	250	249	249	249	249
Type 4																					
0-249	4	4	322	162	160	4	4	322	162	160	322	162	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	19	11	136	128	8	13	11	108	97	11	108	97	11	6	0	180	180	176	176	176	176
500-749	50	39	136	124	12	47	39	133	120	13	133	120	13	3	0	176	176	116	116	116	116
750-999	64	58	150	136	14	58	57	153	138	15	153	138	15	6	0	116	116	116	116	116	116
1,000-1,249	59	45	208	190	18	46	45	216	193	22	208	193	22	11	0	181	181	181	181	181	181
1,250-1,739	76	64	247	216	31	40	39	233	200	33	247	216	31	2	1	193	193	182	182	182	182
1,750-1,999	44	40	247	216	31	40	39	233	200	33	247	216	31	4	1	388	388	385	385	385	385
2,000-2,499	42	37	296	265	30	36	36	289	253	36	296	265	30	6	1	339	339	336	336	336	336
2,500-2,999	56	45	289	250	31	44	44	279	231	48	289	250	31	10	1	337	337	337	337	337	337

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

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2,500-2,999	28	364	24	200	24	24	24	339	26	26	2	0	0	0
3,000-3,399	25	405	371	180	34	36	33	372	313	36	1	0	0	0
4,000-4,399	24	276	173	103	3	3	3	276	173	103	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	3	5	410	395	15	5	5	410	395	15	0	0	0	0
Type 5	300	227	254	230	24	235	220	248	217	31	65	7	277	276
0-249	1	1	9	180	9	20	1	1	9	180	9	20	0	0
250-499	4	3	77	62	15	4	3	77	62	15	0	0	0	0
500-749	18	10	142	122	20	12	11	23	19	169	155	14	7	1
750-999	30	20	160	149	11	14	25	25	157	139	48	7	3	121
1,000-1,249	32	25	173	159	11	14	25	23	178	160	18	7	3	130
1,250-1,499	33	26	181	166	15	26	35	35	182	161	21	5	0	229
1,500-1,749	42	35	187	169	18	37	37	37	190	153	200	44	4	188
1,750-1,999	24	19	261	224	37	21	20	19	253	233	228	0	0	0
2,000-2,499	30	30	348	317	31	30	29	29	322	279	43	12	1	300
2,500-2,999	42	21	357	328	29	25	24	24	370	334	36	6	1	413
3,000-3,399	31	22	359	328	31	20	20	20	356	311	45	10	2	299
4,000-4,399	7	6	474	409	65	6	6	6	443	367	76	1	0	367
5,000-9,999	6	6	503	442	61	6	6	6	503	442	61	0	0	0
Type 6	258	123	243	229	14	124	114	226	197	29	134	9	239	258
0-249	1	1	9	110	9	108	9	2	1	9	110	9	2	0
250-499	5	3	182	168	14	4	3	3	188	17	1	0	0	0
500-749	17	6	140	137	3	7	6	6	144	136	8	10	0	138
750-999	36	17	179	172	7	18	16	16	168	156	12	18	1	190
1,000-1,249	37	15	206	191	15	15	15	14	227	190	37	22	1	192
1,250-1,499	32	15	203	188	14	14	14	14	203	185	18	18	1	218
1,500-1,749	37	22	232	216	16	20	20	20	201	174	27	17	2	274
1,750-1,999	33	13	244	226	18	15	11	11	209	173	36	18	2	271
2,000-2,499	29	11	318	339	9	11	11	11	291	233	18	0	2	272
2,500-2,999	19	11	348	324	24	10	10	10	279	235	44	9	1	382
3,000-3,399	6	5	416	344	72	4	4	4	439	332	107	2	0	435
4,000-4,399	3	3	392	330	62	3	3	3	392	330	62	0	1	434
5,000-9,999	3	1	426	423	3	2	1	1	364	360	9	4	0	367
Type 7	288	198	247	222	25	203	191	244	209	35	85	7	233	251
0-249	1	1	9	149	9	135	9	14	9	149	9	135	0	0
250-499	14	5	136	133	3	6	5	5	147	140	7	8	0	138
500-749	28	17	143	139	4	18	17	145	145	138	7	7	0	127
750-999	33	19	186	174	12	23	18	18	169	153	10	10	0	140
1,000-1,249	36	21	202	182	20	22	20	20	197	165	32	14	1	224
1,250-1,499	36	23	226	197	29	23	23	23	217	179	38	7	0	211
1,500-1,749	36	28	276	214	32	29	28	28	263	224	39	7	0	210
1,750-1,999	48	35	290	262	28	34	34	34	276	237	39	14	1	333
2,000-2,499	23	19	292	270	22	19	18	18	284	258	26	4	1	316
2,500-2,999	29	22	375	316	59	20	19	19	359	279	80	9	3	329
3,000-3,399	6	5	364	302	62	5	5	5	398	324	74	1	0	340
4,000-4,399	3	3	385	360	25	3	3	3	385	360	25	0	0	340

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—**VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE:** Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, and average amounts spent; average total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished; by tenure, family type, and income, 9 farm-operator analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)		Family homes of owning and renting families						Family homes of owning families ⁶						Family homes of renting families ⁷							
		Average ³ value of occupancy			Average ⁶ value of occupancy			Families spending for repairs or insurance ²			Families spending for repairs or insurance ²			Renting families ⁷			Average ⁸ value of occupancy				
		Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ⁷	Total	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Total	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²	Total	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²	Total	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ²		
(1)	MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN	219	147	Dollars 211	Dollars 189	Number 165	Number 140	Dollars 210	Dollars 183	Number 54	Number 54	Dollars 212	Dollars 207	Number 7	Dollars 212	Dollars 207	Number 5	Dollars 212	Dollars 207		
Type 1		5	3	308	293	15	3	386	360	26	2	0	0	192	192	0	192	192	0		
0-249		23	13	123	117	6	17	116	108	8	6	1	0	143	143	0	143	143	0		
250-499		35	21	126	116	10	25	21	129	115	14	10	0	1	118	118	1	118	118	1	
500-749		48	33	186	173	12	39	32	187	172	15	9	0	0	174	174	0	174	174	0	
750-999		23	13	245	223	22	22	21	244	214	21	2	0	0	232	232	0	232	232	0	
1,000-1,249		1,250-1,499	23	13	245	223	22	15	12	222	191	31	8	1	0	288	288	0	288	288	0
1,500-1,749		20	13	244	234	10	15	12	232	219	13	5	0	0	279	279	0	279	279	0	
1,750-1,999		14	13	245	200	6	45	6	209	145	64	3	0	0	330	330	0	330	330	0	
2,000-2,499		6	6	347	240	107	13	12	341	277	104	1	0	0	125	125	0	125	125	0	
2,500-2,999		3	3	382	353	29	6	6	382	353	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3,000-3,999		269	141	204 ^A	185	19	160	131	209	179	30	109	0	0	195	195	0	195	195	0	
Type 2 and 3		1	1	140	135	9	5	1	140	135	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0-249		10	3	139	133	6	5	3	115	104	5	3	0	0	158	158	0	158	158	0	
250-499		30	12	166	162	14	13	11	189	158	31	17	1	1	149	149	0	149	149	0	
500-749		44	12	164	155	9	23	17	144	136	18	17	1	1	185	185	0	185	185	0	
750-999		57	24	188	178	10	26	23	224	202	22	21	2	2	169	169	0	169	169	0	
1,000-1,249		41	20	205	192	13	28	27	189	170	19	13	0	0	239	239	0	239	239	0	
1,500-1,749		35	18	262	243	19	21	18	253	221	32	14	0	0	277	277	0	277	277	0	
1,750-1,999		15	9	261	202	35	11	7	272	207	65	4	0	0	233	233	0	233	233	0	
2,000-2,499		21	13	237	202	35	18	13	227	186	41	3	0	0	293	293	0	293	293	0	

MICHIGAN

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, and average amount spent; average total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished; by tenure, family type, and income, 9 farm-operator analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Family homes of owning and renting families				Family homes of owning families ⁵				Family homes of renting families ⁷					
		Average ³ value of occupancy		Owning families ⁶		Family spending for repairs or insurane ¹		Average ⁶ value of occupancy		Renting families ⁷		Family spending for repairs or insurane ¹			
		Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
ILLINOIS-LOWA—continued															
Types 2 and 3		Number 384	97	Dollars 147	Dollars 141	Number 94	Dollars 6	Number 60	Dollars 152	Number 17	Dollars 135	Number 290	Dollars 145	Dollars 142	
0-249		5	2	110	106	4	3	1	90	5	2	1	9128	9126	
250-499		25	8	89	85	5	7	72	60	12	20	3	91	92	
500-749		47	9	123	118	5	9	103	92	11	38	2	125	125	
750-999		67	11	138	134	4	13	6	98	83	15	5	148	146	
1,000-1,249		74	18	111	106	5	19	10	120	110	10	55	8	107	104
1,250-1,499		51	17	152	148	4	10	8	105	148	17	41	9	149	148
1,500-1,749		36	9	191	187	4	9	6	230	216	14	27	3	178	177
1,750-1,999		25	7	212	200	12	6	5	136	91	45	19	2	239	237
2,000-2,499		27	9	190	172	18	9	6	199	173	26	18	3	186	172
2,500-2,999		13	2	153	150	3	2	9	110	90	20	11	0	161	151
3,000-3,999		9	3	263	256	7	5	2	347	339	8	4	1	157	150
4,000-4,999		1	0	9 165	9 165	9 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 165	9 165
5,000-9,999		4	2	178	154	24	4	2	178	154	24	0	0	0	0
0-249		591	205	174	162	12	285	169	188	165	23	306	36	162	160
250-499		10	2	68	67	1	5	2	77	75	2	5	0	59	59
500-749		34	7	90	86	4	18	5	97	93	4	16	2	81	77
750-999		63	15	111	106	5	26	12	105	94	11	37	3	115	113
1,000-1,249		58	19	131	123	8	33	17	135	122	13	25	2	125	125
1,250-1,499		76	23	137	130	7	32	20	152	137	15	44	3	126	125
1,500-1,749		72	21	141	135	6	31	17	151	138	13	41	4	134	133
1,750-1,999		68	28	204	187	19	29	22	213	171	42	39	6	201	199
2,000-2,499		46	21	204	188	16	22	16	229	199	30	24	5	183	179
2,500-2,999		66	26	224	211	13	27	18	226	203	23	30	8	222	217
3,000-3,999		49	24	229	221	18	28	22	226	231	20	21	2	212	209
0-249		32	16	270	221	36	24	21	296	252	1	52	1	212	211

4,000-4,999	0	398	308	0	318	0	557	0
5,000-9,999	3	278	215	63	226	72	111	90
Types 6 and 7	8	135	126	9	145	119	21	129
	246	68	0	9 135	0	9 135	0	0
0-249	2	0	9 135	9 0	2	9 0	0	0
250-499	13	3	106	104	5	164	4	164
500-749	23	7	85	80	5	67	8	83
750-999	43	12	118	104	12	138	47	108
1,000-1,249	42	7	113	100	4	112	17	107
1,250-1,499	36	11	114	100	5	95	10	116
1,500-1,749	26	9	121	116	6	169	11	125
1,750-1,999	12	3	137	137	7	152	39	182
2,000-2,499	24	8	172	163	9	130	28	174
2,500-2,999	10	3	200	202	7	128	14	240
3,000-3,999	10	3	190	190	9	268	28	169
4,000-4,999	1	0	9 135	9 0	1	9 135	0	1
5,000-9,999	4	2	222	207	15	260	20	0
	236	65	136	125	11	131	54	137
Type 1	29	12	111	102	9	118	110	117
Net losses	207	53	139	128	11	113	142	12
Net incomes							18	118
0-249	23	3	110	99	11	13	3	130
250-499	46	14	104	95	9	27	11	123
500-749	47	11	118	113	5	24	6	143
750-999	35	8	142	137	5	18	8	160
1,000-1,249	18	5	152	131	21	8	4	107
1,250-1,499	11	1	216	210	6	1	306	40
1,500-1,749	9	3	172	157	15	5	3	130
1,750-1,999	8	3	229	226	3	0	255	0
2,000-2,499	3	3	269	210	59	3	269	210
2,500-2,999	3	3	228	188	140	3	228	140
3,000-3,999	4	1	233	225	8	1	233	225
Types 2 and 3	371	110	138	130	8	164	67	127
Net losses	30	14	121	100	21	19	9	128
Net incomes	341	96	140	133	7	145	58	144
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	27	6	103	84	19	10	1	124
Type 1	66	20	115	108	2	32	13	120
Net losses	64	13	109	107	2	23	5	111
Net incomes	67	15	135	117	6	19	8	123
0-249	38	13	121	117	4	21	10	114
250-499	1,250-1,249	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,749	1,250-1,999	1,250-2,499	1,250-2,999	1,250-3,999	1,250-4,999
0-249	1,250-1,249	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,749	1,250-1,999	1,250-2,499	1,250-2,999	1,250-3,999	1,250-4,999

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, and average amount spent; average total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished, by tenure, family type, and income, 9 farm-operator analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Family homes of owning and renting families				Family homes of owning families ³				Family homes of renting families ⁷			
	Average ³ value of occupancy		Owning families ⁵		Average ⁶ value of occupancy		Families spending for repairs or insurance ⁴		Renting families ⁷		Average ⁶ value of occupancy	
	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ¹	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ⁴	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Expenditures for repairs and insurance ⁴	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS—continued												
Types 4 and 5	Number 481	Number 203	Dollars 150	Dollars 165	Dollars 150	Number 332	Number 185	Dollars 181	Dollars 162	Dollars 19	Number 129	Number 18
Net losses	45	25	158	131	27	39	24	169	138	31	6	1
Net incomes	436	178	165	162	13	313	161	182	165	17	123	17
0-249	39	20	133	126	9	27	9	145	138	7	12	1
250-499	53	35	112	103	9	43	18	124	114	10	23	1
500-749	74	24	146	15	51	32	182	182	21	21	23	3
750-999	75	24	163	155	8	54	22	185	174	11	21	2
1,000-1,249	50	26	178	156	22	33	21	190	172	27	17	5
1,250-1,499	47	13	162	155	35	31	12	166	166	16	16	1
1,500-1,749	35	12	161	151	10	20	10	171	155	16	15	2
1,750-1,999	21	15	254	223	31	18	15	256	219	37	3	0
2,000-2,499	20	10	246	223	23	17	10	270	243	27	3	0
2,500-3,999	16	9	204	187	17	15	9	269	191	18	1	0
3,000-3,999	6	4	216	188	28	4	3	267	227	40	2	1
WASHINGTON-OREGON												
Type 1	266	171	138	119	19	237	166	141	120	21	29	5
0-249	11	7	111	61	50	10	6	118	64	54	1	1
250-499	24	11	72	69	3	21	10	74	70	4	3	1
500-749	60	31	92	83	9	56	31	94	85	9	4	1
750-999	33	21	122	106	16	30	21	128	111	17	3	0
1,000-1,249	37	27	139	123	16	25	16	146	127	19	8	2
1,250-1,499	20	12	181	165	16	15	12	185	164	21	5	0
1,500-1,749	19	17	196	158	37	19	17	195	158	37	1	0
1,750-1,999	15	10	176	141	35	12	9	183	183	3	1	1

TABLE 35.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, and average amount spent; average total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished; by tenure, family type, and income, 9 farm-operator analysis units in 15 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Family homes of owning and renting families						Family homes of owning families ⁵						Family homes of renting families ⁷						
	Average ⁸ value of occupancy			Owning families ⁵			Average ⁸ value of occupancy			Family homes of owning families ⁵			Families spending for repairs or insurance ⁷			Average ⁸ value of occupancy			
	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Families spending for repairs or insurance ²	Total ⁴	Farm-furnished	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS—CON. Types 2 and 3	Number 373	Number 102	Dollars 116	Dollars 93	Dollars 23	Number 96	Dollars 145	Dollars 110	Dollars	Number 138	Number 6	Dollars 67	Dollars 64	Dollars 3	Dollars 67	Dollars 64	Dollars 3	Dollars 67	Dollars 64
0-249	4	0	28	0	2	0	922	90	2	22	2	22	0	33	90	33	28	28	90
250-499	35	3	37	36	1	13	52	50	2	22	2	22	0	28	50	28	30	30	0
500-749	68	7	51	50	1	34	52	49	3	34	3	34	0	50	50	50	50	50	0
750-999	70	16	77	61	16	37	13	80	19	33	3	33	3	60	72	60	60	60	12
1,000-1,210	47	12	95	86	9	26	10	102	86	16	21	21	2	86	86	86	86	86	16
1,250-1,499	46	14	117	97	20	33	14	137	110	27	13	13	0	61	61	61	61	61	0
1,500-1,749	29	11	142	127	15	25	10	147	129	18	4	4	1	112	112	112	110	110	2
1,750-1,999	23	9	127	127	43	19	9	188	136	52	4	4	0	88	88	88	88	88	0
2,000-2,499	21	11	175	95	17	17	11	279	162	117	4	4	0	234	234	234	234	234	0
2,500-2,999	13	7	194	149	45	12	7	205	156	49	1	1	0	60	60	60	60	60	0
3,000-3,999	10	5	338	260	78	10	5	338	260	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4,000-4,999	4	4	401	320	81	4	4	401	320	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999	3	3	694	384	30	3	3	694	384	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5	732	233	153	126	27	574	224	172	138	34	158	9	86	84	84	84	84	84	84
0-249	7	0	27	27	0	4	0	30	30	0	3	0	0	23	23	23	23	23	0
250-499	34	3	40	36	4	17	3	47	40	7	14	14	0	32	32	32	32	32	0
500-749	68	3	54	50	4	40	3	53	46	7	18	18	0	56	56	56	56	56	0
750-999	91	21	77	70	7	66	19	80	70	10	25	25	2	68	68	68	68	68	1
1,000-1,210	96	28	92	82	10	76	26	100	87	13	24	24	2	67	67	67	67	67	1
1,250-1,499	97	26	100	93	13	76	24	111	97	14	21	21	2	68	68	68	68	68	1
1,500-1,749	97	30	113	100	13	76	24	111	100	14	21	21	2	68	68	68	68	68	1
1,750-1,999	48	18	162	130	32	61	30	175	135	40	107	107	0	107	107	107	107	107	0
2,000-2,499	91	35	166	124	42	40	18	175	125	50	107	107	0	107	107	107	107	107	0
2,500-2,999	62	19	201	160	41	33	18	166	124	48	122	122	0	122	122	122	122	122	0
3,000-3,999	29	345	259	259	86	310	0	197	172	25	14	14	0	100	100	100	100	100	0

TABLE 35.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Number of families having expenditures for repairs or insurance on family homes, and average amounts spent; analysis total value of occupancy of family homes, and average value farm-furnished; by tenure, family income, and income of farm-operator; analysis units in 15 States, 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

TABLE 36.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES: Average total value of occupancy of family homes, average value farm-furnished, and average current expenditures for family homes, by family type and income, 10 analysis units in 10 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

750-999	17	99	86	13	15	87	83	4	12	131	125	6
1,000-1,249	11	150	135	15	20	94	90	4	19	132	120	12
1,250-1,499	14	140	126	14	22	102	89	13	27	130	122	8
1,500-1,749	14	222	190	32	22	173	160	13	26	127	119	17
1,750-1,999	8	148	135	13	18	221	167	54	18	187	170	34
2,000-2,499	10	200	190	10	17	155	140	45	28	206	172	28
2,500-2,999	6	288	262	26	7	229	216	13	16	224	196	73
3,000-3,999	2	4,562	4,540	422	4	396	270	11	11	337	204	337
<hr/>												
CALIFORNIA												
All incomes	247	237	203	34	296	212	186	26	345	254	215	39
0-249	10	102	91	11	5	113	96	17	5	148	121	27
250-499	21	119	94	25	13	73	68	5	17	131	115	16
500-749	27	152	141	21	23	127	111	16	24	134	122	12
750-999	27	153	136	17	29	121	112	9	31	143	131	12
1,000-1,249	25	199	185	14	24	164	135	22	29	216	171	40
1,250-1,499	32	298	192	16	27	205	180	25	34	216	174	42
1,500-1,749	23	224	176	48	31	207	186	21	37	220	203	17
1,750-1,999	18	270	257	13	29	204	170	34	29	261	227	34
2,000-2,499	22	267	221	46	56	254	225	29	50	249	209	40
2,500-2,999	17	308	240	68	29	313	281	32	33	338	256	82
3,000-3,999	14	456	370	86	18	358	305	53	34	303	261	42
4,000-4,999	4	373	360	13	8	243	210	33	12	445	312	133
5,000-9,999	7	885	701	184	4	344	319	25	8	1,083	1,020	63
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N. C. SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTIES - WHITE OPERATORS												
All incomes	99	65	60	5	142	52	44	8	244	58	52	6
0-249	17	17	0	5	12	12	0	0	0	20	(6)	3
250-499	25	27	27	0	23	24	24	0	24	39	1	1
500-749	32	68	60	8	39	36	34	2	54	38	1	0
750-999	13	81	72	9	30	47	41	6	74	52	48	20
1,000-1,249	14	85	82	3	26	74	59	15	41	74	61	34
1,250-1,499	7	127	124	3	13	92	88	4	24	98	90	13
1,500-1,749	4	95	84	11	2	45	40	25	22	84	75	9
1,750-1,999	0	0	0	4	182	92	90	8	84	68	16	4
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N. C.-S. C.—WHITE SHARETROPPERS												
All incomes	96	49	49	0	192	57	57	(5)	146	63	63	(5)
0-249	3	13	13	0	2	427	427	40	2	112	40	0
250-499	14	31	31	0	31	36	36	(5)	14	24	(4)	22
500-749	37	41	41	0	47	44	44	30	48	48	(5)	39
750-999	26	57	57	0	50	48	48	32	66	65	1	55
1,000-1,249	10	92	92	0	31	72	70	2	27	68	(5)	58
1,250-1,499	2	39	40	0	22	73	73	0	17	71	0	28
1,750-1,999	4	68	68	9	165	165	0	24	94	94	0	26
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See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—**VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES:** Average total value of occupancy of family homes, average value farm-furnished, and average current expenditures for family homes, by family type and income, 10 analysis units in 10 States, 1935-36—Continued

Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Types 1										Types 2 and 3										Types 4 and 5										Types 6 and 7		
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Fami- lies		Farm- fur- nished value		Current expend- itures ³		Fami- lies		Farm- fur- nished value		Current expend- itures ³		Fami- lies		Farm- fur- nished value		Current expend- itures ³		Fami- lies		Farm- fur- nished value		Current expend- itures ³		Fami- lies		Farm- fur- nished value		Current expend- itures ³		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)																
G.A.-MISS.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																																
All incomes		77	Dollars	30	Dollars	30	Dollars	30	Dollars	30	Dollars	171	Dollars	29	Dollars	29	Dollars	29	Dollars	35	Dollars	35	Dollars	35	Dollars	35	Dollars	32	Dollars	32		
0-249		4		19		19		6		8		17		17		0		2		4		4		2		2		4		4		
250-499		41		25		25		6		80		21		21		0		2		4		4		2		2		4		4		
500-749		23		39		39		0		67		34		34		0		2		4		4		2		2		4		4		
750-999		9		38		38		0		16		43		43		0		2		4		4		2		2		4		4		
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS																																
All incomes		49		41		39		2		64		40		38		2		165		51		47		4		165		41		39		2
0-249		7		12		12		2		6		21		21		0		4		16		0		11		19		19		19		19
250-499		13		27		34		0		25		26		29		0		33		22		0		41		29		25		25		25
500-749		12		34		34		0		15		34		34		0		49		44		43		1		32		28		28		28
750-999		10		63		63		4		65		66		66		6		60		6		53		5		53		53		53		53
1,000-1,249		3		96		83		12		9		62		61		1		26		71		66		11		16		16		16		16
1,250-1,499		2		74		73		4		11		2		120		0		120		10		71		6		10		72		72		72
1,500-1,999		2		55		55		0		2		111		46		7		65		7		69		10		12		77		77		77
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																																
All incomes		66		27		27		0		147		28		28		0		218		40		40		5		209		36		36		36
0-249		12		12		0		9		16		23		23		0		10		16		16		0		11		12		12		12
250-499		25		21		21		0		45		31		31		0		48		26		26		0		52		52		52		52
500-749		18		35		35		0		19		35		35		0		73		39		39		0		72		72		72		72
750-999		9		44		44		0		2		46		46		0		51		52		52		0		37		39		39		39
1,000-1,249		2		63		63		4		0		2		4		0		60		44		44		0		66		66		66		66
1,250-1,499		0		-----		-----		-----		1		60		60		5		89		0		0		16		53		53		53		53
G.A.-MISS.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																																
All incomes		123		17		17		(9)		185		18		18		(5)		220		21		21		(5)		96		21		21		21
0-249		40		14		14		(6)		41		13		13		0		27		14		14		0		38		12		12		12

250-499	70	17	17	(6)	99	18	18	(9)	99	19	19	(6)	0	39	21	0
500-749	12	25	24	40	37	22	22	0	67	26	26	0	28	23	0	0
750-999	1	24	24	40	8	28	28	0	27	27	27	0	11	29	0	0

¹ See table 30, footnote 1. For similar data for analysis units other than those included in this table, see table 35. All averages are based on the number of families in each class.

² The sum of the value of farm-furnished housing and current expenditures for family homes.

³ Includes expenditures for repairs, replacements, and insurance premiums only. See Glossary.

⁴ Averaged based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 37.—VALUE OF ALL HOUSEHOLD OPERATION AND OF FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Average total value of, and expenditures for, all household operation; average total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration, and of farm-furnished fuel and ice; by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All household operation			Fuel, light, and re- frigeration			All household operation			Fuel, light, and re- frigeration			All household operation			Fuel, light, and re- frigeration				
	Total Expendi- ture ²	Total value ³	Per- centage of total value	Total Expendi- ture ²	Total value ³	Per- centage of total value	Total Expendi- ture ²	Total value ³	Per- centage of total value	Total Expendi- ture ²	Total value ³	Per- centage of total value	Total Expendi- ture ²	Total value ³	Per- centage of total value	Total Expendi- ture ²	Total value ³	Per- centage of total value		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
All incomes	Dol. 158	Dol. 75	Dol. 113	Dol. 83	Dol. 73.5	Dol. 195	Dol. 168	Dol. 145	Dol. 27	Dol. 121	Dol. 92	Dol. 27	Dol. 146	Dol. 29.3	Dol. 146	Dol. 102	Dol. 113	Dol. 44	Dol. 38.9	
0-249	94	59	69	50.7	166	134	32	25.8	119	96	86	23	26.7	184	128	137	128	137	56	40.9
250-499	118	42	95	76	80.0	143	100	11.5	43	37.4	80	60	64	20	31.2	95	60	78	35	41.9
500-749	125	57	94	68	72.3	128	104	102	21	23.5	88	60	60	28	40.6	111	81	92	33	35.9
750-999	133	55	100	78	78.0	141	111	115	30	26.1	92	65	72	27	37.5	118	86	93	32	34.4
1,000-1,249	142	65	104	77	74.0	182	154	142	28	19.7	103	75	80	28	35.0	133	91	106	42	39.6
1,250-1,499	178	94	104	94	72.3	183	141	151	30	25.8	122	93	92	29	31.1	151	104	118	47	39.8
1,500-1,749	296	96	141	110	78.0	209	181	158	28	17.7	121	93	93	28	30.1	166	111	128	55	43.0
1,750-1,999	202	110	122	92	75.4	215	192	149	23	15.1	134	109	101	25	24.8	170	118	134	52	38.8
2,000-2,499	225	132	149	93	62.4	218	173	149	11.0	123	107	125	23	34	192	132	144	60	41.7	
2,500-2,999	224	138	150	86	67.3	229	216	155	13	8.4	163	137	118	25	22.0	201	153	143	48	33.6
3,000-3,499	—	—	—	—	—	281	257	192	24	12.5	172	147	124	25	20.2	239	170	177	69	39.0
4,000-4,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	167	130	18	13.8	—	—	—	—	—
5,000-9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	190	156	28	17.9	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*—VALUE OF ALL HOUSEHOLD OPERATION AND OF FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Average total value of, and expenditures for, all household operation; average total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration, and of farm-furnished fuel and ice; by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36.*—Continued

Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

3. The sum of money expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration (Table 38) and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice (columns 5, 10, 15, or 20).
 4. Computed by dividing the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice by the value of all

nel, light, and refrigeration.
Based on fewer than 3 cases.

2 The sum of money expenditures for all household operation (columns 3, 8, 13, or 18) and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice (columns 5, 10, 15, or 20)

¹ See table 3b, footnote 1. All averages in this table are based on the number of families in each class (table 38). The figures for average value of farm-earned fuel and ice shown in this table are derived from basic data somewhat different from those used in

computing a average value of fuel and ice received without direct expenditure (table 38). See Glossary. Farm-furnished Fuel and Ice, for a discussion of the differences.

2 The sum of money expenditures for all household operation (columns 3, 8, 13, or 18) and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice (columns 5, 10, 15, or 20).

TABLE 38.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ and average amounts spent; number of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure, and average amount received; by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,² 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Families having expenditures for ³ —										Average ⁴ expenditures for—						Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure ⁵				
		Coal	Coke, briquettes	Wood, kerosene	Kero-kin-diling ⁴	Fuel oil	Gasoline	Gas	Ice	All items	Coal	Coke, briquettes	Wood, kerosene	Kero-kin-diling ⁴	Fuel oil	Gasoline	Gas	Ice	Average value based on families having ⁶			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
VERMONT	All incomes	No. 537	No. 56	No. 7	No. 38	No. 445	No. 29	No. 5	No. 212	No. 5	No. 61	No. 30.06	No. 4.70	No. 0.45	No. 2.18	No. 7.27	No. 0.35	No. 0.18	No. 13.41	No. 0.20	No. 509	
0-249	28	2	0	2	9	1	1	2	0	34.20	5.80	.00	6.50	10.90	.50	2.40	8.10	.00	.00	8	44.50	
250-499	82	3	1	1	27	0	0	6	1	19.38	4.58	.89	9.96	5.75	.00	5.63	3.36	1.21	2.7	75	73.55	
500-749	111	13	1	1	97	5	0	27	0	21.58	2.41	.00	4.57	7.45	.20	4.9	10.36	.00	6.60	75	80.22	
750-999	1,000-1,249	94	6	2	80	8	0	30	0	9	26.78	2.32	.28	2.39	9.40	.96	1.00	10.47	.00	.91	105	81.92
1,250-1,499	49	4	0	34	2	0	25	1	53.82	5.54	.01	2.03	7.37	.28	.03	18.74	.46	.36	71	84.13		
1,500-1,749	44	2	0	34	1	1	22	1	29.96	5.00	.00	6.00	6.23	.11	.39	19.04	.61	1.57	48	112.38		
1,750-1,999	34	9	2	26	3	1	23	1	56.05	11.82	.27	2.76	7.06	.65	.35	26.09	.53	.59	79	95.00		
2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	11	2	0	1	9	0	8	0	64.38	21.27	.00	9.09	5.82	.00	.00	27.20	.00	1.00	10	104.30	
NEW JERSEY																						
		All incomes	497	350	21	108	316	72	16	374	43	221	118.50	43.74	1.28	6.01	11.24	2.49	3.05	40.70	7.24	7.25	260	52.92
0-249	11	4	0	3	8	5	1	10	1	91.91	20.27	.00	5.64	12.18	.00	8.00	35.36	2.00	8.46	6	53.17	
250-499	36	24	0	5	22	5	0	23	3	14.72	25.00	.00	5.33	10.06	1.17	2.22	4.92	.00	6.41	24	64.80	
500-749	41	22	1	13	35	4	0	26	2	78.36	26.31	.15	8.38	12.44	1.22	1.24	5.85	.00	5.80	20	75.50	
750-999	49	33	4	11	29	4	0	31	5	24.86	0.6	2.59	5.08	12.61	.92	2.50	5.94	.00	5.94	29	65.92	
1,000-1,249	73	51	3	17	52	11	1	54	7	33.14	50.40	.29	1.10	4.71	1.63	1.03	40.97	3.14	6.45	41	49.17	
1,250-1,499	53	35	3	7	35	10	2	37	4	29.12	28.41	.75	4.34	12.15	3.94	3.06	31.94	3.06	2.92	10	38	
1,500-1,749	51	34	1	11	30	8	3	41	6	17	129.70	43.91	.74	4.78	10.41	2.12	5.74	51.32	4.37	6.31	26	65.92
1,750-1,999	50	39	3	11	34	8	0	39	4	25	126.50	50.00	.64	5.36	13.44	2.96	4.27	6.64	4.53	3.11	26	51.27
2,000-2,499	62	47	2	12	37	13	4	52	6	29	154.14	61.94	1.42	6.44	11.21	2.06	2.27	53.52	2.18	5.39	24	51.96
2,500-2,999	33	28	2	11	15	14	2	38	1	9	142.36	58.71	.24	10.54	7.45	1.71	6.95	69.95	3.18	7.14	10	42.60
3,000-3,996	38	33	2	7	19	5	3	33	4	14	168.42	57.50	1.71	7.47	8.55	3.79	9.13	69.95	3.18	7.14	23	41.74

PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO										
All incomes.....	2,254	1,883	2	173	1,783	517	26	950	99	477
0-249.....	21	20	0	1	17	2	0	10	0	5
250-499.....	100	73	0	15	88	16	1	20	1	10
500-749.....	209	155	0	22	181	42	0	49	2	33
750-999.....	304	235	0	23	254	59	0	81	11	52
1,000-1,249.....	294	241	0	21	248	73	3	91	15	64
1,250-1,499.....	312	239	0	21	250	65	1	144	15	144
1,500-1,749.....	267	223	0	21	207	66	3	123	17	70
1,750-1,999.....	197	180	1	11	152	88	3	100	6	41
2,000-2,499.....	226	254	0	18	180	58	4	142	19	65
2,500-2,999.....	135	121	0	12	105	36	5	78	4	36
3,000-3,999.....	116	109	0	7	75	29	5	79	6	24
4,000-4,999.....	23	0	3	17	19	1	2	12	6	14
5,000-9,999.....	19	18	0	2	12	6	0	14	1	3
All incomes.....	1,067	774	46	129	830	276	35	403	36	147
0-249.....	13	7	0	2	7	0	0	8	0	2
250-499.....	53	35	1	4	48	9	0	14	0	5
500-749.....	115	94	7	19	101	23	1	33	1	10
750-999.....	176	137	8	22	158	65	6	62	7	24
1,000-1,249.....	196	134	8	25	158	65	6	62	7	26
1,250-1,499.....	169	118	5	15	129	43	6	70	9	70
1,500-1,749.....	115	76	7	14	86	28	7	51	5	17
1,750-1,999.....	80	60	4	12	56	25	3	37	4	11
2,000-2,499.....	95	70	5	22	59	23	3	46	4	15
2,500-2,999.....	25	22	0	4	17	4	1	13	2	5
3,000-3,999.....	30	21	1	3	19	8	1	21	0	5
All incomes.....	1,642	1,414	2	71	1,504	534	39	140	39	679
0-249.....	26	19	0	7	205	5	0	1	0	8
250-499.....	106	74	0	7	105	20	0	4	0	23
500-749.....	206	156	0	11	193	48	1	12	4	64
750-999.....	258	210	0	12	242	76	5	16	5	87
1,000-1,249.....	252	214	1	10	234	84	5	7	4	113
1,250-1,499.....	207	187	0	13	194	64	6	20	4	81
1,500-1,749.....	161	151	0	3	148	65	6	10	6	10
1,750-1,999.....	110	105	0	6	97	35	4	15	3	50
2,000-2,499.....	139	131	0	2	129	50	6	18	3	71
2,500-2,999.....	78	74	0	3	67	32	4	17	2	46
3,000-3,999.....	63	59	0	1	49	31	2	11	2	33
4,000-4,999.....	16	15	1	2	10	6	0	5	2	10
5,000-9,999.....	20	19	0	1	10	9	0	4	4	12
All incomes.....	1,642	1,414	2	71	1,504	534	39	140	39	679
0-249.....	26	19	0	7	205	5	0	1	0	8
250-499.....	106	74	0	7	105	20	0	4	0	23
500-749.....	206	156	0	11	193	48	1	12	4	64
750-999.....	258	210	0	12	242	76	5	16	5	87
1,000-1,249.....	252	214	1	10	234	84	5	7	4	113
1,250-1,499.....	207	187	0	13	194	64	6	20	4	81
1,500-1,749.....	161	151	0	3	148	65	6	10	6	10
1,750-1,999.....	110	105	0	6	97	35	4	15	3	50
2,000-2,499.....	139	131	0	2	129	50	6	18	3	71
2,500-2,999.....	78	74	0	3	67	32	4	17	2	46
3,000-3,999.....	63	59	0	1	49	31	2	11	2	33
4,000-4,999.....	16	15	1	2	10	6	0	5	2	10
5,000-9,999.....	20	19	0	1	10	9	0	4	4	12
All incomes.....	1,642	1,414	2	71	1,504	534	39	140	39	679
0-249.....	26	19	0	7	205	5	0	1	0	8
250-499.....	106	74	0	7	105	20	0	4	0	23
500-749.....	206	156	0	11	193	48	1	12	4	64
750-999.....	258	210	0	12	242	76	5	16	5	87
1,000-1,249.....	252	214	1	10	234	84	5	7	4	113
1,250-1,499.....	207	187	0	13	194	64	6	20	4	81
1,500-1,749.....	161	151	0	3	148	65	6	10	6	10
1,750-1,999.....	110	105	0	6	97	35	4	15	3	50
2,000-2,499.....	139	131	0	2	129	50	6	18	3	71
2,500-2,999.....	78	74	0	3	67	32	4	17	2	46
3,000-3,999.....	63	59	0	1	49	31	2	11	2	33
4,000-4,999.....	16	15	1	2	10	6	0	5	2	10
5,000-9,999.....	20	19	0	1	10	9	0	4	4	12
All incomes.....	1,642	1,414	2	71	1,504	534	39	140	39	679
0-249.....	26	19	0	7	205	5	0	1	0	8
250-499.....	106	74	0	7	105	20	0	4	0	23
500-749.....	206	156	0	11	193	48	1	12	4	64
750-999.....	258	210	0	12	242	76	5	16	5	87
1,000-1,249.....	252	214	1	10	234	84	5	7	4	113
1,250-1,499.....	207	187	0	13	194	64	6	20	4	81
1,500-1,749.....	161	151	0	3	148	65	6	10	6	10
1,750-1,999.....	110	105	0	6	97	35	4	15	3	50
2,000-2,499.....	139	131	0	2	129	50	6	18	3	71
2,500-2,999.....	78	74	0	3	67	32	4	17	2	46
3,000-3,999.....	63	59	0	1	49	31	2	11	2	33
4,000-4,999.....	16	15	1	2	10	6	0	5	2	10
5,000-9,999.....	20	19	0	1	10	9	0	4	4	12
All incomes.....	1,642	1,414	2	71	1,504	534	39	140	39	679
0-249.....	26	19	0	7	205	5	0	1	0	8
250-499.....	106	74	0	7	105	20	0	4	0	23
500-749.....	206	156	0	11	193	48	1	12	4	64
750-999.....	258	210	0	12	242	76	5	16	5	87
1,000-1,249.....	252	214	1	10	234	84	5	7	4	113
1,250-1,499.....	207	187	0	13	194	64	6	20	4	81
1,500-1,749.....	161	151	0	3	148	65	6	10	6	10
1,750-1,999.....	110	105	0	6	97	35	4	15	3	50
2,000-2,499.....	139	131	0	2	129	50	6	18	3	71
2,500-2,999.....	78	74	0	3	67	32	4	17	2	46
3,000-3,999.....	63	59	0	1	49	31	2	11	2	33
4,000-4,999.....	16	15	1	2	10	6	0	5	2	10
5,000-9,999.....	20	19	0	1	10	9	0	4	4	12
All incomes.....	1,642	1,414	2	71	1,504	534	39	140	39	679
0-249.....	26	19	0	7	205	5	0	1	0	8
250-499.....	106	74	0	7	105	20	0	4	0	23
500-749.....	206	156	0	11	193	48	1	12	4	64
750-999.....	258	210	0	12	242	76	5	16	5	87
1,000-1,249.....	252	214	1	10	234	84	5	7	4	113
1,250-1,499.....	207	187	0	13	194	64	6	20	4	81
1,500-1,749.....	161	151	0	3	148	65	6	10	6	10
1,750-1,999.....	110	105	0	6	97	35	4	15	3	50
2,000-2,499.....	139	131	0	2	129	50	6	18	3	71
2,500-2,999.....	78	74	0	3	67	32	4	17	2	46
3,000-3,999.....	63	59	0	1	49	31	2	11	2	33
4,000-4,999.....	16	15	1	2	10	6	0	5	2	10
5,000-9,999.....	20	19	0	1	10	9	0	4	4	12
All incomes.....	1,642	1,414	2	71	1,504	534	39	140	39	679
0-249.....	26	19	0	7	205	5	0	1	0	8
250-499.....	106	74	0	7	105	20	0	4	0	23
500-749.....	206	156	0	11	193	48	1	12	4	64
750-999.....	258	210	0	12	242	76	5	16	5	87
1,000-1,249.....	252	214	1	10	234	84	5	7	4	113
1,250-1,499.....	207	187	0	13	194	64	6	20	4	81
1,500-1,749.....	161	151	0	3	148	65	6	10	6	10
1,750-1,999.....	110	105	0	6	97	35	4	15	3	50
2,000-2,499.....	139	131	0	2	129	50	6	18	3	71
2,500-2,999.....	78	74	0	3	67	32	4	17	2	46
3,000-3,999.....	63	59	0	1	49	31	2	11	2	33
4,000-4,999.....	16	15	1	2	10	6	0	5	2	10
5,000-9,999.....	20	19	0	1	10	9	0	4	4	12
All incomes.....	1,642	1,414	2	71	1,504	534	39	140	39	679
0-249.....	26	19	0	7	205	5	0	1	0	8
250-499.....	106	74	0	7	105	20	0	4	0	23
500-749.....	206	156	0	11	193	48	1	12	4	64
750-999.....	258	210	0	12	242	76	5	16	5	87
1,000-1,249.....	252	214	1	10	234	84	5	7	4	113
1,250-1,499.....	207	187	0	13	194	64	6	20	4	81
1,500-1,749.....	161	151	0	3	148	65	6	10	6	10
1,750-1,999.....	110	105	0	6	97	35	4	15	3	50
2,000-2,499.....	139	131	0	2	129	50	6	18	3	71
2,500-2,999.....	78	74	0	3	67	32	4	17	2	46
3,000-3,999.....	63	59	0							

TABLE 38.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ and average amounts spent; number of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure, and average amount received; by income,² 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—												Average ³ expenditures for—													
	Fuel and ice received with-out direct expenditure ⁴						Fuel and ice received with-out direct expenditure ⁵						Fuel and ice received with-out direct expenditure ⁶						Fuel and ice received with-out direct expenditure ⁴							
	Coal	Coke, Wood, Kero-kin- quetties	Wood, Gaso-line	Kero-sene	Fuel oil	Elec-tric-ity	Gas	Ice	All items	Coal	Coke, Wood, Kero-kin- quetties	Wood, Gaso-line	Kero-sene	Fuel oil	Elec-tric-ity	Gas	Ice	Fami-lies	Aver-age value based on fami-lies having							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)				
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																										
All income classes	No. 1,088	No. 93	No. 100	No. 906	No. 390	No. 25	No. 32	No. 40	No. 193	No. 77	No. 43	No. 50	No. 69	No. 3,09	No. 1,64	No. 10,91	No. 6,32	No. 6,64	No. 1,55	No. 87	No. 1,72	No. 434	No. 30,05			
Net losses	104	98	16	14	87	2	6	16	86	56	56	65	6,51	2,03	10,49	6,90	.39	.66	1,38	1,55	.81	1,74	385	24,41		
Net incomes	984	900	77	86	181	33	23	30	34	177	76	46	50	66	2,73	1,60	10,96	6,25	.67	1,64	.81	.81	30,76	30,76		
0-249	89	84	9	13	81	38	1	1	14	72	11	48	48	3,29	2,97	10,01	5,38	.07	.18	.12	1,61	.37	1,58	49	24,41	
250-499	149	17	12	145	94	2	4	5	23	65	81	43	31	3,29	1,97	10,01	5,38	.07	.18	.12	1,61	.37	1,58	49	24,41	
500-749	185	170	17	19	133	39	5	2	6	23	72	54	48	52	2,25	1,72	9,64	5,92	.82	.79	.18	1,61	.37	1,58	49	24,41
750-999	177	162	17	164	51	1	4	4	23	76	79	54	93	1,76	1,28	11,60	8,86	.07	.12	1,21	1,04	1,02	1,02	71	32,48	
1,000-1,249	106	95	8	10	83	47	6	3	24	82	64	51	25	4,61	1,72	11,60	8,52	.12	.10	1,05	1,02	1,02	1,02	71	32,48	
1,250-1,499	89	81	8	9	68	41	2	2	19	80	62	49	41	3,22	1,74	10,54	7,75	.80	3,00	.45	1,71	.37	29,34	29,34		
1,500-1,749	62	57	1	1	51	16	1	4	18	76	90	50	33	63	4,40	13,32	5,72	.05	1,45	1,98	3,02	23	36,36			
1,750-1,999	39	37	4	3	28	16	2	2	9	102	20	56	75	4,64	1,54	13,62	6,02	.87	2,45	16	27,50	27,50				
2,000-2,499	33	31	2	2	24	18	1	1	13	84	27	52	38	3,03	8,82	13,82	8,79	.18	.67	.08	4,06	.8	60,00	60,00		
2,500-2,999	23	22	0	0	16	8	0	4	82	44	51	76	1,56	.00	9,56	8,65	.00	10,91	1,04	4,39	11	61,64	61,64			
3,000-3,999	16	12	1	0	11	5	2	0	4	82	44	51	76	1,56	.00	14,12	7,50	.45	.50	.00	.00	3,00	6	23,17	23,17	
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO																										
All incomes	447	301	1	86	332	143	5	22	19	42	45	23	26	98	.02	5,23	6,05	3,31	.26	1,62	.84	.92	.372	53,09		
0-249	31	15	3	7	29	8	0	1	1	13	41	10	17	68	.00	7,84	9,29	4,00	.02	.77	.87	.55	.27	52,93		
250-499	60	42	0	10	42	1	0	5	1	13	45	13	27	76	.00	3,83	5,16	3,07	.02	2,33	2,59	.18	.20	52,00		
500-749	75	40	0	9	59	18	0	2	6	31	12	19	01	.00	2,16	5,60	2,59	.00	1,11	.32	.33	.33	63	47,87		
750-999	84	55	0	21	69	15	0	3	3	47	33	27	42	.00	7,34	7,79	2,39	.00	1,80	1,16	.48	.69	47,68			
1,000-1,249	56	40	0	11	39	15	2	3	2	44	34	26	13	.00	4,91	6,61	3,16	.00	1,80	0,88	.21	.21	63	47,68		
1,250-1,499	45	40	0	8	29	20	1	2	2	56	30	37	84	.00	4,64	5,96	3,78	.49	1,29	1,82	.18	.18	44,74			

1. Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars). 2. Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born. 3. Average amount received with-out direct expenditure. 4. Families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure. 5. Families receiving fuel and ice with-out direct expenditure. 6. Families receiving fuel and ice with-out direct expenditure.

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1,500-1,749	23	18	0	7	17	10	0	0	1	2	50,56	29,18	.00	7,91	4,65	.00	.00	.43	1,30	17	54,71		
1,750-1,999	25	16	0	2	18	11	0	0	3	3	38,40	26,44	.00	6,68	3,12	.00	.00	.292	.72	22	57,67		
2,000-2,499	26	18	0	7	17	8	0	0	3	1	56,61	29,34	.00	12,31	6,73	.00	.00	.27	.77	19	51,86		
2,500-2,999	13	10	1	3	7	5	0	0	0	0	50,69	36,07	.00	1,54	6,61	.00	.00	1,08	.00	11	62,73		
3,000-3,999	9	7	0	1	6	4	0	0	2	2	75,33	42,44	.00	4,00	3,11	.00	.00	9,33	.00	10,67	9	47,56	
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WASHINGTON—OREGON																							
All incomes	948	68	1	316	245	48	4	738	11	138	35,35	1,35	(8)	10,62	1,42	.36	.16	20,48	.26	.70	694	37,75	
0-249	17	0	0	6	5	0	0	14	0	2	22,35	.00	.00	7,35	.59	.00	.00	13,88	.00	.53	12	26,75	
250-499	63	1	0	26	5	1	0	104	0	3	25,84	.33	.00	10,65	1,78	.33	.00	11,87	.00	.00	42	28,24	
500-749	142	10	0	47	46	4	0	96	1	12	28,40	1,39	.00	8,69	1,58	.15	.00	16,21	.17	.21	105	35,02	
750-999	117	6	0	33	34	4	0	95	2	16	30,20	1,44	.00	8,41	1,47	.08	.00	18,29	.08	.43	89	31,37	
1,000-1,249	120	11	0	32	33	4	0	90	2	19	36,70	1,07	.00	9,15	1,70	.22	.00	17,45	.68	.43	92	39,37	
1,250-1,499	113	14	0	40	26	7	0	63	0	19	36,96	1,63	.00	10,40	1,39	.69	.00	21,72	.26	.97	81	37,02	
1,500-1,749	100	6	1	27	27	12	0	69	1	22	32,74	1,34	.03	9,70	1,56	.96	.03	18,14	.03	.98	75	40,16	
1,750-1,999	72	1	0	25	17	5	0	52	2	15	40,97	1,50	.00	14,22	1,47	.32	.00	22,81	.51	1,14	51	43,57	
2,000-2,499	102	12	0	34	24	5	1	83	2	15	40,56	2,12	.00	11,43	1,33	.55	.00	23,48	.57	.96	77	41,04	
2,500-2,999	42	4	0	19	8	2	1	36	0	5	55,09	2,10	.00	16,81	1,12	.24	.00	1,52	32,54	.00	.76	28	42,32
3,000-3,999	46	2	0	22	3	0	1	43	0	13	57,74	.52	.00	15,93	.52	.00	.00	38,83	.00	.46	31	48,06	
4,000-4,999	14	1	0	5	1	0	0	13	0	4	53,71	6,78	.00	13,28	.14	.00	.00	31,65	.00	1,86	11	46,09	
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OREGON—PART-TIME																							
All incomes	383	15	29	302	51	5	10	349	78	82	69,76	.57	1,86	27,84	.75	.16	1,48	29,77	5,50	1,83	109	27,56	
0-249	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	42,50	.00	.00	9,11	15,00	.00	.00	15,00	.00	.00	0	23,33	
250-499	17	0	1	15	4	0	0	14	3	1	51,41	.00	.00	23,47	.82	.00	.00	24,00	3,06	.06	6	22,32	
500-749	44	1	2	24	11	1	1	33	6	6	40,52	.32	.32	1,82	17,04	1,43	.02	48,16	2,50	.66	22	23,33	
750-999	50	1	1	36	10	0	0	44	4	9	56,01	.56	.48	2,50	25,82	2,54	.00	24,52	1,86	1,06	18	27,17	
1,000-1,249	51	3	1	51	4	0	0	55	6	15	59,84	.62	.29	27,11	1,13	.29	.00	24,42	2,49	2,37	20	29,25	
1,250-1,499	63	3	5	47	6	0	1	60	16	11	67,34	.29	.27	26,55	6,56	.35	.00	2,45	24,11	6,43	1,84	7	24,57
1,500-1,749	62	3	5	40	4	0	2	44	10	13	79,34	.89	1,09	32,44	.09	.00	.00	2,45	31,73	6,73	1,84	11	23,73
1,750-1,999	44	2	4	48	4	1	1	52	14	13	82,71	.89	.00	34,11	.22	.00	.00	37,69	2,66	3,28	5	20,60	
2,000-2,499	55	2	7	24	1	1	3	28	11	9	108,48	.48	.72	31,38	.10	.00	.00	4,82	50,47	14,29	3,50	2	9,32,50
2,500-2,999	29	1	2	5	15	1	0	17	8	5	118,41	.94	.76	36,65	.59	.00	.00	1,31	30,73	14,69	3,28	5	
3,000-3,999	17	1	2	5	15	1	0	17	8	5	118,41	.94	.76	36,65	.59	.00	.00	1,31	30,73	14,69	3,28	5	
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CALIFORNIA																							
All incomes	888	177	3	266	170	50	46	845	332	322	92,47	4,89	.01	7,27	2,52	.88	1,11	54,47	15,23	6,09	459	27,87	
0-249	20	2	0	4	7	5	0	17	6	8	65,86	3,25	.00	4,00	3,80	3,20	.00	35,15	11,05	5,40	15	22,00	
250-499	51	11	0	10	19	5	0	69	20	30	70,69	3,08	.00	8,01	2,49	1,76	.12	40,95	8,31	5,97	31	25,39	
500-749	74	11	0	25	19	6	1	79	79	37	73,69	4,39	.00	5,94	4,30	1,41	.14	39,96	11,53	6,02	46	28,92	
750-999	87	22	0	27	30	7	0	65	24	26	77,57	5,10	.00	5,41	1,96	1,15	.31	45,32	11,87	5,45	40	29,55	
1,000-1,249	71	12	0	20	13	5	4	65	90	32	88,13	3,92	.05	5,17	2,52	1,39	.16	55,55	13,48	4,89	45	30,13	
1,250-1,499	93	15	1	28	18	5	7	5	5	31	92,81	3,11	.00	7,31	3,65	.35	.07	54,90	13,66	4,93	43	29,98	
1,400-1,749	91	12	0	31	12	6	5	89	34	42	91,81	3,51	.00	4,47	4,88	1,14	.24	38,07	7,98	4,86	31	22,00	
1,750-1,999	76	17	0	16	10	2	3	75	36	28	87,18	5,57	.00	4,38	4,80	1,26	.17	62,64	18,53	6,50	44	32,75	
2,000-2,499	137	31	0	44	23	6	6	134	58	48	106,81	5,15	.00	10,03	7,04	1,67	.69	67,64	18,53	5,38	34	23,85	
2,500-2,999	79	22	1	27	11	3	3	74	34	25	109,81	7,04	.01	8,67	1,18	.67	.75	65,54	20,37	5,38	34	23,85	
3,000-3,999	66	17	1	16	7	3	9	65	24	16	116,53	9,18	.02	6,59	1,53	.29	.37	70,95	18,59	5,41	28	25,50	
4,000-4,999	24	4	0	11	1	0	0	23	10	7	131,37	7,17	.00	13,02	.08	.00	.00	73,00	28,83	8,67	9	27,78	
5,000-9,999	19	1	0	7	0	0	2	19	8	5	160,00	.95	.00	4,96	106,84	.24	.00	1,49	7,37	5	18,40		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 38.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ and average amounts spent; number of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure, and average amount received; by income,² 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,³ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class												Average ⁴ expenditures for—												Fuel and ice received with-out direct expenditure ⁶			
Families			Families having expenditures for ⁵ —											Families			Families			Families			Families				
N. C. SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTIES—WHITE OPERATORS	No. 607	No. 15	No. 22	No. 567	No. 11	No. 35	No. 0	No. 17	All items	Gas	Ice	Coke, briquettes	Wood, kindling ⁴	Kerosene	Gaso-line	Fuel oil	Electricity	Fuel oil	Electricity	Gas	Ice	Fami-lies	Average value (based on fami-lies having)	No. 630	Dol. 57.44		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)					
0-249	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2.30	.00	.00	.00	.13	.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10	27.00	
250-499	78	0	1	78	0	0	0	0	2.44	.08	.00	.00	.28	.30	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	77	43.14
500-749	138	3	0	14	129	1	0	7	0	3	4.62	.33	.00	.00	.28	.30	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	135	52.18	
750-999	156	1	0	152	2	0	4	4	4.63	.14	.00	.00	.06	.26	.31	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	155	60.92	
1,000-1,249	107	5	1	11	99	2	0	6	4	8.76	.95	.00	.00	.14	.57	.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	99	62.53	
1,250-1,499	63	3	0	3	53	3	0	10	0	0	1.62	.52	.00	.00	.56	.92	.26	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	61	71.00	
1,500-1,749	39	1	0	1	36	1	0	4	0	3	8.38	.08	.00	.00	.56	.92	.26	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	38	62.63	
1,750-1,999	16	1	0	10	2	0	4	0	2	16.69	1.00	.00	.00	1.50	3.44	3.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	15	61.00		
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1,750-1,990	121	20	0	7	112	3	3	13	0	92	25.78	3.35	.00	1.10	9.80	.41	.50	3.07	.00	7.55	117	44.55	
2,000-2,499	204	50	0	14	184	10	3	22	8	14	33.78	5.70	.00	1.81	9.96	1.11	.06	4.40	.17	6.15	192	46.66	
2,500-7,499	105	28	0	10	93	3	1	18	4	77	36.75	5.70	.00	2.99	10.66	2.37	.21	6.00	.60	10.18	97	46.73	
3,000-3,999	95	29	0	6	83	10	3	14	8	66	45.97	6.33	.00	7.79	16.45	2.37	.21	5.69	1.40	11.56	92	46.43	
4,000-4,999	42	11	0	3	35	4	3	11	2	26	47.95	6.33	.00	1.36	9.78	3.12	1.07	12.27	.62	13.40	41	41.51	
5,000-9,999	26	10	0	1	20	5	1	5	1	13	68.92	15.38	.00	.27	16.62	6.42	.50	12.42	.81	16.50	25	57.32	
G.A.-MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS																							
All incomes	1,257	205	4	97	1,187	47	4	64	4	917	25.81	4.92	.14	1.30	6.72	1.23	.06	3.07	.19	8.18	1,176	39.02	
0-249	8	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	51	15.13	8.12	.00	.38	3.53	.75	.00	.00	.00	1.88	8	16.62	
250-499	168	10	0	5	167	2	0	0	0	101	6.68	.84	.00	.38	1.01	.00	.11	.00	.00	1.81	163	25.64	
500-749	300	26	0	15	297	2	0	5	0	203	11.03	1.68	.02	.73	4.63	.02	.00	.28	.00	3.67	289	32.16	
750-999	240	29	0	16	235	3	0	5	0	189	14.45	2.18	.00	.88	5.90	.09	.00	.30	.00	5.10	225	38.18	
1,000-1,249	142	18	0	11	138	1	0	13	0	113	2.55	.02	.00	1.02	6.67	.01	.00	.63	.00	9.15	137	43.91	
1,250-1,499	102	19	1	14	97	6	0	4	0	91	27.33	5.15	.02	2.34	6.89	.36	.00	.86	.00	11.71	94	44.81	
1,500-1,749	62	15	0	3	58	3	0	4	1	51	29.48	4.97	.00	1.03	8.15	.56	.00	3.22	.00	10.97	59	45.83	
1,750-1,999	45	10	0	5	42	1	0	3	1	36	32.11	5.51	.00	1.58	10.04	.49	.00	3.98	.00	1.41	53.61	40.40	
2,000-2,499	41	11	0	5	35	4	1	6	0	30	51.80	5.93	.00	3.24	13.75	1.39	.54	6.44	.00	10.51	37	40.40	
2,500-2,999	45	16	0	6	37	5	1	7	1	36	56.18	10.13	.00	1.78	11.24	.82	.16	11.34	.00	57.05	39	57.05	
3,000-3,999	38	13	1	6	32	3	0	5	1	28	67.13	10.16	.00	4.08	14.34	2.18	.00	12.95	3.32	19.78	31	48.87	
4,000-4,999	24	12	0	3	21	2	1	6	1	14	85.96	23.46	.00	2.08	13.59	3.12	.29	20.83	1.00	21.59	19	49.10	
5,000-9,999	28	15	0	4	16	11	1	5	0	16	122.36	30.99	.00	2.86	15.43	2.86	.20	14.50	.00	32.43	25	70.44	
10,000-19,999	14	10	1	4	5	2	0	9	1	4	202.21	70.93	11.43	.00	8.64	2.64	12.57	.00	80.79	4.50	10.71	9	46.11
N. C-S. C.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																							
All incomes	630	40	0	22	624	4	0	10	0	435	11.11	1.12	.00	.35	6.13	.05	.00	.27	.00	3.19	622	30.23	
0-249	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	3.00	.00	.00	.00	1.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.57	7	28.00	
250-499	84	1	0	3	82	1	0	0	0	43	4.86	.02	.00	.26	3.39	.02	.00	.00	.00	1.17	82	20.85	
500-749	153	3	0	5	153	0	0	0	0	94	7.56	.17	.00	.42	4.98	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.99	150	28.77	
750-999	149	9	0	4	148	0	0	0	0	105	10.78	1.10	.00	.18	5.77	.00	.00	.40	.00	3.33	149	29.45	
1,000-1,249	105	12	0	1	103	2	0	3	0	78	15.09	1.94	.00	.10	7.91	.05	.00	.57	.00	4.52	105	31.33	
1,250-1,499	69	7	0	3	68	1	0	2	0	58	17.20	2.67	.00	.78	8.33	.35	.00	.33	.00	4.74	68	30.98	
1,500-1,999	63	8	0	6	63	0	0	2	0	52	16.51	2.05	.00	.68	8.57	.00	.00	.38	.00	4.83	61	33.10	
G.A.—MISS.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																							
All incomes	481	13	0	20	476	4	0	0	0	274	7.68	.43	.00	.71	3.94	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.58	471	32.81
0-249	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.12	.00	.00	.00	2.62	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	50	16	17.38
250-499	187	1	0	6	184	3	0	0	0	92	5.06	.06	.00	.40	3.16	.05	.00	.00	.00	1.39	185	27.82	
500-749	201	7	0	8	200	0	0	0	0	125	8.71	.48	.00	.91	4.33	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.99	197	35.78	
750-999	77	5	0	6	76	1	0	0	0	61	12.29	1.25	.00	1.13	5.09	.03	.00	.00	.00	4.79	73	40.82	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 38.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ and average amounts spent; number of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure, and average amount received; by income,² 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—												Average ³ expenditures for—						Aver- age ⁷ value (based on fami- lies having)			
	Families having expenditures for—						Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure ⁴						Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure ⁴									
	Coal	Coke, Wood, briquettes	Kero-kin- quettes	Gaso-line	Fuel oil	Electric- ity	Gas	Ice	All items	Coal	Coke, Wood, bri- quettes	Kero- sene	Gaso-line	Fuel oil	Electric- ity	Gas	Ice	Fami- lies	Aver- age ⁷ value (based on fami- lies having)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS																						
All incomes	No. 433	No. 9	No. 0	No. 21	No. 430	No. 4	No. 0	No. 2	No. 0	No. 215	No. 6	No. 25	No. 0	No. 77	No. 3,65	No. 0.05	No. 0.00	No. 0.08	No. 0.00	No. 1.46	No. 419	No. 33.47
0-249	28	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	7	2.93	.00	.64	2.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.29	.26	.26.19
250-499	112	1	0	6	112	1	0	0	0	46	4.17	.04	.71	2.60	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.81	.09	.31.59
500-749	108	2	0	3	107	1	0	0	0	54	6.15	.18	.66	3.72	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.22	1.06	35.79
750-999	84	2	0	6	84	0	0	0	0	48	7.08	.20	.36	3.73	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.79	.79	34.51
1,000-1,249	54	1	0	2	53	1	0	0	0	31	7.18	.33	.50	4.55	.07	.00	.04	.00	.00	1.69	.63	37.38
1,250-1,499	24	1	0	2	24	0	0	0	0	14	9.64	.71	.46	5.75	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.62	.24	30.83
1,500-1,999	23	2	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	15	12.26	1.17	.00	.43	5.96	.52	.00	.00	.00	4.18	.22	37.68
G.A.—MISS. NEGRO OPERATORS																						
All incomes	511	9	0	11	507	3	0	1	0	226	6.01	.47	.00	.21	3.20	.02	.00	.03	.00	2.08	.92	.34.40
0-249	31	0	3	31	177	0	0	1	0	8	3.61	.00	.74	2.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.84	.30	.26.43
250-499	178	3	3	177	145	0	0	1	0	66	3.66	.21	.18	2.34	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.85	.178	.29.60
500-749	147	1	0	1	91	0	0	0	0	56	4.94	.18	.05	3.15	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.12	1.45	37.12
750-999	91	1	0	1	47	0	0	0	0	57	7.86	.54	.00	3.92	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.27	.88	39.67
1,000-1,249	47	1	0	2	16	1	0	0	0	26	11.30	.51	.30	6.32	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.17	.46	37.06
1,250-1,499	17	3	0	2	16	1	0	0	0	13	28.12	6.06	.00	1.00	5.11	.24	.00	.00	.00	10.71	.15	43.67

N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS	All incomes	640	10	0	13	637	2	0	0	274	5,04	.22	.00	.28	3,58	.01	.00	.00	.95	637	28.74	
0-249	42	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	11	2,50	.00	.00	2,10	.00	.00	.00	.40	.42	26,26	42		
250-499	196	2	0	2	196	0	0	0	76	3,55	.09	.00	13	2,65	.00	.00	.00	.68	196	28,28		
500-749	208	4	0	5	207	1	0	0	90	5,28	.36	.00	23	3,75	.01	.00	.00	.93	206	29,11		
750-999	116	3	0	2	115	1	0	0	54	5,64	.30	.00	16	4,28	.03	.00	.00	.97	116	28,51		
1,000-1,249	56	1	0	3	56	0	0	0	32	8,02	.23	.00	89	4,90	.00	.00	.00	1,91	56	31,71		
1,250-1,499	22	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	11	10,05	.00	.00	2,18	5,87	.00	.00	.00	2,00	21	29,86		
GA.—MISS.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS	All incomes	624	0	0	3	(21)	1	0	1	194	3,26	.00	.00	194	2,63	(8)	.00	.02	.00	.57	624	31.17
0-249	126	0	0	0	126	0	0	0	28	2,19	.00	.00	1,96	.00	.00	.00	.23	.23	126	24.15		
250-499	307	0	1	306	0	0	0	83	2,96	.00	.00	1,57	.00	.00	.00	.00	.38	307	27.82			
500-749	144	0	2	143	0	0	1	63	4,06	.00	.00	15	2,93	.00	.00	.10	.88	144	40.18			
750-999	47	0	0	46	1	0	0	20	5,60	.00	.00	3,85	.04	.00	.00	.00	1,71	47	44.19			

¹ Includes fuel, light, and refrigeration for household operation only.² See table 30, footnote 1.³ All families had some expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration except the following: Vermont, 17; Pennsylvania—Ohio, 21; Illinois—Iowa, 1; North Dakota—Kansas, 2; South Dakota—Montana—Colorado, 3; Washington—Oregon, 3; North Carolina—South Carolina—white operators, 2; Negro sharecroppers, 1; Georgia—Mississippi—Negro sharecroppers, 1.⁴ Includes sawdust, charcoal, and prestolites.⁵ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items.⁶ Includes fuel and ice gathered from the family's or other property without charge and gifts of fuel and ice. These figures for value of fuel and ice received without direct expenditure are derived from basic data somewhat different from those used in computing average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice (table 37). See Glossary, Farm-furnished Fuel and Ice, for a discussion of the difference.⁷ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that received fuel and ice without direct expenditure (column 2).⁸ \$0.0050 or less.⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 39.—QUANTITY OF FUEL PURCHASED: Percentage of families purchasing coal, and average quantity of specified fuels purchased, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)		Vermont						New Jersey						Pennsylvania-Ohio													
		Families purchasing coal ²			Averages ³ based on families purchasing specified fuel			Families purchasing coal ²			Averages ³ based on all families purchasing			Families purchasing coal ²			Averages ³ based on families purchasing specified fuel			Families purchasing coal ²			Averages ³ based on all families purchasing				
(1)	(2)	Pct.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	Tons	Gal.	
All incomes.....	10.4	4	113.1	2.6	42.0	126	526	36.4	70.4	4.2	112.8	19.4	131.0	5.9	180	5.5	135	4.4	83.5	5.3	12.6	5.3	12.6	5.3	97	53	
0-249.....	20.0	4	113.1	2.6	42.0	126	526	36.4	70.4	4.2	112.8	19.4	131.0	5.9	180	5.5	135	4.4	83.5	5.3	12.6	5.3	12.6	5.3	97	53	
250-499.....	10.7	3	522.8	0.9	3.0	55	12	65.7	2.4	95.0	8.2	5.5	155	59	95.2	4.7	78	5.0	20.0	5.0	78	5.0	78	5.0	97	53	
500-749.....	50.0	749	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
750-999.....	750	999	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1,000-1,249.....	1,000	1,249	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1,250-1,499.....	1,250	1,499	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1,500-1,749.....	1,500	1,749	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1,750-1,999.....	1,750	1,999	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
2,000-2,499.....	2,000	2,499	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
2,500-2,999.....	2,500	2,999	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
3,000-3,999.....	3,000	3,999	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
4,000-4,999.....	4,000	4,999	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
5,000-9,999.....	5,000	9,999	5	61.7	3.3	61.7	5	61.7	2.8	127.1	7.2	4.2	215	88	77.3	4.7	55.9	10.3	4.4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Michigan-Wisconsin																											
All income classes.....	72.5	4.1	72.6	20.4	5.6	93	79	86.1	7.4	76.4	16.6	8.6	83	51	91.7	7.3	105.8	46.1	8.0	127	128						
Net losses.....	72.5	4.1	72.6	20.4	5.6	93	79	86.1	7.4	76.4	16.6	8.6	83	51	91.5	7.3	107.1	45.5	8.6	111	128						
Net incomes.....	72.5	4.1	72.6	20.4	5.6	93	79	86.1	7.4	76.4	16.6	8.6	83	51	91.5	7.3	107.1	45.5	8.6	111	128						
All income classes.....	53.8	3.9	36.8	0	7.3	68	73.1	5.0	78.7	9.3	6.8	79	48	94.4	7.3	97.2	41.6	7.8	107	97							
Net losses.....	66.0	3.3	60.0	8.2	5.0	66	48	69.8	5.1	70.2	5.6	68.2	13.4	7.4	73	52	91.5	7.7	86.2	28.1	7.3	103	86				
Net incomes.....	50.0	4.0	50.0	12.9	5.0	85	64	75.7	5.6	68.2	13.4	7.4	73	52	91.5	7.7	86.2	28.1	7.3	103	86						
All income classes.....	81.7	4.0	81.7	17.6	5.4	102	65	81.4	6.5	68.7	15.3	8.0	73	52	91.5	7.7	111.2	23.0	8.5	128	97						
Net losses.....	77.8	4.2	87.2	17.6	5.4	102	65	81.4	6.5	68.7	15.3	8.0	73	52	91.5	7.7	103.1	37.0	7.9	128	97						
Net incomes.....	77.8	4.2	87.2	17.6	5.4	102	65	81.4	6.5	68.7	15.3	8.0	73	52	91.5	7.7	103.1	37.0	7.9	128	97						
North Dakota-Kansas																											
All income classes.....	94.2	8.1	93.0	46.5	8.6	128																					
Net losses.....	94.2	8.1	93.0	46.5	8.6	128																					
Net incomes.....	94.2	8.1	93.0	46.5	8.6	128																					
All income classes.....	52.9	4.0	52.9	17.6	5.4	102	65	52.9	6.5	52.9	15.3	8.0	73	52	91.5	7.7	111.2	23.0	8.5	128	97						
Net losses.....	52.9	4.0	52.9	17.6	5.4	102	65	52.9	6.5	52.9	15.3	8.0	73	52	91.5	7.7	111.2	23.0	8.5	128	97						
Net incomes.....	52.9	4.0	52.9	17.6	5.4	102	65	52.9	6.5	52.9	15.3	8.0	73	52	91.5	7.7	111.2	23.0	8.5	128	97						

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Oregon—part-time												Oregon—part-time											
Washington—Oregon												N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators											
South Dakota—Montana—Colorado												N. C.—S. C.—white operators											
All incomes	5.3	39.1	14.8	7.8	53	46	7.2	0.2	7.7	1.9	2.4	30	37	3.9	(9)	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	30	67		
1,000-1,249	68.4	3.5	74.7	18.7	5.1	93	57	84.9	6.7	85.0	16.2	7.9	91	49	89.6	7.4	120.0	62.8	8.2	153	142		
1,250-1,499	69.8	5.7	75.5	5.4	99	91	90.3	7.2	84.0	8.0	84	7.4	7.6	88	43	91.9	6.6	136.1	43.1	7.2	146	107	
1,500-1,749	66.1	4.1	65.8	18.6	6.2	88	76	93.8	8.4	75.7	17.4	9.0	82	43	91.9	6.6	136.1	43.1	7.2	164	107		
1,750-1,999	73.0	4.4	81.5	32.3	5.8	116	103	95.5	8.7	85.9	16.4	9.1	97	52	94.9	8.1	155.7	93.0	8.5	217	227		
2,000-2,499	73.7	5.0	58.2	27.8	6.7	94	115	80.8	10.1	86.0	16.9	10.1	93	40	93.9	6.9	135.4	69.1	7.3	186	127		
2,500-2,999	88.0	5.5	68.6	9.7	6.2	101	60	94.9	9.4	73.5	18.5	9.9	86	45	95.7	7.2	96.8	80.4	7.6	139	131		
3,000-3,999	70.0	5.8	36.9	51.4	8.2	58	133	93.7	10.5	85.0	47.1	11.2	109	96	75.0	6.9	153.8	60.7	9.2	224	223		
4,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	
All incomes	67.3	5.3	39.1	14.8	7.8	53	46	7.2	0.2	7.7	1.9	2.4	30	37	3.9	(9)	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	30	67	
0-249	48.4	3.4	60.4	19.3	7.1	65	75	0.0	0	3.3	0	11	21	7.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
250-499	70.0	4.9	32.1	13.0	7.0	46	39	1.6	(6)	9.8	1.6	3.0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500-749	53.3	3.8	34.9	11.9	7.0	44	50	7.0	2	8.3	.8	2.4	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
750-999	66.5	5.0	45.8	10.8	7.7	56	37	5.9	1.2	8.0	4.4	2.7	27	11	2.3	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,249	71.4	5.9	41.0	13.9	8.3	59	52	9.2	1.2	9.5	1.2	1.4	35	22	2.0	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,250-1,499	88.9	4.0	40.2	16.7	8.8	62	38	12.4	2	8.4	3.8	1.4	31	43	4.8	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,500-1,749	78.3	5.8	27.6	32.6	7.4	37	75	6.0	2	8.4	5.2	2.8	31	43	4.8	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,750-1,999	64.0	5.0	22.5	14.2	7.8	31	32	1.4	1	7.9	1.5	5.0	34	22	4.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2,000-2,499	69.2	5.8	44.4	12.4	8.4	68	40	11.8	3	7.4	2.8	3.1	31	57	3.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2,500-2,999	76.9	6.5	44.5	16.4	8.4	83	60	9.5	3	5.4	1.3	3.0	28	45	3.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3,000-3,999	77.8	9.3	18.7	28.3	12.0	28	64	4.3	1	2.4	0	1.6	37	11.8	2.9	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4,000-4,999	77.8	9.3	18.7	28.3	12.0	28	7.1	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
All incomes	67.3	5.3	39.1	14.8	7.8	53	46	7.2	0.2	7.7	1.9	2.4	30	37	3.9	(9)	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	30	67	
California	19.9	0.4	20.9	6.3	1.8	107	111	2.2	5	0.1	18.7	0.9	2.9	20	47	12.7	0.4	51.7	2.8	2.8	35	108	
0-249	10.0	.2	31.8	20.7	2.5	91	83	.0	0	13.3	.0	0	13	---	---	0	0	19.3	0	0	0	0	
250-499	21.6	.2	40.4	7.4	1.1	109	1.3	(6)	0	12.6	.0	1.0	13	2.4	0	0	21.3	0	0	0	0		
500-749	14.9	.2	20.9	5.1	1.6	81	62	2.2	(6)	16.1	.1	2.0	17	6.13	2.1	(6)	31.3	.3	2.6	32	36		
750-999	25.3	.3	32.9	9.4	1.3	96	117	6	(6)	20.7	.2	3.0	21	5.16	6.7	(6)	38.4	.2	1.9	40	19		
1,000-1,249	16.9	.4	18.1	10.8	2.2	99	154	7.4	1	20.9	1.1	3.0	23	5.60	8.9	2	42.0	1.0	2.3	44	93		
1,250-1,499	16.1	.3	21.0	8.6	1.8	108	161	4.8	.3	18.8	1.3	5.7	22	5.18	9.3	.2	51.8	1.8	2.7	54	143		
1,500-1,749	13.2	.2	30.0	2.5	1.8	227	2.6	(6)	1	27.0	1.2	4.7	29	4.48	14.7	(6)	56.3	.5	3.0	58	20		
1,750-1,999	22.4	.4	21.3	7.9	1.6	134	300	6.2	1	18.9	14.2	2.0	30	6.14	16.5	.4	65.9	3.0	2.5	71	162		
2,000-2,499	22.6	.4	15.3	5.0	1.6	91	113	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.5	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2,500-2,999	27.8	.7	11.2	1.8	80	122	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.7	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3,000-3,999	25.8	.7	12.5	2.1	2.6	118	13	5.2	(12)	---	---	---	---	30.5	.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4,000-4,999	16.7	.5	5.5	.0	3.2	118	13	6.0	2.0	---	---	---	---	26.2	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5,000-9,999	5.3	.1	.1	.0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.5	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 39.—QUANTITY OF FUEL PURCHASED: Percentage of families purchasing coal, and average quantity of specified fuels purchased, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

	Ga.-Miss.—Negro sharecroppers									
	0.0	0.0	17.1	(6)		17	12	12	12	12
All incomes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0-249	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0		13	17	17	17	17
250-409	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0		17	17	17	17	17
500-749	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0		19	19	19	19	19
750-999	0.0	0.0	26.3	.3		27	12	12	12	12

¹ See table 30, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 38).

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 38), regardless of whether they purchased any of the specified fuel.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that purchased the specified fuel (table 38).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ 0.650 or less.

⁷ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁸ Not reported. See Glossary, No Report.

TABLE 40.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average days of service received, number of families furnishing living quarters and meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonwhite families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Families having expenditures for household help ²		Average expenditures for household help						Average days of employment of household help ³						Families furnishing— ⁴					
				Based on all families ⁴			Based on families having expenditures ⁵			Based on all families ⁴			Based on families employing help ⁶			Meals					
		Any ³	Full-time	Part-time	All	Aprons and etts	Wages, part-time	All	Wages, full-time	All	Wages, part-time	All	Part-time	Full-time	All help	Living quarters	Average number of meals furnished ⁶				
VERMONT		No. 108	Pct. 20.1	No. 74	No. 5	No. 11.29	No. 9.31	No. 1.94	No. 0.04	No. 56.12	No. 67.54	No. 26.67	No. 30.4	No. 148	No. 190	No. 32	No. 82	No. 112	No. 441		
All incomes		1	10.4	0	1	0	1.20	.00	10.12	0.00	10.12	0.00	10.12	0.00	1.3	10.13	0	0	0		
0-249		1	14.3	0	2	0	1.96	1.14	.82	.00	13.75	7.67	7.67	6.5	1.3	10.91	12	2	162		
250-499		4	15.9	10	3	0	5.95	5.31	.63	.01	37.54	43.50	17.33	16.0	.8	10.13	10	13	314		
500-749		13	15.3	17	11	6	4.89	4.25	.57	.07	31.94	42.91	10.50	33.3	.6	16.1	20.2	11	21	526	
750-999		13	13.8	9	4	0	4.40	4.44	.36	.00	46.33	46.33	15.9	15.9	.4	10.7	14.6	8	12	331	
1,000-1,249		13	24.3	11	8	1	13.04	8.67	4.36	.01	53.61	58.27	38.11	31.9	6.2	13.4	16.9	58	13	21	
1,250-1,499		18	26.5	10	4	0	22.14	19.02	3.12	.00	83.46	93.20	38.25	50.0	2.7	18.8	23.2	33	11	534	
1,500-1,749		15	34.1	11	4	1	31.57	27.30	4.20	.07	92.60	109.18	46.25	69.0	4.6	20.2	25.8	50	10	14	
1,750-1,999		10	23.4	7	5	0	24.70	20.35	4.44	.00	84.30	98.86	30.20	53.9	6.5	16.7	20.1	44	9	11	
2,000-2,489		4	36.4	3	1	0	20.55	16.00	3.64	.91	56.50	58.67	10.40	55.9	1.3	15.4	20.0	10	14	462	
2,500-2,959																					
NEW JERSEY																					
All incomes		66	13.3	23	44	7	13.53	7.80	5.67	.06	101.89	168.52	64.07	16.6	12.5	4.1	121	259	45	25	61
0-249		1	9.1	1	0	1	11.27	10.36	1.00	.91	10.124.00	10.114.00	10.124.00	10.124.00	2.0	10.266	10.266	11	1	1	10.798
250-499		4	11.1	1	3	0	3.50	1.67	1.83	.00	31.50	31.50	10.60	10.60	.9	26	10.70	11	1	2	10.106
500-749		2	4.9	1	1	0	5.93	5.08	.75	.00	10.208.00	10.208.00	10.208.00	10.208.00	9.6	8.7	10.350	10.350	1	1	10.581
750-999		3	6.1	0	3	0	1.76	1.76	.76	.00	12.33	12.33	10.190.50	10.190.50	1.3	1.3	10.198	10.198	1	1	22
1,000-1,249		8	11.0	2	6	1	9.30	5.22	4.05	.03	84.88	10.190.50	49.33	13.0	9.9	3.1	10.350	10.350	38	2	6
1,250-1,499		1	13.7	2	5	1	10.25	4.43	5.80	.02	10.124.00	10.124.00	10.124.00	10.124.00	1.0	1.0	10.350	10.350	52	1	10.156
1,500-1,749		7	13.7	2	5	1	10.25	4.43	5.80	.02	10.124.00	10.124.00	10.124.00	10.124.00	1.0	1.0	10.350	10.350	40	1	8
1,750-1,999		9	18.0	7	0	22.68	11.44	11.24	.00	126.60	102.86.00	80.29	128.0	7.3	4.7	21.6	144	52	3	10	
2,000-2,499		13	21.0	8	6	27.19	23.97	3.19	.03	129.69	185.75	33.00	30.9	7.2	4.7	21.6	144	52	8	12	

2,500-2,999	10	30.3	2	8	0	28.70	5.21	23.49	.00	94.70	10 86.00	28.6	12.4	16.2	94	10 204	67	3	8	216		
3,000-3,999	8	21.1	4	2	30.89	17.29	13.21	.39	146.75	164.25	35.2	26.9	8.3	167	255	70	3	8	441			
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO																						
All incomes	360	16.0	227	142	8	8.46	6.69	1.75	.02	52.90	66.49	27.74	18.0	16.1	1.9	109	153	30	240	363		
0-249	4	19.0	2	1	16.81	14.05	2.05	.05	.71	88.25	10 147.50	21.50	30.4	28.9	1.5	160	303	10 16	2	3	624	
250-499	9	9.0	8	1	2.57	2.48	.06	.03	28.56	31.00	10 6.00	8.5	8.4	.9	85	93	10 6	9	10	233		
500-749	18	8.6	12	6	4.81	4.53	.28	.00	55.89	78.92	9.83	7.8	7.5	.3	90	130	11	11	18	261		
750-999	21	6.9	16	5	2.57	2.48	.09	.00	47.12	5.40	4.8	4.7	4.7	.1	89	6	17	21	209			
1,000-1,249	40	13.6	26	15	1	6.62	3.87	1.75	(0.1)	41.35	43.81	34.27	12.3	10.5	1.8	84	103	35	29	43	230	
1,250-1,499	62	19.9	37	28	1	7.86	5.89	1.97	(0.1)	39.56	49.65	22.00	17.4	15.3	2.1	85	125	23	38	61	254	
1,500-1,749	43	16.1	28	17	1	5.25	4.35	.89	.01	32.58	41.43	14.00	15.5	14.6	.9	96	139	14	30	43	285	
1,750-1,999	38	19.3	26	14	0	10.14	8.98	1.16	.00	52.55	68.00	16.30	23.4	22.4	1.0	118	164	14	26	38	358	
2,000-2,499	54	21.3	29	26	2	14.33	10.44	3.83	.06	67.41	91.48	37.88	29.8	24.9	.9	138	218	46	30	54	400	
2,500-2,999	36	26.7	24	12	2	18.61	14.09	4.48	.04	69.78	73.71	50.42	37.4	33.1	4.3	133	172	48	27	37	392	
3,000-3,999	25	21.6	15	10	0	18.27	14.61	3.66	.00	84.76	112.93	42.50	35.7	31.5	4.2	166	244	48	15	25	463	
4,000-4,999	7	16.9	2	5	0	18.54	10.81	7.73	.00	68.96	10 140.50	40.20	25.6	18.0	7.6	83	156	40	3	6	288	
5,000-9,999	3	15.8	2	1	0	22.11	21.90	.21	.00	140.00	10 268.00	10 4.00	46.6	46.6	.1	222	295	10 2	3	6	668	
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN																						
All incomes	156	14.6	109	53	4	5.57	4.65	.85	.07	38.00	45.51	17.43	12.9	11.9	1.0	85	111	20	118	160	250	
0-249	5	38.5	4	1	0	12.77	10.62	2.15	.00	33.20	34.30	10 28.00	24.8	22.6	2.2	64	73	10 28	4	5	188	
250-499	4	7.5	4	0	1	1.38	1.38	.00	.00	18.25	18.25	18.25	2.2	2.2	0	30	30	10	4	4	89	
500-749	11	9.6	6	5	0	.70	.42	.28	.00	7.27	8.00	6.40	1.2	1.0	.2	12	16	6	8	12	31	
750-999	23	13.1	17	6	1	3.60	2.62	.92	.00	27.56	27.18	27.18	8.00	8.00	.9	83	83	26	18	22	208	
1,000-1,249	22	11.2	12	11	0	1.94	1.45	.49	.00	17.32	23.67	8.82	7.0	5.9	1.1	57	83	20	16	24	154	
1,250-1,499	24	14.2	19	6	0	4.98	4.98	.48	.00	40.05	13.06	35.06	13.06	13.06	1.7	111	134	11	26	331		
1,500-1,749	16	13.9	6	0	7.97	6.84	1.13	.00	67.31	60.54	21.67	19.5	18.0	1.5	140	159	29	13	16	311		
1,750-1,999	16	20.0	8	2	5.42	3.58	1.84	.00	27.12	35.88	18.38	15.0	13.2	1.8	71	118	18	8	17	200		
2,000-2,499	18	18.9	14	4	2	14.28	12.42	1.22	.64	75.39	84.20	29.00	21.0	20.0	1.2	125	135	20	14	18	324	
2,500-2,999	9	36.0	8	1	22.52	22.04	.40	.08	62.56	68.88	10 10.00	46.0	45.6	.4	128	143	10	20	8	9	309	
3,000-3,999	8	26.7	4	5	0	16.50	13.00	3.30	.00	61.88	97.30	21.00	26.3	22.3	.4	98	167	24	6	7	337	
ILLINOIS-IOWA																						
All incomes	182	11.1	142	42	3	3.98	3.52	.45	.01	35.87	40.65	17.64	8.8	8.2	.6	79	94	22	154	181	227	
0-249	3	11.5	2	1	0	1.27	1.15	.12	.00	11.00	10 15.00	10 3.00	1.6	1.4	.2	14	18	10 6	3	3	41	
250-499	5	4.7	5	0	1	1.29	1.29	.00	.00	28.24	32.39	3.33	7.3	7.2	.1	72	83	6	17	5	139	
500-749	21	10.2	18	3	0	2.88	2.83	.05	.00	20.50	25.38	10 33	4.8	4.6	.2	61	65	10	20	23	225	
750-999	24	9.3	18	6	1	1.91	1.67	.24	(0.1)	40.00	35.38	25.62	33.67	7.0	6.7	3	73	80	7	18	23	180
1,000-1,249	24	9.5	21	3	0	3.37	2.97	.49	.19	.07	24.74	30.29	6.30	6.8	6.6	.2	61	80	7	17	21	216
1,250-1,499	23	11.1	17	6	2	2.75	2.49	.49	.19	.07	37.11	50.17	11.00	8.2	7.6	.6	73	102	16	13	22	221
1,500-1,749	18	11.2	12	6	0	4.15	4.15	.00	.00	40.25	47.44	14.00	11.2	10.5	.7	95	116	17	21	13	233	
1,750-1,999	12	10.9	9	4	0	4.39	3.88	.51	.00	49.56	55.87	13.50	15.3	14.9	.4	112	129	14	17	19	331	
2,000-2,499	18	12.9	15	6	0	6.42	6.03	.39	.00	30.86	36.33	10.90	16.33	7.8	.6	61	80	16	10	17	177	
2,500-2,999	10	12.8	7	3	0	3.94	3.11	.63	.00	52.92	48.30	67.67	22.1	16.2	.5	102	125	11	13	265		
3,000-3,999	13	20.6	10	3	0	10.92	7.70	3.22	.00	63.20	86.33	10 30.00	36.4	33.0	.3	116	176	10	28	3	5	527
4,000-4,999	5	31.2	3	2	0	19.75	16.00	3.75	.00	63.20	86.33	10 30.00	36.4	33.0	.3	116	176	10	28	3	6	526
5,000-9,999	6	30.0	5	1	0	25.10	23.20	1.90	.00	83.67	92.80	10 38.00	53.2	51.7	1.5	178	207	10	30	5	6	668

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average days of service received, number of families furnishing living quarters and meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

				Families having expenditures for household help ²				Average expenditures for household help				Average days of employment of household help ³				Families furnishing						
				Based on all families ⁴				Based on families having expenditures ⁵				Based on all families employing help ⁶				Meals furnished ⁷						
			Any ⁸	Part-time			All				All help		Part-time help		All help		Part-time help					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																						
All income classes...	214	19.7	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Net losses...	20	19.2	15	5	0	8.08	7.66	.42	.00	42.00	53.07	8.80	18.0	17.4	.6	89	113	14	19	21	266	
Net incomes...	194	19.7	165	34	8	8.49	7.67	.79	.03	43.08	55.80	22.76	20.0	19.2	.8	99	111	23	184	198	296	
0-249	12	13.5	11	1	0	5.94	5.27	.02	.00	44.08	47.91	16.20	15.6	15.6	(12)	107	116	10.2	11	13	324	
250-499	26	15.8	22	5	1	5.65	5.27	.36	.02	35.85	39.50	12.00	16.3	15.9	4	100	114	13	24	27	297	
500-749	31	16.8	26	5	1	7.74	7.53	.21	(11)	31.54	33.58	7.80	17.6	17.3	3	102	119	10	29	31	301	
750-999	37	20.9	31	8	0	6.59	6.31	.28	(10)	36.06	36.66	6.12	16.1	15.7	5	77	90	8	37	37	249	
1,000-1,249	20	18.9	19	1	2	7.11	6.73	.32	.06	37.70	37.58	10.34	15.4	15.2	5	83	106	13	22	23	283	
1,250-1,499	23	25.8	18	6	2	9.37	8.69	.76	.12	37.04	42.94	11.33	24.4	23.5	9	94	116	13	22	11	14	
1,500-1,749	13	21.0	11	2	1	8.72	7.67	.12	.03	41.62	43.77	10.31	21.6	20.9	7	101	108	10	22	13	14	
1,750-1,999	14	35.9	14	1	1	18.31	18.31	.10	.13	51.64	51.64	12.00	44.1	43.9	2	123	137	14	369	14	468	
2,000-2,499	5	15.2	2	3	0	17.64	4.73	12.81	.00	11.58	18.00	10.00	14.00	23.5	11.6	11.9	155	160	131	4	5	
2,500-3,999	8	34.8	6	2	0	19.82	18.43	1.39	.00	57.00	70.60	10.00	43.7	43.0	7	112	141	10	8	9	337	
3,000-3,999	5	31.2	5	0	24.66	24.56	.00				78.60		49.9	49.9		0	160		5	5	500	
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO																						
All incomes	38	8.5	33	6	2	7.14	6.77	.27	.10	84.05	91.76	20.17	11.7	11.4	3	134	150	19	34	39	408	
0-249	1	3.2	1	0	0	1.94	1.94	.00	.00	10.60	10.60	10.00	3.9	3.9	0	10	120	10	120	1	10	357
250-499	6	10.0	6	0	0	4.62	4.62	.00	.00	46.17	46.17	10.92	10.92	9.2	0	92	92	10	210	10	276	
500-749	2	2.7	0	0	0	5.12	5.12	.00	.00	57.80	57.80	10.77	10.77	5.6	0	210	210	10	640	10	640	
750-999	1	0	1	0	0	4.51	3.39	.92	.00	56.20	56.20	10.60	10.60	5.8	0	121	121	10	77	5	340	
1,000-1,249	5	6.9	5	0	0	5.02	5.02	.00	.00	52.00	52.00	10.29	10.29	5.5	0	84	84	10	77	5	256	
1,250-1,499	4	8.9	2	0	0	6.00	5.73	.27	.00	67.50	67.50	10.60	10.60	8.9	.2	102	102	10	201	2	4	

Average number of meals furnished per family

per day

per week

per month

per year

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

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006'1-1,749	5	21.7	5	1	16.26	14.04	1.13	1.09	74.80	64.60	10.26	0.00	34.1	33.0	1.1	157	152	10.26	4	508	
1,750-1,900	1	4.0	0	1	.08	.08	.00	.00	10.2.00	10.2.00	.00	.00	(12)	10.1	0	1	10.3	0	1		
2,000-2,400	5	19.2	5	0	30.10	29.42	.00	.77	157.00	153.00	.00	.00	51.7	51.7	.0	.24	.24	.00	1	674	
2,500-2,900	5	15.4	0	1	2.62	2.31	.31	.00	10.17.00	10.17.00	.00	.00	4.9	4.6	.3	.32	.32	.00	6	10.90	
3,000-3,900	2	122.2	2	0	38.67	38.67	.00	.00	10.17.00	10.17.00	.00	.00	60.0	60.0	.0	.270	.270	.00	2	2	
WASHINGTON—OREGON																					
All incomes	68	7.2	46	22	6	3.68	2.97	.65	.06	51.26	61.24	27.94	7.8	7.3	.5	105	137	23	62	67	
0-249	2	11.8	0	1	1	1.59	.00	.88	.71	10.13.50	10.15.00	.00	.00	21.8	21.2	.6	10.185	10.360	10.10	2	2
250-499	0	3.0	3.5	4	1	.71	.61	.00	.00	20.20	21.75	10.14.60	1.4	1.4	(12)	.39	.46	.10.7	5	5	
500-749	5	4.3	4	3.4	3	.89	.38	.51	.00	10.45.00	10.45.00	10.19.67	3.4	3.4	.7	.87	.87	.16.1	26	118	
750-999	4	3.3	2	2	1	.49	.29	.20	.00	10.17.50	10.12.00	10.12.00	3.6	3.5	.1	.71	.71	.10.6	3	230	
1,000-1,249	4	2.3	2	1	3.13	2.63	.46	.04	10.47.33	10.42.42	10.26.00	13.6	7.2	.1	.90	.80	.10.8	9	517		
1,250-1,499	9	8.0	8	8.0	1	0	4.61	4.45	.16	.00	57.62	55.62	10.16.00	7.2	7.1	.1	.90	.80	.10.8	8	273
1,500-1,749	1	1.7	2	1	0	4.28	2.72	1.56	.00	51.33	49.00	10.56.00	6.5	5.4	.1	.78	.78	.10.40	6	201	
1,750-1,999	6	8.3	4	2	2	8.37	7.76	.13	.65	65.69	73.90	10.35.33	13.4	12.5	.9	10.6	12.8	.12.1	13	309	
2,000-2,400	13	12.7	10	3	2	1.05	7.29	1.28	.48	76.00	102.00	10.27.00	15.7	14.9	.8	1.32	1.32	.10.17	5	397	
2,500-2,999	5	11.9	3	5	10.99	10.99	.00	.00	68.30	92.80	43.80	21.6	18.0	3.6	10.166	10.33	6	309	309		
3,000-3,999	10	21.7	2	0	11.85	10.71	.00	.36	10.77.50	10.75.00	.00	.00	15.0	15.0	.0	10.105	10.105	2	2		
4,000-4,999	2	14.3	2	0	11.07	11.07															
OREGON—PART-TIME																					
All incomes	25	6.5	18	7	1	3.07	2.22	.84	.01	47.04	47.11	46.14	6.4	5.8	.6	94	117	31	15	23	
250-499	1	136.0	1	0	0	10.2.00	10.2.00	10.00	10.00	10.4.00	10.4.00	10.10.5	10.10.5	10.10.5	10.10.5	10.10.5	10.21	10.21	1	10.63	
500-749	6	13.6	3	3	0	3.53	2.09	1.50	.00	10.2.00	10.2.00	10.2.00	4	4	.0	10.7	10.7	1	1	10.21	
750-999	4	8.0	4	4	0	1.78	1.78	.00	.00	26.33	30.67	22.00	6.3	5.1	1.2	47	75	18	4	13.8	
1,000-1,249	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	.00	.00	.00	22.25	22.25	22.25	4.8	4.8	.0	60	60	3	16.8		
1,250-1,499	1	1.50	1.749	3	4.8	2	1	0	1.47	.89	.58	.00	30.33	10.27.50	4.2	5.7	5.7	10.360	10.360		
1,500-1,749	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	.00	.00	.00	30.33	10.27.50	10.36.00	3.4	3.4	.8	87	87	10.105	10.105		
1,750-1,999	3	4.8	2	1	0	1.47	1.47	.89	.58	42.75	56.67	10.1.00	6.1	6.1	.0	1.00	1.00	0	0		
2,000-2,400	4	7.3	3	2	0	3.11	3.09	.02	.00	124.25	10.36.00	10.110.00	18.1	14.3	3.8	112	112	10.208	10.208		
2,500-2,999	4	13.8	2	0	17.14	9.38	7.59	.17	10.82.00	10.82.00	.00	.00	24.5	24.5	.0	10.208	10.208	10.208	10.208		
3,000-3,999	2	11.8	2	0	9.65	9.65	.00	.00													
CALIFORNIA																					
All incomes	87	9.8	41	50	13	12.31	8.30	3.90	.11	125.67	179.71	69.36	13.3	11.4	1.9	134	229	34	36	72	
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.2.00	10.2.00	10.2.00	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	0		
250-499	3	4.1	2	1	0	1.31	.61	.70	.00	12.33	12.33	12.33	1.2	1.2	.8	4.3	4.3	10.360	10.360		
500-749	3	3.4	0	3	0	3.15	3.04	.43	.00	50.00	72.00	10.52.00	10.52.00	10.52.00	10.52.00	10.52.00	10.30	10.30	10.26	2	
750-999	4	5.6	3	1	0	9.69	6.88	.81	.00	11.62	16.00	65.25	10.4.5	10.4.5	1.1	110	145	10.366	10.366		
1,000-1,249	8	8.6	5	0	3.97	2.29	1.68	.00	45.12	41.60	30.60	3.4	3.4	1.1	62	62	20	3	359		
1,250-1,499	8	8.8	5	0	1.91	1.29	.62	.00	48.33	10.98.00	10.50.00	13.50	1.0	1.0	1.1	12.0	12.0	10.194	10.194		
1,500-1,749	3	10.2	5	0	3.01	4.86	4.07	.08	88.14	133.20	61.80	12.0	12.0	1.1	166	275	10.195	10.195			
1,750-1,999	14	10.6	5	0	17.86	11.47	147.50	.08	233.50	83.82	26.1	21.3	4.8	12.0	12.0	10.195	10.195				
2,000-2,400	11	20.3	6	11	4	29.87	22.51	8.50	.15	153.09	183.00	80.14	27.3	22.7	4.6	164	243	10.195	10.195		
2,500-2,999	11	16.7	5	7	2	61.79	31.87	28.96	.36	185.38	159.00	45.8	31.8	14.0	137	254	10.195	10.195			
3,000-3,999	8	33.3	3	2	61.79	31.87	28.96	.36	185.38	159.00	45.8	31.8	14.0	137	254	10.195	10.195				
4,000-4,999	4	47.4	7	2	137.10	127.05	9.21	.84	289.44	344.86	10.87.50	135.5	129.5	6.0	286	351	10.195	10.195			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average days of service received, number of families furnishing living quarters and meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families having expenditures for household help ²				Average expenditures for household help ⁴				Based on all families having expenditures ⁶				Based on families employing help ⁸				Families furnishing e- quarters				
		Any ³		All		All		All		All		All		All		All		All		All		
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
N. C. SELF-SUPPLYING COUNTIES—WHITE OPERATORS																						
All incomes	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-249	68	11.2	45	24	24	9	2.9	2.44	0.32	0.01	26.47	32.87	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.
250-499			1	10.0	0	1	0	1.00	.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
500-749			4	5.1	4	5	0	.64	.62	.62	6.85	6.62	8.80	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	4
750-999			13	9.4	8	5	0	.32	.32	.32	13.95	17.08	7.86	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6	6
1,000-1,249			20	12.8	13	7	2	1.79	1.43	.35	1.01	1.33	18.33	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
1,250-1,499			9	8.4	6	4	2	1.41	1.03	.38	0.00	16.75	69.00	31.67	26.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
1,500-1,749			9	14.3	6	3	2	8.14	6.60	1.51	.03	46.44	69.30	18.00	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
1,750-1,999			3	28.1	5	4	0	10.72	8.87	1.83	.00	46.44	69.30	18.00	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
2,000-2,499			3	18.8	3	0	0	18.25	18.25	.00	97.33	97.33	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS																						
All incomes	641	33.0	345	348	56	15.63	11.28	4.09	.26	4.740	63.53	22.87	62.0	54.2	7.8	187	302	43	231	506	480	
0-249			2	9.1	1	1	1	1.68	1.08	.69	.01	19.18	50	10	23.85	13.00	10.0	7.6	2.4	10	52	1
250-499			16	13.0	9	9	0	2.39	1.37	1.37	.02	18.38	18.75	13.89	8.45	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59
500-749			36	15.2	10	2	2	2.12	1.13	1.13	.02	13.97	22.90	9.93	14.5	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59
750-999			62	21.8	21	47	3	4.77	1.92	2.32	.03	21.85	26.00	17.04	19.6	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59	12.59
1,000-1,249			80	29.5	38	44	2	9.48	5.92	3.38	.08	32.11	42.21	21.43	51.0	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6
1,250-1,499			76	32.1	34	43	6	11.87	7.00	4.68	.19	37.03	48.82	25.81	49.0	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
1,500-1,749			64	36.2	29	41	5	12.85	7.94	.75	.16	36.53	48.41	20.51	52.1	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5

N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS
All incomes

Average number of meals furnished⁶ of meals

Living quarters

Meals

Part-time help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

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Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

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All help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

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Aprons and elts

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Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

Full-time help

Wages, part-time

Aprons and elts

Wages, full-time

Part-time

All help

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

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1,750-1,999	51	42.1	35	20	5	26.13	20.90	5.07	.16	62.00	72.26	30.70	105.6	93.2	12.4	246	322	71	22	46		
2,000-2,499	100	49.0	67	62	5	23.78	17.55	5.99	.16	48.51	62.79	100.7	105.3	92	12.4	246	322	71	22	46		
2,500-2,999	50	17.6	34	22	5	29.74	21.46	7.74	.54	62.46	66.26	36.95	111.6	101.2	10.4	205	323	41	33	527		
3,000-3,499	55	57.9	37	23	10	45.50	37.46	6.10	1.94	78.69	96.19	25.22	174.6	164.0	10.6	302	421	41	27	635		
4,000-4,999	28	66.7	23	11	6	59.78	50.35	1.48	89.68	191.96	30.36	183.6	171.6	12.0	313	415	15	26	830			
5,000-9,999	21	80.8	17	8	5	98.69	80.39	11.34	.96	122.19	132.12	36.88	270.4	251.3	10.1	335	384	62	11	21	679	
All incomes	307	24.4	198	130	21	10.97	16.63	3.12	.22	81.78	105.61	30.18	63.4	58.2	5.2	260	364	50	137	229	794	
0-249	1	1312.5	1	0	11.38	6.50	4.88	.00	10.91	100.00	10.52	100.00	54.5	45.0	6.5	10412	10360	10	52	0	101,092	
250-499	10	6.0	7	1	1.36	1.78	.53	.10	9.60	5.67	14.29	2.3	1.3	1.7	62	129	42	2	5	30	179	
500-749	25	8.3	12	15	1	3.85	2.17	1.62	.06	16.28	19.33	10.67	6.4	5.1	1.3	77	128	27	8	17	179	
750-999	36	15.0	17	21	1	3.85	2.17	1.62	.06	25.67	30.65	18.48	21.2	17.7	3.5	142	224	40	10	16	439	
1,000-1,249	41	28.9	22	22	2	11.63	7.80	3.83	.00	40.74	24.73	49.6	42.6	7.0	7.0	275	475	47	10	18	464	
1,250-1,499	27	26.5	12	17	2	11.58	6.86	4.59	.13	43.74	58.33	27.53	45.4	37.6	7.8	172	320	47	10	18	498	
1,500-1,749	23	37.1	16	7	1	21.47	18.17	3.27	.03	57.87	70.38	100.2	93.9	6.4	6.4	270	364	50	8	12	655	
1,750-1,999	16	35.6	9	7	0	14.87	9.60	5.27	.00	41.84	48.00	33.86	78.2	63.3	14.9	317	444	7	12	12	551	
2,000-2,149	23	56.1	15	10	1	35.07	27.22	7.78	.07	62.52	74.40	31.90	132.6	121.8	10.8	236	333	44	7	18	588	
2,500-2,999	23	63.3	19	19	7	53.60	47.00	17.00	.04	109.50	124.44	42.44	145.8	138.0	7.8	341	415	15	22	22	923	
3,000-3,999	23	60.5	18	6	1	78.87	63.32	15.16	.04	151.32	156.00	218.0	200.0	18.0	0	360	422	144	13	18	1,025	
4,000-4,999	18	75.0	15	4	6	93.58	80.88	5.83	.87	124.78	129.40	35.00	274.4	266.6	7.8	387	400	46	12	16	1,084	
5,000-9,999	26	92.9	25	5	4	198.14	184.86	12.07	.21	213.38	207.01	84.50	501.2	490.0	11.1	540	519	78	21	25	1,542	
10,000-19,999	14	100.0	14	2	4	294.00	283.57	9.79	.64	294.00	283.57	10.68	50.50	507.8	587.4	10.7	508	587	10.75	14	14	1,758
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE SHARE-CROPPERS	87	13.8	36	5	2.36	4.01	1.33	.02	17.09	15.74	8.9	6.1	2.8	6.1	106	33	23	23	78	138		
All incomes	0	13.0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0	0	0	0	0	0		
0-249	7	8.3	6	1	.36	.07	.29	.00	.00	.429	10.6	4.00	.9	.9	.0	.0	.0	10	14	18		
250-499	8	5.2	5	1	.86	.03	.20	.03	.00	16.50	19.20	10.33	5.9	5.4	.5	13	165	27	1	7		
500-749	23	15.4	10	14	1	2.13	1.58	1.54	.01	13.83	8.60	16.50	10.1	5.8	4.3	66	86	36	3	19		
750-999	14	22.9	8	17	2	4.30	1.32	2.94	.07	18.83	17.38	18.00	11.6	4.3	4.3	51	56	29	5	16		
1,000-1,249	13	18.8	4	9	1	4.16	2.10	2.02	.04	22.08	36.25	15.44	13.2	8.1	6.1	65	139	35	5	12		
1,250-1,499	12	19.0	8	4	0	4.25	2.02	1.63	.00	22.33	20.62	25.75	15.9	12.8	3.1	84	101	48	6	11		
G.A.—MISS.—WHITE SHARE-CROPPERS	21	4.4	7	16	0	.57	.10	.47	.00	13.10	6.86	14.19	1.7	.7	1.0	40	49	31	4	12	88	
All incomes	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	0		
0-249	3	1.6	0	2	.07	.05	.02	.00	.00	.467	10.11	10.50	.4	.4	.4	.0	.0	.0	1	1		
250-499	9	4.5	3	7	.41	.03	.38	.00	.00	0.22	2.33	10.86	1.5	1.1	1.1	.34	.30	31	1	4		
500-749	9	14.7	3	7	0	2.34	.39	1.92	.00	19.78	10.00	24.14	5.8	3.5	3.5	50	59	30	3	7		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—**HOUSEHOLD HELP.** Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average days of service received, number of families furnishing living quarters and meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36. Continued

[No]relief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO SHARE-CROPPERS																						
All incomes																						
0-249	.4	.6	3	1	0	.08	.07	.01	.00	12.25	15.00	10 4.00	.6	.6	(12)	102	134	10 4	3	3	46	
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	
500-749	0	.5	1	0	0	.00	.02	.02	.00	10 4.00	10 4.00	10 15.00	0	0	(12)	0	10 7	10 7	—	1	1	10 21
750-999	1	.9	1	0	0	.13	.13	.07	.00	10 15.00	10 15.00	10 26.00	6.5	3	0	10 35	10 35	—	1	1	10 105	
1,000-1,249	2	3.6	1	1	0	.54	.47	.07	.00	10 15.00	10 15.00	10 4.00	6.4	1	10 182	10 360	10 4	1	1	1	10 12	
1,250-1,499	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	
All incomes	2	.3	0	2	0	(11)	.00	(11)	.00	10 7.75	—	—	10 7.75	(12)	.0	(12)	10 2	—	10 2	0	2	10 6
N. A.-MISS.—NEGRO SHARE-CROPPERS																						
All incomes	2	.3	0	2	0	(11)	.00	(11)	.00	10 7.75	—	—	10 7.75	(12)	.0	(12)	10 2	—	10 2	0	2	10 6
0-249	1	.8	0	1	0	.01	.00	(11)	.01	10 1.00	10 1.00	10 1.00	10 1.00	0	(12)	10 3	—	10 3	0	1	10 9	
250-499	1	.3	0	1	0	.00	.00	(11)	.00	10 .50	10 .50	10 .50	10 .50	0	(12)	10 1	—	10 1	0	1	10 3	
500-749	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	(11)	.00	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	
750-999	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	(11)	.00	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	

¹ See table 30, footnote 1.² Classification as part-time and full-time was determined on the basis of payment for service. That is, all employees whose rate of pay was on an hourly or daily basis were classified as part-time, and all on a weekly or monthly basis as full-time, regardless of the duration of period of service. Columns 2-6 exclude a few families that had household help paid in kind (usually room and board) only, that is, for whom no cash expenditures were made for wages, aprons, or other gifts. For the number of such families see page 35.³ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 4), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for household help.⁴ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for household help.⁵ Averages in column 11 are based on the number of families in each class having any expenditures for household help (column 2); those in columns 12 and 13 are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for wages of full-time or part-time help (column 4 or 5).⁶ Includes help for whom no expenditures were made, that is, paid entirely in kind.⁷ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had household help.⁸ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that employed household help on the specified basis.⁹ Averages are based on the number of families furnishing meals to household help (column 2).¹⁰ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.¹¹ \$0.0050 or less.¹² 0.050 or less.¹³ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.¹⁴ 0.50 or less.

TABLE 41.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having expenditures for 2—										Average 7 expenditures for—						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VERMONT	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars
All incomes.....	537	340	533	23	525	10	99	522	33.90	12.55	9.20	1.51	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
0-249	10	6	10	0	8	0	0	9	23.80	11.50	6.80	.00	1.40	.00	.00	4.10
250-499	28	12	27	1	28	1	9	26	20.96	7.67	5.39	.18	2.50	.54	1.68	3.00
500-749	82	38	82	1	80	2	14	81	24.62	8.46	7.67	.30	3.13	.65	.45	3.96
750-999	111	70	111	2	107	2	14	108	28.88	11.79	8.06	.64	3.88	.36	.32	3.98
1,000-1,249	94	55	93	5	93	1	17	92	32.89	11.13	8.99	2.35	4.82	.37	.79	4.44
1,250-1,499	74	46	74	4	73	2	16	72	34.84	9.99	9.12	2.35	4.04	.45	1.84	5.05
1,500-1,749	49	37	48	3	49	0	10	48	40.71	15.63	11.57	1.43	5.71	.00	1.35	5.12
1,750-1,999	44	33	43	4	43	2	8	43	48.95	17.65	11.84	3.68	5.91	1.25	2.02	7.20
2,000-2,499	34	32	34	3	33	0	8	32	51.62	21.29	11.97	2.74	7.47	.00	2.65	5.50
2,500-2,999	11	11	11	0	11	0	2	11	52.82	21.91	16.55	.00	5.36	.00	1.64	7.36
NEW JERSEY	497	194	480	74	489	20	44	164	36.09	12.44	11.44	6.26	3.75	.73	.47	1.00
All incomes.....	11	7	11	0	11	1	3	3	30.55	18.28	7.46	.00	2.55	1.45	.45	.36
0-249	36	8	34	7	34	2	3	11	24.47	6.33	9.25	4.56	2.33	.86	.53	.61
250-499	41	10	40	4	39	1	3	9	19.76	6.44	7.86	1.41	2.90	.29	.20	.66
500-749	49	10	46	5	48	3	6	13	25.06	6.90	9.74	3.04	3.20	1.16	.45	.57
750-999	73	24	70	11	73	4	4	19	30.31	11.20	10.43	3.63	3.05	.93	.40	.67
1,000-1,249	73	13	53	7	52	1	5	16	30.43	7.02	12.55	6.48	2.92	.26	.24	.96
1,250-1,499	61	23	49	8	51	1	4	17	41.04	15.65	12.57	7.65	3.74	.49	.22	.72
1,500-1,749	50	20	49	9	49	3	5	21	42.32	13.22	13.08	4.44	1.16	1.04	1.52	1.55
1,750-1,999	62	33	58	14	62	2	4	28	48.16	16.53	11.21	3.76	4.14	.81	.16	1.85
2,000-2,499	33	20	33	3	33	1	4	14	44.52	18.73	15.00	3.19	4.00	.48	.17	1.86
2,500-2,999	38	26	37	6	37	1	5	13	57.71	22.61	14.71	10.26	7.82	.39	.66	1.26

PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO	All incomes.....	2,254	1,030	2,196	28	2,143	3	164	1,699	21	21	21	18	0	0	17	16,10	8,00	4,52	.29	1,62	.00	.00	.18	.37	2,03						
0-249		21	7	21	1	18	0	0	4	71	13,54	5,13	4,94	5,57	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31	1,31				
250-499		100	22	98	3	93	0	0	17	161	13,61	5,43	4,71	5,19	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,30			
500-749		209	54	201	6	191	0	0	17	224	18,09	7,82	5,87	6,03	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20	2,20			
750-999		304	113	300	1	284	0	0	25	215	17,32	7,15	6,08	6,21	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81	1,81			
1,000-1,249		294	102	287	2	279	0	0	25	228	21,75	9,98	6,69	6,26	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37	2,37			
1,250-1,499		144	312	301	3	298	0	0	25	213	22,68	11,08	6,44	6,33	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36			
1,500-1,749		267	141	259	3	257	0	0	24	13	155	22,89	11,34	6,38	4,77	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30	2,30		
1,750-1,999		197	100	193	4	188	0	0	21	194	26,33	13,62	6,71	4,77	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80			
2,000-2,499		254	147	251	3	246	0	0	21	103	26,70	14,38	6,17	4,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00				
2,500-2,999		135	82	132	0	130	1	8	12	80	29,84	16,32	6,84	4,24	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,32				
3,000-3,999		116	79	112	2	114	0	0	21	21	35,77	23,12	6,19	4,00	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54			
4,000-4,999		26	22	23	0	19	0	0	17	39,95	25,16	7,37	4,00	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16				
5,000-9,999		19	17	18	0	19	0	0	17	39,95	25,16	7,37	4,00	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16	4,16				
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN	All incomes.....	1,067	553	1,052	30	1,022	2	99	857	26	80	9,04	9,65	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68			
0-249		13	8	13	2	13	0	0	4	12	33,69	9,93	7,77	2,15	3,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
250-499		53	13	51	3	49	0	0	5	41	15,33	3,51	7,19	.30	1,87	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
500-749		45	115	115	2	107	0	0	12	134	21,54	6,53	9,32	.29	2,72	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
750-999		176	65	175	4	165	0	0	12	156	25,22	7,69	9,69	.66	3,15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
1,000-1,249		196	83	194	2	189	0	0	18	141	28,14	8,82	9,96	1,54	3,48	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
1,250-1,499		109	89	168	9	167	1	1	14	99	30,02	11,22	10,34	.00	3,58	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
1,500-1,749		115	69	111	0	112	0	0	10	69	31,44	13,68	9,79	.12	3,40	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
1,750-1,999		80	56	78	1	74	0	0	9	76	33,95	13,50	10,33	.12	4,35	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
2,000-2,499		95	70	92	2	91	0	0	18	35,56	14,64	10,24	.72	4,76	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
2,500-2,999		25	20	25	1	25	0	1	26	45,27	15,10	14,10	.72	2,93	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
3,000-3,999		30	25	30	4	30	1	4	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ILLINOIS-IA-OWA	All incomes.....	1,642	967	1,589	44	1,582	6	190	1,301	23	39	7,98	7,34	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	
0-249		26	18	24	1	24	0	0	3	14	16,50	8,81	3,77	.08	2,00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499		106	57	101	1	99	0	0	10	71	15,34	5,62	5,18	.50	1,96	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749		206	109	199	5	189	0	0	20	139	17,28	5,67	6,30	.50	2,09	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999		258	138	250	2	253	0	0	28	202	20,27	6,53	6,53	.12	2,36	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249		252	143	244	5	248	2	2	32	200	22,42	7,46	7,34	.67	2,71	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
1,250-1,499		207	105	193	6	201	1	1	19	161	22,37	6,62	8,07	.07	3,53	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,749		161	99	160	6	167	1	1	20	143	26,32	9,24	7,68	.27	3,14	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,750-1,999		110	76	106	4	106	0	0	16	88	26,52	9,34	8,42	.37	3,35	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000-2,499		139	90	137	5	137	1	1	17	122	27,53	9,46	8,28	.28	3,06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,500-2,999		78	57	76	4	75	0	0	14	70	33,93	12,12	8,69	.28	4,01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000-3,999		63	45	63	3	58	0	0	6	58	32,13	11,58	9,24	.05	3,71	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4,000-4,999		16	15	16	0	15	0	0	2	14	40,31	17,62	10,68	.00	4,88	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5,000-9,999		20	15	20	2	20	0	0	3	19	47,65	20,65	8,30	.05	5,80	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for ² —										Average ⁷ expenditures for—									
	Families					All specified items					Laundries, dry-supplies ³					Laundries, dry-supplies ³				
	Telephone (2)	Laundry-supplies ⁴ (3)	Laundry-sent-out (4)	Stationery ⁴ (5)	Water rent (6)	Ex- press, dry- age ⁴ (7)	Other ⁶ (8)	Number 1,066 445	Number 1,088 963	Number 1,080 16	Number 1,066 16	Number 1,080 2	Telephone (10)	Dollars 23.78	Dollars 6.50	Dollars 7.98	Dollars 0.23	Dollars 4.49	Dollars 0.02	Dollars 0.93	Dollars 3.63
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																				
All income classes	104	36	101	2	104	0	16	97	23.34	5.93	7.43	.17	5.18	.00	.69	.94	.00	.69	.94	.00
Net losses	984	409	963	14	976	2	146	888	23.82	6.56	8.02	.24	4.42	.02	.96	3.60	.00	.96	3.60	.00
0-249	89	31	88	1	88	0	11	33	20.20	4.53	7.29	.22	3.76	.00	.40	4.00	.00	.40	4.00	.00
250-499	165	47	161	3	165	0	23	143	18.02	4.41	6.65	.02	3.66	.00	.63	2.84	.00	.63	2.84	.00
500-749	185	51	182	1	183	1	21	162	17.91	4.50	6.27	.21	3.64	.03	.42	2.75	.00	.42	2.75	.00
750-999	177	74	174	3	175	0	31	157	24.92	6.83	8.03	.30	4.60	.00	1.31	3.95	.00	1.31	3.95	.00
1,000-1,249	106	45	105	0	105	0	16	97	24.21	6.55	8.57	.00	4.89	.00	.45	3.75	.00	.45	3.75	.00
1,250-1,499	89	38	87	0	89	1	11	91	24.99	6.00	8.51	.00	5.11	.00	.67	3.49	.00	.67	3.49	.00
1,500-1,749	62	40	61	1	60	0	11	98	29.36	8.94	9.88	.20	6.63	.00	2.63	3.55	.00	2.63	3.55	.00
1,750-1,999	39	28	37	3	39	0	7	37	35.51	12.13	10.61	.15	6.54	.00	2.72	4.02	.00	2.72	4.02	.00
2,000-2,499	33	25	31	1	33	0	7	33	38.82	12.53	12.70	.15	6.70	.00	3.61	4.02	.00	3.61	4.02	.00
2,500-2,999	23	16	23	0	23	0	5	22	44.26	15.22	8.26	.00	7.26	.00	2.56	10.96	.00	2.56	10.96	.00
3,000-3,999	16	14	16	1	16	0	3	15	39.94	15.95	11.12	.12	7.69	.00	1.12	3.94	.00	1.12	3.94	.00
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO																				
All incomes	447	162	444	18	443	17	29	333	27.12	7.82	7.76	.50	5.42	.86	.89	3.87	.89	3.87	.89	3.87
0-249	31	9	31	0	30	2	0	33	27	22.45	6.06	6.74	.00	4.90	1.16	.00	3.59	.00	3.59	.00
250-499	60	21	59	2	59	0	5	33	30.82	7.29	8.15	.72	7.10	.00	.23	3.16	.00	.23	3.16	.00
500-749	75	19	74	1	74	5	7	66	22.05	5.49	7.27	.25	4.32	.00	.62	3.16	.00	.62	3.16	.00
750-999	84	28	84	5	84	5	5	73	23.07	7.41	7.13	.27	3.99	.00	.58	3.42	.00	.58	3.42	.00
1,000-1,249	56	19	56	5	55	1	3	47	25.50	6.45	8.20	.41	5.39	.00	1.23	3.71	.00	1.23	3.71	.00
1,250-1,499	45	17	45	0	45	1	6	41	28.31	8.49	8.09	.00	6.24	.00	.67	3.73	.00	.67	3.73	.00
1,500-1,749	23	10	23	1	23	1	2	19	37.13	10.13	9.74	.39	5.22	.00	.26	7.74	.00	.26	7.74	.00
1,750-1,999	25	11	25	1	25	0	2	21	25.16	6.92	5.92	.52	7.32	.00	.46	7.74	.00	.46	7.74	.00
2,000-2,499	26	13	25	4	26	2	1	25	34.46	11.69	7.48	.46	7.08	.00	.46	7.73	.00	.46	7.73	.00
2,500-2,999	13	8	13	1	13	0	1	13	39.54	16.31	10.62	1.23	5.38	.00	.46	7.73	.00	.46	7.73	.00
3,000-3,999	9	7	9	1	9	1	0	8	43.22	17.89	8.12	4.33	5.11	.00	.33	4.44	.00	.33	4.44	.00

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TABLE 41.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[In rural families that includes a husband and wife, native born.]

Families having expenditures for 2—										Average ⁷ expenditures for—						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
N. C. SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTIES—WHITE OPERATORS																
All incomes	607	Number 3	Number 599	Number 45	Number 570	Number 5	Number 36	Number 487	Number 875	Number 0.05	Number 0.97	Number 2.13	Number 0.91	Number 0.05	Number 0.11	Number 0.30
0-249	10	0	10	0	7	0	0	8	3.80	.00	2.70	.00	.70	.00	.00	.40
250-499	78	0	76	2	65	0	3	64	4.56	.00	2.53	.23	.85	.21	.74	.74
500-749	138	0	136	6	126	0	6	107	6.41	.00	3.36	.32	1.33	.00	.08	1.12
750-999	186	2	164	12	152	0	10	128	8.31	.12	4.06	1.02	1.74	.00	.23	1.14
1,000-1,249	107	0	107	12	105	3	7	84	10.19	.00	4.24	1.03	2.52	.36	.61	1.43
1,250-1,499	63	0	62	12	63	2	4	52	14.32	.00	4.97	2.76	4.29	.41	.21	1.68
1,500-1,749	39	1	38	4	38	4	3	31	12.79	.31	5.25	.97	3.49	.00	.64	2.13
1,750-1,999	16	0	16	2	14	0	2	13	15.44	.00	5.00	.88	3.75	.00	1.19	2.62
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS																
All incomes	1,944	57	1,932	505	1,794	10	74	1,921	18.12	.66	5.12	6.51	2.28	.10	.23	3.22
0-249	22	0	22	4	17	0	0	22	10.18	.00	3.63	4.23	.41	.00	.00	1.91
250-499	123	0	123	12	98	0	1	120	7.85	.00	4.15	1.22	.60	.00	.02	1.86
500-749	237	0	232	36	211	5	5	231	9.25	.00	4.01	1.97	1.04	.11	.11	2.12
750-999	284	3	282	46	255	0	6	281	10.39	.18	4.19	2.30	1.27	.07	.06	2.36
1,000-1,249	271	4	270	62	250	1	8	269	14.68	.22	4.85	4.48	1.91	.09	.06	2.09
1,250-1,499	237	3	237	63	218	1	12	231	15.80	.17	4.33	5.32	1.96	.10	.21	2.91
1,500-1,749	177	2	176	52	171	1	8	175	17.62	.11	5.37	6.31	2.35	.10	.13	3.25
1,750-1,999	121	3	120	37	116	1	7	120	21.49	.66	6.06	8.09	2.72	.20	.17	3.39
2,000-2,499	204	12	203	79	195	7	7	204	25.63	.35	6.66	11.12	3.28	.15	.14	3.33
2,500-2,999	105	15	104	42	103	2	3	105	31.29	.00	6.61	14.20	4.10	.26	.20	4.30
3,000-3,999	96	11	95	43	93	2	3	95	37.71	.29	7.12	16.05	5.00	.32	.23	6.05
4,000-4,999	42	8	42	13	41	6	4	42	39.02	.14	7.14	14.55	5.00	.57	.07	5.05
5,000-9,999	26	6	26	16	26	0	4	26	66.04	.04	8.88	29.50	8.35	.00	.23	9.04

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GA.-MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS									
All incomes	1,257	68	1,238	208	1,200	21	80	1,108	19.37
0-249	8	1	8	0	8	1	1	7	12.00
250-499	168	1	163	7	152	1	1	155	4.00
500-749	300	4	297	25	283	0	6	265	6.73
750-999	142	6	236	35	230	1	14	210	11.87
1,000-1,249	102	4	142	21	136	8	8	124	7.00
1,250-1,499	61	5	102	16	99	5	4	90	19.02
1,500-1,749	45	2	44	14	61	4	3	50	1.70
1,750-1,999	41	6	40	9	40	1	10	24.91	7.00
2,000-2,499	45	8	45	14	45	2	4	38	34.71
2,500-2,999	38	6	35	13	37	1	4	44	32.84
3,000-3,999	24	6	24	11	24	1	3	33	46.89
4,000-4,999	28	9	27	20	28	1	9	18	63.75
5,000-9,999	14	9	14	10	14	1	4	23	11.00
10,000-19,999							12	136.93	34.93
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE SHARECROPPERS									
All incomes	630	3	627	68	524	0	7	626	8.98
0-249	7	0	7	0	5	0	0	7	5.43
250-499	84	0	84	5	73	0	0	84	6.55
500-749	153	0	152	12	124	0	0	152	7.41
750-999	149	2	147	13	120	0	1	147	8.36
1,000-1,249	105	1	105	8	88	0	5	105	10.10
1,250-1,499	69	0	69	15	59	0	5	68	10.85
1,500-1,999	63	0	63	15	55	0	0	63	13.94
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS									
All incomes	481	0	476	16	434	1	10	421	7.33
0-249	16	0	15	0	13	0	0	15	5.69
250-499	187	0	186	4	167	0	3	160	5.87
500-749	201	0	198	8	182	5	5	176	7.84
750-999	77	0	77	4	72	1	2	70	9.91
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS									
All incomes	433	0	431	6	376	0	10	427	6.83
0-249	28	0	28	0	23	0	0	28	4.21
250-499	112	0	110	0	96	0	1	111	5.95
500-749	108	0	108	1	93	0	3	106	6.51
750-999	84	0	84	2	71	0	3	83	7.20
1,000-1,249	54	0	54	2	49	0	2	53	8.26
1,250-1,499	24	0	24	1	22	0	1	24	7.82
1,500-1,999	23	0	23	0	22	0	1	22	10.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that includes a husband and wife, native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)										Average ⁷ expenditures for—									
					Families having expenditures for 2—						Families having expenditures for 2—								
Families	Tele-	Laun-	Laun-	Ex-	All	Tele-	Laun-	Laun-	Water	Station-	Laun-	Laun-	Water	Ex-	Other ⁶				
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				
G.A.-MISS.—NEGRO OPERATORS																			
All incomes	511	Number 1	Number 2	Number 3	Number 4	Number 5	Number 6	Number 7	Number 8	Number 9	Number 10	Number 11	Number 12	Number 13	Number 14	Number 15			
0-249	31	0	31	0	23	0	4	22	4.61	.00	3.26	.00	.55	.00	.32	.48			
250-499	178	0	176	1	162	0	1	138	4.76	.00	3.04	.02	.79	.00	.08	.83			
500-749	147	0	146	0	134	0	2	124	5.66	.00	3.58	.00	1.18	.00	.02	.88			
750-999	91	1	90	1	86	0	1	80	7.72	.03	4.34	.02	2.13	.00	.05	1.15			
1,000-1,249	47	0	46	1	47	1	2	40	10.06	.00	4.60	.04	2.76	.38	.06	1.62			
1,250-1,499	17	0	17	1	17	0	0	13	9.88	.00	4.88	.35	3.41	.00	.00	1.24			
N.C.-S. C.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																			
All incomes	640	0	636	1	462	0	9	635	5.68	.00	3.50	(9)	.57	.00	.01	1.60			
0-249	42	0	42	0	21	0	2	41	3.88	.00	2.76	.00	.14	.00	.00	.98			
250-499	196	0	196	1	129	0	1	136	5.20	.00	3.44	.01	.36	.00	(6)	1.39			
500-749	208	0	205	0	151	0	0	206	5.59	.00	4.45	.00	.45	.00	(6)	1.63			
750-999	116	0	115	0	96	0	2	116	6.19	.00	3.43	.00	.89	.00	.02	1.85			
1,000-1,249	56	0	56	0	48	0	3	55	7.00	.00	3.91	.00	1.18	.00	.05	1.95			
1,250-1,499	22	0	22	0	17	0	0	22	7.00	.00	4.09	.00	1.00	.00	.00	1.91			
G.A.-MISS.—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																			
All incomes	624	0	616	4	478	0	7	369	4.43	.00	3.08	.01	.63	.00	.14	.57			
0-249	126	0	123	1	84	0	2	79	3.28	.00	2.34	.02	.21	.00	.03	.48			
250-499	307	0	303	3	224	0	2	161	4.14	.00	2.95	.02	.60	.00	.11	.46			
500-749	144	0	143	0	125	0	3	93	5.26	.00	3.33	.00	.93	.00	.33	.67			
750-999	47	0	47	0	45	0	0	36	6.81	.00	4.54	.00	1.04	.00	.00	1.23			

¹ See table 30, footnote 1.

² All families had expenditures for 1 or more of these items except 1 in Pennsylvania-OHIO, 2 in Illinois-Iowa, and 1 white and 4 Negro sharecropper families in Georgia-Mississippi.

³ Includes laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bluing, bleaches, and ammonia. Excludes scouring powders, furniture and metal polishes, which are included in columns 9 and 17.

⁴ Includes expenditures for postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for the household.

⁵ Includes only expenditures for moving owned household goods. Does not include expenses or freight on goods bought from mail-order houses.

⁶ Includes household supplies not elsewhere classified, such as scouring powders and polishes, matches, paper supplies, clothespins and lines, garden supplies other than tools, cut flowers for the house, and rent for post office box.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for the specified items.

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ \$0.0050 or less.

TABLE 42.—*VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Average total value of household operation, average expenditures, and average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, by family type and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Total value of household operation ²		Expenditures		Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice		Total value of household operation ²		Expenditures		Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice		Total value of household operation ²		Expenditures		Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)					
	Type 1				Type 2				Type 3				Type 4					
All incomes.....	\$110	\$84	\$26		\$118	\$91	\$27	\$119	\$91	\$28	\$120	\$94	\$26					
0-249.....	95	80	15	3 340	3 273	3 67					92	76	16					
250-499.....	70	52	18	95	68	27	64	40	24	87	69	18						
500-749.....	79	50	29	78	56	22	92	70	22	103	76	27						
750-999.....	94	67	27	96	68	28	87	55	32	88	66	22						
1,000-1,249.....	114	85	29	104	71	33	89	63	26	95	69	26						
1,250-1,499.....	134	105	29	118	87	31	118	87	31	123	95	28						
1,500-1,749.....	121	89	32	135	113	22	120	97	23	113	90	23						
1,750-1,999.....	156	138	18	127	106	21	118	93	25	134	104	30						
2,000-2,499.....	146	121	25	159	137	22	141	110	31	152	124	28						
2,500-2,999.....	187	165	22	201	158	43	179	153	26	153	122	31						
3,000-3,999.....	153	141	12	170	152	18	218	177	41	168	143	25						
4,000-4,999.....	3 104	3 90	3 14	3 150	3 150	3 0	188	175	13	193	146	47						
5,000-9,999.....	3 123	3 43	3 80	3 88	3 65	3 23				191	170	21						
	Type 5				Type 6				Type 7									
All incomes.....	\$132	\$105	\$27		\$127	\$100	\$27	\$127	\$100	\$27								
0-249.....	3 258	3 218	3 40	3 88	3 28	3 60	3 175	3 159	3 16									
250-499.....	53	37	16	149	124	25	3 53	3 13	3 40									
500-749.....	86	56	30	90	56	34	91	56	35									
750-999.....	94	59	35	100	72	28	90	66	24									
1,000-1,249.....	112	85	27	108	81	27	109	78	31									
1,250-1,499.....	117	95	22	129	99	30	112	81	31									
1,500-1,749.....	119	87	32	125	92	33	114	86	28									
1,750-1,999.....	123	99	24	132	106	26	132	106	26									
2,000-2,499.....	156	133	23	134	115	19	143	118	25									
2,500-2,999.....	152	127	25	160	138	22	158	136	22									
3,000-3,999.....	163	136	27	208	195	13	164	141	23									
4,000-4,999.....	242	225	17	144	139	5	150	132	18									
5,000-9,999.....	241	214	27	315	298	17	197	157	40									

¹ See table 30, footnote 1. For similar data for other analysis units see table 43. Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

² The sum of expenditures and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 43.—*VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Average total value of household operation, average expenditures, and average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, by family type and income, 18 farm analysis units in 18 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Type 1				Types 2 and 3				Types 4 and 5				Types 6 and 7			
	Total value of household operation ²		Expenditures		Total value of household operation ²		Expenditures		Total value of household operation ²		Expenditures		Total value of household operation ²		Expenditures	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
VERMONT																
All incomes	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-249	99	71	28	3 111	3 51	3 60	3 67	3 22	3 45							
250-499	121	46	75	111	36	75	111	32	79							
500-749	134	72	62	118	44	74	116	48	68							
750-999	126	55	71	123	48	142	142	56	86							
1,000-1,249	143	66	77	143	72	71	132	51	81							
1,250-1,499	215	114	101	157	67	90	158	66	92							
1,500-1,749	268	151	117	182	80	102	192	80	112							
1,750-1,999	208	129	79	214	120	94	191	94	97							
2,000-2,499	217	144	73	233	148	85	217	112	105							
2,500-2,999	3 208	3 178	3 30	3 157	3 107	3 50	232	119	113							
NEW JERSEY																
All incomes	182	161	21	198	170	28	207	179	28	180	145	35				
0-249	3 219	3 187	3 32	173	155	18	145	105	40							
250-499	132	107	25	106	84	22	161	92	69	194	133	61				
500-749	117	100	17	137	114	23	148	112	36	97	72	25				
750-999	160	118	42	117	97	20	125	100	25	173	152	21				
1,000-1,249	162	141	21	213	184	29	189	159	30	146	110	36				
1,250-1,499	163	148	15	166	133	33	204	165	39	174	95	79				
1,500-1,749	211	191	20	189	144	45	237	216	21	156	122	34				
1,750-1,999	251	237	14	234	211	23	188	172	16	201	160	41				
2,000-2,499	208	295	3	250	205	45	236	221	15	228	211	17				
2,500-2,999	276	275	1	244	228	16	239	220	19	158	154	4				
3,000-3,999	208	185	23	300	280	20	285	257	28	3 257	3 241	3 16				
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN																
All incomes	149	101	48	144	102	42	147	108	39	145	91	54				
0-249	250	159	100	3 83	3 83	3 0	158	121	37	3 114	3 89	3 25				
250-499	92	54	38	105	69	36	99	65	34	84	54	30				
500-749	124	83	41	98	68	30	125	94	31	105	76	29				
750-999	129	89	40	115	87	28	113	87	26	112	78	34				
1,000-1,249	136	86	50	132	94	38	125	89	36	146	95	51				
1,250-1,499	176	120	56	151	106	45	147	104	43	140	93	47				
1,500-1,749	187	142	45	157	99	58	168	124	44	158	82	76				
1,750-1,999	188	105	83	157	123	34	174	131	43	164	90	74				
2,000-2,499	209	157	52	211	152	59	180	127	53	182	104	78				
2,500-2,999	211	139	72	207	168	39	194	153	41	3 183	3 146	3 37				
3,000-3,999	212	182	30	261	175	86	231	182	49	237	144	93				
ILLINOIS-IOWA																
All incomes	97	78	19	102	85	17	109	87	22	103	80	23				
0-249	89	64	25	86	61	25	62	36	26	3 70	3 50	3 20				
250-499	67	45	22	67	50	17	70	45	25	83	61	22				
500-749	81	59	22	97	79	18	73	50	23	82	52	30				
750-999	90	68	22	85	67	18	88	63	25	93	73	20				
1,000-1,249	90	69	21	97	74	23	104	85	19	89	68	21				
1,250-1,499	106	92	14	97	83	14	98	75	23	103	79	24				
1,500-1,749	120	102	18	105	87	18	114	92	22	103	86	17				
1,750-1,999	114	99	15	129	111	18	126	108	18	98	80	18				
2,000-2,499	130	106	24	120	114	6	126	105	21	125	96	29				
2,500-2,999	188	174	14	127	113	14	133	111	22	123	104	19				
3,000-3,999	129	115	14	195	178	17	148	129	19	155	138	17				
4,000-4,999	176	164	12	3 371	3 346	3 25	160	141	19	3 237	3 207	3 30				
5,000-9,999	141	132	9	243	231	12	232	222	10	206	162	44				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 43.—*VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Average total value of household operation, average expenditures, and average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, by family type and income, 18 farm analysis units in 18 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Type 1		Types 2 and 3		Types 4 and 5		Types 6 and 7	
		Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS									
All income classes.....	Dol. 113	Dol. 102	Dol. 11	Dol. 121	Dol. 106	Dol. 15	Dol. 126	Dol. 116	Dol. 10
Net losses.....	111	102	9	125	105	20	123	115	8
Net incomes.....	115	104	11	131	117	14	138	128	10
0-249.....	111	105	6	98	89	9	104	101	3
250-499.....	105	91	14	103	89	14	102	88	14
500-749.....	100	93	7	103	92	11	115	107	8
750-999.....	120	103	17	125	109	16	120	110	10
1,000-1,249.....	121	114	7	106	93	13	139	129	10
1,250-1,499.....	120	103	17	133	126	7	125	111	14
1,500-1,749.....	118	95	23	131	117	14	132	120	12
1,750-1,999.....	157	149	8	183	170	13	164	152	12
2,000-2,499.....	102	102	0	134	116	18	174	159	15
2,500-2,999.....	147	130	17	318	224	94	166	151	15
3,000-3,999.....	154	146	8	233	189	44	117	105	12
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO									
All incomes.....	112	83	29	109	78	31	115	78	.37
0-249.....	82	61	21	114	80	34	73	51	22
250-499.....	89	75	14	97	78	19	113	90	23
500-749.....	97	60	37	88	50	38	110	68	42
750-999.....	107	80	27	110	77	33	106	69	37
1,000-1,249.....	129	86	43	114	81	33	113	66	47
1,250-1,499.....	137	91	46	81	71	10	133	105	28
1,500-1,749.....	128	118	10	139	106	33	138	95	43
1,750-1,999.....	114	73	41	132	102	30	104	56	48
2,000-2,499.....	191	170	21	192	156	36	113	80	33
2,500-2,999.....	126	86	40	³ 187	³ 110	³ 77	133	93	40
3,000-3,999.....	240	211	29	-----	-----	-----	174	130	44
WASHINGTON-OREGON									
All incomes.....	83	58	25	86	62	24	94	64	30
0-249.....	50	35	15	61	42	19	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	53	39	14	55	35	20	54	36	18
500-749.....	69	42	27	69	49	20	70	44	26
750-999.....	76	57	19	74	51	23	72	45	27
1,000-1,249.....	86	57	29	73	45	28	85	54	31
1,250-1,499.....	101	66	35	86	67	19	89	62	27
1,500-1,749.....	80	57	23	97	69	28	95	61	34
1,750-1,999.....	110	79	31	101	73	28	104	70	34
2,000-2,499.....	103	75	28	108	81	27	109	75	34
2,500-2,999.....	130	95	35	131	115	16	126	95	31
3,000-3,999.....	148	116	32	119	86	33	134	106	28
4,000-4,999.....	³ 99	³ 74	³ 25	140	127	13	141	95	46
OREGON—PART-TIME									
All incomes.....	112	106	6	110	103	7	121	114	7
250-499.....	³ 62	³ 62	³ 0	-----	-----	0	133	128	5
500-749.....	67	55	12	63	63	17	72	60	12
750-999.....	88	80	8	86	69	8	90	82	8
1,000-1,249.....	92	81	11	94	86	10	89	84	5
1,250-1,499.....	105	100	5	96	86	6	101	92	9
1,500-1,749.....	116	110	6	105	99	2	130	124	6
1,750-1,999.....	103	100	3	115	113	5	136	131	5
2,000-2,499.....	125	125	0	145	140	2	184	178	6
2,500-2,999.....	234	234	0	178	176	6	208	204	4
3,000-3,999.....	³ 244	³ 244	³ 0	175	169	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 43.—*VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Average total value of household operation, average expenditures, and average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, by family type and income, 18 farm analysis units in 18 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Type 1				Types 2 and 3				Types 4 and 5				Types 6 and 7			
	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	Value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of farm-furnished fuel and ice	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)				
CALIFORNIA																
All incomes	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-249	100	90	10	106	97	9	137	116	21							
250-499	111	100	11	98	81	17	99	89	10							
500-749	117	105	12	112	96	16	110	87	23							
750-999	117	107	10	104	94	10	114	101	13							
1,000-1,249	132	122	10	128	118	10	126	105	21							
1,250-1,499	155	139	16	133	124	9	143	134	9							
1,500-1,749	140	125	15	142	135	7	153	140	13							
1,750-1,999	150	130	20	150	137	13	151	138	13							
2,000-2,499	161	153	8	184	174	10	168	157	11							
2,500-2,999	232	223	9	200	189	11	184	176	8							
3,000-3,999	209	196	13	213	208	5	200	188	12							
4,000-4,999	424	417	7	272	267	5	211	200	11							
5,000-9,999	501	495	6	360	354	6	310	304	6							
N. C. SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTIES—WHITE OPERATORS																
All incomes	71	17	54	72	20	52	80	17	63	79	18	61				
0-249	39	9	30	28	6	22							3 28	3 8	3 20	
250-499	53	8	45	44	6	38	57	9	48	51	7	44				
500-749	60	12	48	66	13	53	70	11	59	64	12	52				
750-999	85	19	66	72	13	59	79	15	64	76	14	62				
1,000-1,249	77	17	60	88	27	61	83	19	64	77	18	59				
1,250-1,499	146	68	78	96	41	55	110	30	80	87	19	68				
1,500-1,749	99	24	75	102	3 64	3 38	89	29	60	107	35	72				
1,750-1,999				165	115	50	94	24	70	94	38	56				
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE OPERATORS																
All incomes	90	55	35	86	52	34	102	61	41	91	51	40				
0-249	50	23	27	30	11	19	44	17	27	34	16	18				
250-499	41	14	27	48	16	32	56	25	31	42	11	31				
500-749	60	27	33	53	22	31	52	16	36	51	18	33				
750-999	62	30	32	59	28	31	60	22	38	63	26	37				
1,000-1,249	103	61	42	77	43	34	78	40	38	69	31	38				
1,250-1,499	95	61	34	87	50	37	92	47	45	87	42	45				
1,500-1,749	103	74	29	99	66	33	92	53	39	85	46	39				
1,750-1,999	171	131	40	129	93	36	105	63	42	112	65	47				
2,000-2,499	161	119	42	153	101	52	134	88	46	103	63	40				
2,500-2,999	124	90	34	174	129	45	141	94	47	135	93	42				
3,000-3,999	145	114	31	193	162	31	177	125	52	176	127	49				
4,000-4,999	3 204	3 145	3 59	208	170	38	203	165	38	155	112	43				
5,000-9,999	223	173	50	280	242	38	348	284	64	243	192	51				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 43.—*VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Average total value of household operation, average expenditures, and average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, by family type and income, 18 farm analysis units in 18 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Type 1		Types 2 and 3		Types 4 and 5		Types 6 and 7					
	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures	Total value of household operation ²	Expenditures				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
GA.-MISS.—WHITE OPERATORS												
All incomes-----	Dol. 98	Dol. 65	Dol. 33	Dol. 98	Dol. 66	Dol. 32	Dol. 119	Dol. 78	Dol. 41	Dol. 63	Dol. 25	Dol. 38
0-249-----	22	9	13	101	86	15	350	314	36	-----	-----	-----
250-499-----	41	17	24	35	13	22	37	13	24	41	11	30
500-749-----	56	26	30	47	20	27	54	20	34	47	16	31
750-999-----	76	42	34	67	32	35	66	26	40	57	25	32
1,000-1,249-----	119	78	41	83	48	35	87	45	42	75	23	52
1,250-1,499-----	89	59	30	130	88	42	85	44	41	99	48	51
1,500-1,749-----	125	88	37	108	69	39	125	81	44	94	34	60
1,750-1,999-----	132	68	64	131	100	31	124	68	56	75	45	30
2,000-2,499-----	203	159	44	172	141	31	162	116	46	91	49	42
2,500-2,999-----	176	113	63	227	196	31	191	136	55	372	344	328
3,000-3,999-----	211	166	45	154	121	33	285	242	43	397	366	31
4,000-4,999-----	150	96	54	299	258	41	314	279	35	-----	-----	-----
5,000-9,999-----	783	705	78	495	449	46	432	369	63	-----	-----	-----
10,000-19,999-----	496	471	25	602	557	45	867	839	28	-----	-----	-----
N. C.-S. C.—WHITE SHARE-CROPPERS												
All incomes-----	48	21	27	49	22	27	55	24	31	52	22	30
0-249-----	21	8	13	345	38	37	33	30	23	-----	-----	-----
250-499-----	35	12	23	39	12	27	36	12	24	39	12	27
500-749-----	42	15	27	40	16	24	48	18	30	46	15	31
750-999-----	57	26	31	46	20	26	52	19	33	50	21	29
1,000-1,249-----	58	32	26	69	38	31	58	23	35	56	26	30
1,250-1,499-----	360	36	24	57	31	26	69	39	30	61	29	32
1,500-1,999-----	64	36	28	62	35	27	70	37	33	67	33	34
GA.-MISS.—WHITE SHARE-CROPPERS												
All incomes-----	45	16	29	46	16	30	50	16	34	48	13	35
0-249-----	22	8	14	26	8	18	318	36	12	328	17	311
250-499-----	35	11	24	38	10	28	42	12	30	36	10	26
500-749-----	55	21	34	53	19	34	50	15	35	51	13	38
750-999-----	70	29	41	66	35	31	63	23	40	57	16	41
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO OPERATORS												
All incomes-----	41	13	28	48	14	34	47	13	34	46	13	33
0-249-----	26	6	20	34	6	28	35	6	29	30	9	21
250-499-----	40	13	27	42	12	30	43	10	33	39	9	30
500-749-----	49	13	36	47	12	35	45	12	33	51	14	37
750-999-----	40	16	24	40	11	29	49	15	34	53	14	39
1,000-1,249-----	48	13	35	56	17	39	54	15	39	50	17	33
1,250-1,499-----	31	11	20	43	16	27	51	15	36	50	21	29
1,500-1,999-----	355	20	35	137	62	75	53	22	31	49	17	32

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 43.—*VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Average total value of household operation, average expenditures, and average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice, by family type and income, 18 farm analysis units in 18 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Type 1		Types 2 and 3		Types 4 and 5		Types 6 and 7						
	Total value of household operation ²		Total value of household operation ²		Total value of household operation ²		Total value of household operation ²						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
G.A.—MISS.—NEGRO OPERATORS													
All incomes-----	Dol. 42	Dol. 12	Dol. 30	Dol. 46	Dol. 11	Dol. 35	Dol. 47	Dol. 14	Dol. 33	Dol. 51	Dol. 9	Dol. 42	
0-249-----	33	9	24	38	7	31	24	8	16	-----	-----	-----	
250-499-----	36	7	29	41	9	32	36	9	27	42	7	35	
500-749-----	44	12	32	48	9	39	44	10	34	53	10	43	
750-999-----	53	18	35	50	13	37	56	17	39	57	9	48	
1,000-1,249-----	69	31	38	46	17	29	63	25	38	57	11	46	
1,250-1,499-----	69	44	25	89	32	57	65	34	31	69	14	55	
N. C.-S. C.—NEGRO SHARE-CROPPERS													
All incomes-----	30	8	22	36	9	27	40	12	28	42	12	30	
0-249-----	23	6	17	28	7	21	37	7	30	34	6	28	
250-499-----	31	7	24	36	9	27	32	9	23	39	9	30	
500-749-----	30	10	20	38	10	28	41	11	30	42	12	30	
750-999-----	36	11	25	37	9	28	41	13	28	44	12	32	
1,000-1,249-----	³ 51	³ 12	³ 39	³ 49	³ 12	³ 37	48	15	33	45	17	28	
1,250-1,499-----	-----	-----	-----	³ 28	³ 7	³ 21	50	26	24	45	15	30	
G.A.-MISS.—NEGRO SHARE-CROPPERS													
All incomes-----	33	6	27	37	8	29	40	8	32	45	9	36	
0-249-----	29	5	24	25	5	20	28	6	22	36	6	30	
250-499-----	33	6	27	35	7	28	36	8	28	37	8	29	
500-749-----	40	8	32	48	10	38	48	9	39	50	9	41	
750-999-----	³ 27	³ 3	³ 24	61	12	49	52	12	40	69	15	54	

¹ See table 30, footnote 1. For similar data for the Pennsylvania-Ohio analysis unit see table 42. Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

² The sum of expenditures and the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

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TABLE 44.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amounts spent,² and average quantity purchased, by family type and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio and North Carolina—South Carolina while farm-operator analysis units,² 1935–36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families having expenditures for ³ —										Average quantity purchased, based on all families ⁴										
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)		Families having expenditures for ³ —					Average ⁵ expenditures for—					Average quantity purchased, based on all families ⁶										
(1)	(2)	Coal	Wood, kerosene kin-dling ⁴	Kero- sene	Gaso- line	Ice	All items	Coal	Wood, kero- sene kin- dling ⁴	Kero- sene	Gaso- line	Electric- ity	Ice	Coke, fuel oil, gas	Coal	Kero- sene	Gaso- line	Coal	Kero- sene	Gaso- line		
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS																						
Type 1.																						
0-249	428	N ₆ 346	N ₆ 28	N ₆ 336	N ₆ 72	N ₆ 149	N ₆ 69	Dol. 6.96	Dol. 31.88	Dol. 6.95	Dol. 1.76	Dol. 12.75	Dol. 1.19	Dol. 1.71	Dol. 4.4	Tons 63.7	Gal. 10.3	Gal. 5.4	Gal. 81.1	Gal. 61.5		
250-499	13	13	0	11	0	6	2	62.77	39.61	.00	5.62	.00	15.77	.00	51.1	.0	5.7	60.4	—	—		
500-749	44	31	8	40	5	8	4	40.38	25.52	2.07	5.14	.95	.00	3.2	54.4	3.3	4.5	59.9	29.4	—		
750-999	63	45	5	57	10	13	7	34.02	18.08	.87	7.48	.98	6.05	.00	65.4	6.2	3.5	72.3	39.2	—		
1,000-1,249	87	69	13	69	13	18	18	42.38	23.37	1.32	7.46	1.96	5.21	1.36	1.80	3.5	68.9	11.4	4.4	86.8	76.4	—
1,250-1,499	50	39	4	42	12	15	12	42.38	23.37	.96	7.90	1.11	10.10	.90	.58	1.0	19.7	5.7	83.4	82.2	—	
1,500-1,749	47	42	1	31	3	27	8	72.98	44.17	.06	4.89	.96	19.28	.62	3.00	6.5	45.7	6.0	7.2	69.3	93.3	—
1,750-1,999	46	35	2	31	9	21	6	61.61	32.18	.41	5.54	1.61	15.61	1.26	5.00	4.8	53.3	9.2	6.4	79.1	46.9	—
2,000-2,499	32	30	0	22	10	18	18	86.59	47.09	.00	7.00	2.28	24.81	2.44	2.97	1.72	13.8	6.5	97.6	44.0	—	
2,500-2,999	24	21	19	2	9	7	72.46	37.13	.83	9.33	.21	19.21	2.58	3.17	4.7	89.5	1.2	5.4	113.0	71.5	—	
3,000-3,399	12	12	0	5	6	7	1	14.95	62.42	.00	9.67	6.17	34.83	.83	.33	7.5	135.5	71.7	—	714.0	—	—
4,000-4,399	8	8	0	0	5	2	6	96.75	44.50	.00	5.00	6.25	40.50	.50	.00	6.4	44.5	35.8	6.4	714.0	—	—
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	7.61	73.00	.00	7.00	7.00	26.00	.00	.00	7.00	260.0	7.0	7.0	7260.0	—	—
Type 2.																						
0-249	261	215	20	200	58	114	62	60.99	30.31	1.13	8.35	2.01	16.23	1.55	1.41	4.0	77.2	12.0	4.8	100.7	53.6	—
250-499	19	15	0	1	0	1	1	0	163.00	72.00	1.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
500-749	34	28	4	27	6	10	4	42.58	26.43	1.05	6.63	3.05	4.00	1.42	.00	3.0	53.4	17.2	3.8	67.7	54.3	—
750-999	32	28	2	26	7	11	5	50.22	28.82	1.00	7.53	1.97	6.94	.15	.56	2.9	67.9	3.5	3.5	86.5	32.2	—
1,000-1,249	43	35	1	31	5	20	16	64.79	26.31	.35	7.49	1.65	14.37	2.53	.09	3.3	66.8	9.9	4.2	92.6	85.2	—
1,250-1,499	34	26	3	26	6	17	12	60.70	28.06	.13	7.83	.91	17.83	2.29	.77	3.6	77.6	4.7	4.7	116.2	24.2	—
1,500-1,749	37	31	6	30	9	20	8	77.94	36.76	1.86	10.43	3.24	22.06	1.97	1.62	4.7	93.5	19.5	5.6	119.2	80.1	—
1,750-1,999	16	14	5	14	5	6	4	71.88	39.19	.00	11.88	2.56	16.19	2.06	.00	5.2	111.8	17.0	6.0	127.7	54.1	—
2,000-2,499	30	26	2	18	10	18	7	83.36	37.49	1.03	6.97	6.67	27.47	1.83	.40	5.5	67.7	21.1	6.0	113.2	62.9	—
2,500-2,999	7	3	0	5	4	1	2	46.43	19.58	.00	8.43	4.14	10.28	1.86	2.14	2.3	82.9	25.1	5.3	116.0	44.0	—
3,000-3,399	6	0	0	5	0	6	0	115.00	59.83	.00	5.17	.00	50.00	.00	.00	7.8	51.7	7.0	7.0	7260.0	—	—
4,000-4,399	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	106.00	73.06	.00	7.26	.00	44.00	.00	.00	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	74.0	74.0	—
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	738.00	734.00	7.00	74.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.0	7.0	74.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amount spent, and average quantity purchased, by family type and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio and North Carolina—South Carolina while farm-operator analysis units,² 1935–36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families having expenditures for ³ —										Average expenditure for—						Average quantity purchased, based on all families ⁴			Average quantity purchased, based on families purchasing ⁵		
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)		Coal	Wood, Kero-kinding ⁴	Gaso-line	Electric-ity	Ice	All items	Coal	Wood, Kero-kinding ⁴	Gaso-line	Electric-ity	Ice	Coke, fuel, oil, gas	Coal	Kero-sene	Gaso-line	Ferro-sene	Gaso-line	Coal	Kero-sene	Gaso-line		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS—con.																							
Type 3—																							
0-249		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
250-499		8	6	1	1	0	28.50	13.62	3.00	5.62	3.88	2.38	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	19.5	2.3	54.4	156.0		
500-749		13	9	1	13	3	45.08	18.92	3.00	11.62	1.85	9.38	.31	.00	.28	101.9	10.1	4.0	101.9	43.7			
750-999		27	17	4	3	2	26.85	13.59	2.77	4.74	4.74	1.19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.7	84.3	14.1			
1,000-1,249		40	32	4	35	13	44.72	22.38	1.05	6.68	3.02	8.22	1.40	1.97	3.1	61.6	17.6	3.8	108.4	54.1			
1,250-1,499		54	45	3	45	17	18	11	53.76	9.59	3.17	1.56	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4.3	108.4	57.2			
1,500-1,749		31	27	2	27	12	4	65.81	32.74	.65	9.16	2.84	19.16	.58	.00	.00	.00	15.8	5.2	105.9	40.8		
1,750-1,999		14	12	0	11	6	0	62.86	26.42	.76	9.16	2.84	17.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	19.0	5.7	104.5	44.3		
2,000-2,499		25	22	16	16	5	16	7	74.28	29.52	.60	8.50	1.96	32.44	.00	.00	.00	.00	11.6	4.2	98.4	58.0	
2,500-2,999		15	14	2	12	4	12	7	106.53	55.49	.13	5.07	4.13	30.73	6.87	3.20	6.7	41.1	26.5	7.1	51.3		
3,000-3,999		12	10	0	8	4	0	97.07	59.09	.00	3.75	1.75	26.33	7.75	6.00	6.6	49.8	11.2	7.2	142.2			
4,000-4,999		5	5	0	2	1	4	2	123.60	62.00	.00	4.20	3.20	39.00	6.00	6.00	6.6	36.0	20.0	8.6	90.0		
5,000-9,999		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Type 4—																							
0-249		4	3	1	2	2	2	0	54.00	23.50	5.00	2.00	5.00	15.00	.00	.00	.00	105.0	3.7	40.4	210.0		
250-499		19	15	2	17	6	1	1	49.74	28.78	1.37	6.37	1.32	10.53	.32	1.05	4.3	58.5	8.9	5.5	65.4		
500-749		50	37	4	41	12	13	11	51.20	27.42	1.60	6.50	10.18	21.74	.96	2.42	5.7	51.7	6.2	5.0	64.2		
750-999		64	53	6	58	16	18	11	46.81	24.06	1.16	7.33	2.94	8.84	1.25	.59	3.6	73.8	16.7	4.4	81.4		
1,000-1,249		59	54	5	51	12	17	7	50.14	26.68	1.25	9.28	1.86	21.21	1.27	3.7	84.7	11.3	4.1	97.8			
1,250-1,499		76	62	11	33	16	18	10	53.01	33.76	1.49	18.21	1.41	21.64	1.44	105.3	9.5	5.3	110.5	65.7			
1,500-1,749		44	41	3	35	10	21	14	64.02	32.76	.82	8.82	1.45	16.02	3.05	1.68	4.3	88.3	8.3	4.6	110.1		
1,750-1,999		42	39	2	33	6	23	7	78.76	44.11	.48	8.12	1.10	22.64	1.17	1.14	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	137.0		
2,000-2,499		56	49	1	38	11	33	14	84.82	42.98	.36	8.07	2.14	26.18	2.52	5.8	73.7	12.1	6.6	108.6	61.4		
2,500-2,999		28	24	6	24	6	16	8	81.32	36.86	.18	7.89	2.96	32.90	5.14	5.00	87.4	54.5	6.8	78.2	134.2		
3,000-3,999		25	23	2	13	7	16	5	98.12	47.40	1.08	4.52	6.36	32.84	1.56	4.36	6.2	40.7	35.4	6.8	133.3		
4,000-4,999		3	2	0	3	1	2	109.00	39.67	.00	13.67	2.33	49.33	4.00	0.00	5.3	133.3	17.3	8.0	133.3			
5,000-9,999		5	5	2	3	1	133.00	53.00	3.00	14.30	38.60	11.00	38.60	7.80	4.80	7.6	150.0	76.8	7.6	175.0			

TABLE 44.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amounts spent, and average quantity purchased, by family type and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio and North Carolina—South Carolina

White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

[Includes fuel, light, and refrigeration for household operation only.]

[See table 30 footnote.]

see Table 3; *together* i.

⁸ Not reported. See Glossary, No Report.

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These averages are based on the numerous specimens in each class (column).

TABLE 45.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio and North Carolina—South Carolina white farm-operator analysis units,¹ 1935–36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families having expenditures for ² —						Average ⁷ expenditures for—								
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)		Telephone ⁽³⁾	Lan-dry sup-plies ⁽⁴⁾	Laun-dry Sta-tionery ⁽⁵⁾	Water rent	Ex-press, dry-age ⁽⁶⁾	Other ⁽⁶⁾	All speci-fied items	Tele-phone	Laun-dry sup-plies ⁽³⁾	Laun-dry Sta-tionery ⁽¹³⁾	Water rent	Ex-press, dry-age ⁽⁶⁾	Other ⁽⁶⁾		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS																
Type 1																
0-249	428	209	419	391	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	20.56	10.74	5.31	0.32	2.17	0.37	
250-499	13	4	13	1	12	0	0	9	13.69	6.46	4.15	.46	1.77	0.00	.85	
500-749	44	9	42	1	39	0	1	30	10.89	4.80	3.34	.59	.89	.00	1.16	
750-999	63	17	62	3	57	0	3	43	12.62	5.70	4.00	.33	1.88	.00	41	
1,000-1,249	87	42	85	0	77	0	4	53	22.16	10.39	5.92	.00	1.94	.00	1.48	
1,250-1,499	50	30	49	0	46	0	5	35	21.96	11.78	5.88	.00	1.94	.00	1.96	
1,500-1,749	47	25	46	0	43	0	2	34	22.79	11.73	6.32	.55	2.24	.00	1.89	
1,750-1,999	46	28	46	2	45	0	3	34	21.02	12.86	6.20	.24	2.20	.00	1.80	
2,000-2,499	32	24	31	2	28	0	0	23	27.31	17.43	4.94	1.41	1.69	.00	1.84	
2,500-2,999	24	13	23	0	23	0	0	2	24.54	13.21	5.75	.00	2.88	.08	2.58	
3,000-3,999	12	9	12	0	11	1	0	11	28.33	18.33	5.50	.00	1.42	.08	3.00	
4,000-4,999	8	6	8	0	8	0	2	7	36.12	20.63	8.00	.00	3.12	.00	3.25	
5,000-9,999	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	29.00	22.00	9.30	.00	2.00	.00	2.00	
Type 2																
0-249	261	90	254	5	251	0	24	19.6	19.05	7.98	6.14	.30	2.14	.00	.46	
250-499	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	9.12	12.00	9.00	9.40	9.30	.00	9.00	
500-749	19	3	19	2	19	0	2	11	16.21	4.35	7.15	.16	1.37	.00	1.37	
750-999	34	7	32	1	31	0	4	27	14.21	4.71	5.94	.29	1.24	.00	.32	
1,000-1,249	32	8	32	0	42	0	3	29	16.19	5.12	5.82	.31	1.62	.00	1.94	
1,250-1,499	43	9	42	0	42	0	3	28	13.14	4.05	5.37	.00	2.28	.00	1.32	
1,500-1,749	34	14	32	0	32	0	1	22	20.88	9.11	6.68	.00	2.35	.00	1.32	
1,750-1,999	37	18	36	0	35	0	6	28	21.35	10.94	6.68	.00	1.78	.00	1.65	
2,000-2,499	16	2	15	0	16	0	1	16	18.81	3.44	2.26	.00	1.19	.00	2.56	
2,500-2,999	30	19	30	1	29	0	3	23	29.30	15.73	6.83	.87	3.23	.00	.57	
3,000-3,999	7	4	7	0	6	0	1	6	27.71	13.14	6.28	.00	1.86	.00	2.86	
4,000-4,999	6	4	6	0	6	0	3	29	17.67	5.33	4.17	.00	1.00	.00	1.00	
5,000-9,999	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	42.00	30.00	9.50	.00	2.00	.00	2.00	

Type 3	244	101	238	2	238	0	20	182	20,30	9,32	.32	2,11	.00	.41	.00	1,97	
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
250-499	8	0	8	0	8	0	1	12	13,64	5,85	5,08	0	1,13	.00	1,25	1,12	
500-749	13	4	13	0	13	0	1	20	17,37	7,12	6,33	0	1,59	.00	.74	1,38	
750-999	27	9	27	0	26	0	1	29	15,92	4,67	6,60	1,30	1,45	.00	.25	1,65	
1,000-1,249	40	8	39	1	38	0	4	5	43	20,46	8,81	6,52	0	2,11	.00	.50	2,03
1,250-1,499	54	23	53	0	54	0	4	22	18,91	8,68	5,62	0	2,16	.00	.45	2,64	
1,500-1,749	31	13	29	0	31	0	4	14	26,07	12,65	6,29	1,78	2,00	.00	.71	2,80	
1,750-1,999	41	14	8	14	14	1	14	2	17	25,32	13,16	6,88	2,28	0	.00	2,53	
2,000-2,499	25	13	25	0	23	0	1	10	26,47	18,75	5,74	0	4,00	.00	.00	3,67	
2,500-2,999	15	8	14	0	15	0	1	4	26,42	18,59	5,00	1,83	0	.00	.33	3,00	
3,000-3,999	12	10	11	0	11	0	5	0	5	40,40	26,80	6,80	0	3,80	.00	.00	3,00
4,000-4,999	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Type 4	475	254	457	8	454	0	37	352	23,41	11,80	6,00	.40	2,64	.00	.49	.08	
0-249	4	2	4	0	3	0	0	4	22,50	14,25	5,25	.00	.75	.00	.00	2,25	
250-499	19	8	19	0	19	0	4	16	10,42	8,38	6,63	.00	2,42	.00	.00	2,04	
500-749	50	15	46	1	45	0	4	38	14,48	6,36	3,90	.08	1,52	.00	.38	1,14	
750-999	64	28	63	0	61	0	3	49	18,75	8,97	5,56	.00	2,38	.00	.00	2,02	
1,000-1,249	59	20	57	1	56	0	4	45	17,66	6,78	6,25	.17	2,17	.00	.17	1,78	
1,250-1,499	76	40	74	2	73	0	7	51	23,66	11,62	6,80	.71	2,39	.00	.37	1,88	
1,500-1,749	44	25	42	1	42	0	5	33	24,16	11,62	6,02	1,77	2,08	.00	.25	1,88	
1,750-1,999	42	25	41	0	40	0	5	28	25,33	13,45	6,78	.00	2,98	.00	.24	3,14	
2,000-2,499	56	41	55	2	55	0	5	31	48	16,99	6,73	.32	.00	3,91	.00	.00	1,96
2,500-2,999	28	23	26	0	27	0	0	19	28,20	19,04	4,36	.00	2,93	.00	.00	3,16	
3,000-3,999	25	19	24	1	25	0	4	18	37,08	17,88	6,88	.04	5,28	.00	.00	2,84	
4,000-4,999	3	3	3	2	3	0	2	2	36,67	25,00	5,32	.00	2,67	.00	.00	1,67	
5,000-9,999	5	5	4	0	5	0	1	4	37,00	26,40	4,20	.00	2,60	.00	.00	2,80	
Type 5	300	148	293	2	280	1	25	226	23,00	11,44	6,43	.02	2,67	.13	.35	2,06	
0-249	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	9,38	0	9,50	9	0	9,30	0	9,00	9,30
250-499	4	4	4	0	4	0	2	3	7,00	0	5,25	.00	.25	.00	.00	1,50	
500-749	18	5	18	1	16	0	3	15	14,33	6,00	4,89	.22	1,11	.00	.44	1,67	
750-999	30	9	30	0	26	0	0	23	13,73	6,00	4,70	.00	1,03	.00	.00	1,40	
1,000-1,249	32	15	31	0	29	0	5	21	18,47	10,78	4,22	.00	1,63	.00	.50	1,44	
1,250-1,499	33	14	33	0	32	0	5	21	22,76	9,45	8,21	.00	2,79	.00	.73	1,58	
1,500-1,749	42	21	39	0	37	1	3	36	23,64	10,83	6,60	.00	2,76	.00	.31	2,19	
1,750-1,999	24	10	24	0	24	0	4	19	19,37	8,84	5,02	.00	2,38	.00	.08	2,25	
2,000-2,499	42	22	41	0	40	0	4	31	24,12	11,97	6,55	.00	2,86	.00	.00	2,36	
2,500-2,999	31	19	31	0	30	0	3	19	28,39	13,02	7,16	.00	4,26	.00	.32	3,03	
3,000-3,999	30	22	29	0	30	0	3	19	31,30	17,33	8,47	.07	9,23	.00	.50	2,00	
4,000-4,999	7	5	6	0	7	0	6	5	37,00	22,14	6,29	.00	5,14	.00	.00	3,43	
5,000-9,999	6	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	45,30	29,50	9,83	.00	3,50	.00	.00	2,67	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio and North Carolina—South Carolina while farm-operator analysis units.¹ 1935-36—Continued

White nonrelatives families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS (WHITE OPERATORS)										
Type 1	250	9	248	80	222	1	8	246	16.78	.08
0-249	8	0	8	1	6	0	0	8	8.88	.00
250-449	30	0	30	3	23	0	0	28	6.37	.00
500-749	45	0	44	13	37	0	0	43	9.98	.00
750-999	39	1	39	10	37	0	0	39	10.79	.00
1,000-1,249	45	2	45	12	40	0	3	45	17.11	.00
1,250-1,499	24	0	24	7	22	14	1	24	15.67	.00
1,500-1,749	14	0	14	9	14	1	0	14	23.71	.00
1,750-1,999	7	1	7	2	7	0	1	7	27.14	.00
2,000-2,499	19	4	18	13	18	0	0	19	41.71	.00
2,500-2,999	7	0	7	3	7	0	0	7	19.00	.00
3,000-3,999	6	0	6	4	5	0	0	22	29.33	.00
4,000-4,999	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	22	15.00	.00
5,000-9,999	4	0	4	3	4	0	1	4	62.25	.00
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373	11	370	90	335	2	18	369	16.40	.66	.05
0-249	4	0	4	1	2	0	0	4	6.25	.00
250-449	35	0	35	4	26	0	0	34	6.86	.00
500-749	68	11	61	11	60	0	0	68	9.90	.00
750-999	70	0	68	10	60	0	0	67	9.61	.00
1,000-1,249	47	1	47	13	44	1	0	47	15.87	.00
1,250-1,499	46	2	46	17	42	0	4	46	19.28	.00
1,500-1,749	29	0	29	0	28	7	2	29	25.76	.00
1,750-1,999	23	0	23	9	22	0	2	23	27.26	.00
2,000-2,499	21	2	21	4	21	0	2	21	24.81	.00
2,500-2,999	13	0	13	6	13	0	0	13	37.77	.00
3,000-3,999	10	2	10	3	9	0	0	10	36.70	.00
4,000-4,999	4	0	4	3	4	0	1	4	51.00	.00
5,000-9,999	3	1	3	2	3	0	1	3	68.33	.00
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732	21	726	214	699	3	28	722	20.13	.58	.02
0-249	7	0	7	1	7	0	0	7	12.86	.00
250-449	31	0	31	3	27	0	0	31	10.74	.00
500-749	68	0	66	9	64	0	0	65	9.98	.00
1,000-1,249	91	1	91	13	83	0	0	91	14.64	.00
1,250-1,499	96	0	95	24	92	0	2	96	14.89	.01
1,500-1,749	97	1	97	23	89	0	0	95	18.93	.11
1,750-1,999	75	1	74	22	71	0	3	73	19.54	.04
2,000-2,499	48	1	47	15	47	2	2	47	28.51	.04
2,500-2,999	52	1	51	45	45	1	4	91	28.81	.04
3,000-3,999	43	4	43	22	43	0	2	43	31.52	.06
4,000-4,999	22	5	22	9	22	0	4	22	45.50	.06
5,000-9,999	11	6	11	2	11	0	2	11	67.82	.06
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Type 2 and 3										
0-249	8	0	8	1	6	0	0	8	8.88	.00
250-449	30	0	30	3	23	0	0	28	6.37	.00
500-749	45	0	44	13	37	0	0	39	10.79	.00
750-999	39	1	39	10	37	0	3	45	17.11	.00
1,000-1,249	45	2	45	12	40	0	3	45	16.67	.00
1,250-1,499	24	0	24	7	22	14	1	46	16.07	.00
1,500-1,749	14	0	14	9	14	1	0	46	19.93	.00
1,750-1,999	7	1	7	2	7	0	1	47	23.43	.00
2,000-2,499	19	4	18	13	18	0	0	47	43.93	.00
2,500-2,999	7	3	7	7	7	0	0	48	8.33	.00
3,000-3,999	6	0	6	4	5	0	0	49	9.30	.00
4,000-4,999	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	49	9.50	.00
5,000-9,999	4	0	4	3	4	0	1	49	4.75	.00
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Type 2 and 3										
0-249	8	0	8	1	6	0	0	8	8.88	.00
250-449	30	0	30	3	23	0	0	28	6.37	.00
500-749	45	0	44	13	37	0	0	39	10.79	.00
750-999	39	1	39	10	37	0	3	45	17.11	.00
1,000-1,249	45	2	45	12	40	0	3	45	16.67	.00
1,250-1,499	24	0	24	7	22	14	1	46	16.07	.00
1,500-1,749	14	0	14	9	14	1	0	46	19.93	.00
1,750-1,999	7	1	7	2	7	0	1	47	23.43	.00
2,000-2,499	19	4	18	13	18	0	0	47	43.93	.00
2,500-2,999	7	3	7	7	7	0	0	48	8.33	.00
3,000-3,999	6	0	6	4	5	0	0	49	9.30	.00
4,000-4,999	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	49	9.50	.00
5,000-9,999	4	0	4	3	4	0	1	49	4.75	.00
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Type 4 and 5										
0-249	8	0	8	1	6	0	0	8	8.88	.00
250-449	30	0	30	3	23	0	0	28	6.37	.00
500-749	45	0	44	13	37	0	0	39	10.79	.00
750-999	39	1	39	10	37	0	3	45	17.11	.00
1,000-1,249	45	2	45	12	40	0	3	45	16.67	.00
1,250-1,499	24	0	24	7	22	14	1	46	16.07	.00
1,500-1,749	14	0	14	9	14	1	0	46	19.93	.00
1,750-1,999	7	1	7	2	7	0	1	47	23.43	.00
2,000-2,499	19	4	18	13	18	0	0	47	43.93	.00
2,500-2,999	7	3	7	7	7	0	0	48	8.33	.00
3,000-3,999	6	0	6	4	5	0	0	49	9.30	.00
4,000-4,999	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	49	9.50	.00
5,000-9,999	4	0	4	3	4	0	1	49	4.75	.00

Types 2 and 3 -

Types 4 and 5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio and North Carolina—South Carolina while farm-operator analysis units,¹ 1935–36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for ² —						Average 7 expenditures for ³ —					
	Families			All specified items			Tele-			Laun-		
	Tele-	Laun-	dry	Water	Express,	Other ⁴	Tele-	dry	dry	Stationery ⁴	Water	Ex-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH CAROLINA—SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS (WHITE OPERATORS)—on-												
Types 6 and 7.												
0-249	3	0	3	2	0	0	3	12.67	.00	5.34	4.00	.33
250-499	27	0	27	2	22	0	27	7.48	.00	4.71	.89	.44
500-749	56	0	55	3	49	0	55	9.05	.00	4.46	.93	.00
750-999	84	1	84	13	75	0	84	12.39	.14	5.11	3.94	.41
1,000-1,249	83	1	83	13	74	0	82	12.71	.14	4.97	2.94	.10
1,250-1,499	70	0	70	16	65	0	68	14.83	.00	4.50	1.59	.04
1,500-1,749	69	1	59	14	58	0	59	15.42	.19	5.89	4.05	.23
1,750-1,999	73	0	43	11	40	0	43	19.65	.00	7.25	2.26	.31
2,000-2,499	73	1	73	17	65	0	73	17.70	.16	5.65	5.62	.18
2,500-2,999	33	2	33	11	31	2	33	30.97	1.45	7.21	12.46	.04
3,000-3,999	36	5	36	14	31	2	36	36.72	3.28	8.27	14.72	.06
4,000-4,999	14	2	14	1	13	0	14	27.86	5.14	5.72	6.71	.00
5,000-9,999	8	3	8	5	8	0	8	64.62	8.00	9.12	30.00	.50

¹ See table 30 footnote 1.
² All families had expenditures for 1 or more of these items except 1 in the Pennsylvania-OHIO farm unit.
³ Includes laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bluing, bleaches, and ammonia. Excludes scouring powders, furniture and metal polishes, which are included in columns 9 and 17.

⁴ Includes expenditures for postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for the household.
⁵ Includes only expenditures for moving owned household goods. Does not include express or freight on goods bought from mail-order houses.

⁶ Includes household supplies not elsewhere classified, such as scouring powders and polishes, natiads, paper supplies, adhesives and lines, garden supplies other than tools, out flowers for the house, and rent for post office box.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for the specified items.

⁸ \$0.0050 or less.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 46.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing living quarters and meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio and North Carolina-South Carolina white farm-operator analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help				Average expenditures for household help, based on—				Average days of service, based on ⁴		Families furnishing ⁵		Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ⁸
	Any ²		All families ³		Families having expenditures for help ⁴		All families ³		Families having help ⁶	Living quarters	Meals		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS													
Type 1	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-249	2	15.4	0	2	3.31	\$ 21.50	-----	\$ 21.50	2.5	\$ 16	0	1	\$ 40
250-499	3	6.8	2	1	1.20	17.67	\$ 22.00	\$ 6.00	12.7	140	3	4	418
500-749	4	6.3	3	1	3.30	52.00	62.33	\$ 21.00	7.8	122	3	4	354
750-999	6	6.9	4	2	2.10	30.50	42.00	\$ 7.50	6.3	91	5	6	274
1,000-1,249	7	14.0	6	1	6.44	46.00	36.33	\$ 104.00	25.4	127	9	10	372
1,250-1,499	13	27.7	5	8	9.60	34.69	52.00	23.88	19.7	71	6	11	229
1,500-1,749	10	21.7	5	5	3.26	15.00	22.60	7.40	7.5	34	5	10	100
1,750-1,999	9	28.1	7	3	24.06	85.56	105.00	11.67	56.5	181	8	9	602
2,000-2,499	8	33.3	5	3	24.25	72.75	103.60	21.33	69.5	208	6	8	625
2,500-2,999	4	33.3	2	2	22.00	66.00	\$ 112.00	\$ 20.00	53.9	162	3	4	456
3,000-3,999	3	37.5	2	1	7.75	20.67	\$ 26.00	\$ 10.00	8.2	22	2	3	63
4,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	\$ 0.00	-----	-----	-----	\$ 0	0	0	0	-----
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	\$ 0.00	-----	-----	-----	\$ 0	0	0	0	-----
Type 2	52	19.9	41	13	11.29	56.67	62.83	27.00	22.8	110	38	53	323
0-249	1	100.0	1	0	\$ 198.00	\$ 198.00	\$ 183.00	-----	\$ 366.0	\$ 366	1	1	\$ 1,098
250-499	4	21.1	4	0	9.16	43.50	43.50	-----	11.1	52	4	4	158
500-749	4	11.8	3	1	2.12	18.00	19.33	\$ 14.00	4.5	38	2	4	108
750-999	4	12.5	3	1	1.19	9.50	12.00	\$ 2.00	2.0	16	3	4	48
1,000-1,249	2	4.7	2	0	2.67	\$ 57.50	\$ 57.50	-----	5.4	77	3	3	231
1,250-1,499	4	11.8	4	1	5.35	45.50	44.75	\$ 3.00	12.9	87	3	5	258
1,500-1,749	10	27.0	7	4	13.59	50.30	66.14	10.00	36.1	134	8	10	398
1,750-1,999	5	31.2	4	1	17.50	56.00	67.50	\$ 10.00	47.3	151	4	5	457
2,000-2,499	10	33.3	8	2	24.80	74.40	66.75	\$ 105.00	46.6	140	6	9	430
2,500-2,999	6	85.7	4	2	84.14	98.17	128.50	\$ 35.00	131.1	153	4	6	422
3,000-3,999	1	16.7	1	0	8.33	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	-----	11.7	\$ 70	0	1	\$ 140
4,000-4,999	1	100.0	0	1	\$ 2.00	-----	-----	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.0	1	1	1	\$ 3
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	\$ 0.00	-----	-----	-----	\$ 0	0	0	0	-----
Type 3	60	24.6	42	19	12.16	49.43	61.90	19.26	29.2	115	44	60	343
0-249	0	0	0	0	3.75	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	-----	9.6	\$ 38	2	2	\$ 112
250-499	2	25.0	2	0	3.75	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	-----	9.6	\$ 38	2	2	-----
500-749	3	23.1	2	1	11.69	50.67	\$ 75.00	\$ 2.00	38.7	168	2	3	506
750-999	4	14.8	4	0	11.00	74.25	74.25	-----	45.7	106	4	4	320
1,000-1,249	8	20.0	5	3	2.30	11.50	13.80	7.67	3.9	19	6	8	54
1,250-1,499	14	25.9	9	6	13.28	51.21	62.78	25.33	26.7	96	9	15	271
1,500-1,749	7	22.6	5	2	12.10	53.57	66.80	\$ 20.50	31.4	139	5	7	416
1,750-1,999	3	21.4	1	2	3.71	17.33	\$ 40.00	\$ 6.00	11.2	52	1	3	159
2,000-2,499	4	16.0	3	1	10.28	64.25	73.00	\$ 38.00	30.3	189	3	4	556
2,500-2,999	6	40.0	4	2	20.40	51.00	72.50	\$ 8.00	52.6	132	4	5	439
3,000-3,999	7	58.3	6	1	52.67	90.28	96.67	\$ 52.00	143.0	245	6	7	698
4,000-4,999	2	40.0	1	1	11.20	\$ 28.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 30.00	28.4	47	2	2	\$ 166
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	0	0	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing living quarters and meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio and North Carolina—South Carolina white farm-operator analysis units,¹ 1935–36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help				Average expenditures for household help, based on—				Average days of service, based on—				Families furnishing—		Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ⁶	
	Any ²				All families ³		Families having expenditures for help ⁴		All families ³		Families having help ⁶		Living quarters			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS—continued																
Type 4—	No. 39	Pct. 8.2	No. 15	No. 24	Dol. 3.91	Dol. 47.59	Dol. 73.13	Dol. 31.00	No. 7.2	No. 83	No. 21	No. 41	No. 226			
0-249	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
250-499	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
500-749	3	6.0	2	1	10.52	175.33	820.00	86.00	8.2	137	2	3	373			
750-999	1	1.6	1	0	.08	85.00	85.00		1	87	1	1	14			
1,000-1,249	5	8.5	1	4	.88	10.40	84.00	12.00	1.2	14	0	0	5	30		
1,250-1,499	9	11.8	5	4	2.83	23.89	26.40	20.75	9.4	80	7	9	233			
1,500-1,749	4	9.1	1	3	2.09	23.00	810.00	27.33	3.3	36	3	4	91			
1,750-1,999	3	7.1	0	3	.31	4.33		4.33	3	4	1	3	8			
2,000-2,499	6	10.7	2	4	7.48	69.83	8172.00	15.00	13.9	130	2	6	375			
2,500-2,999	4	14.3	2	2	12.29	86.00	816.00	8156.00	27.0	151	3	5	400			
3,000-3,999	4	16.0	1	3	7.60	47.50	850.00	46.67	10.8	68	1	4	121			
4,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	.00				50.4	8252	1	1	8756			
Type 5—	21	7.0	10	12	6.12	87.48	117.80	54.92	9.8	133	11	21	389			
0-249	0	0	0	0	8.00				8.0	0	0	0	0			
250-499	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
500-749	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
750-999	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
1,000-1,249	2	6.2	0	2	6.97	811.50		811.50	5.2	883	0	2	8166			
1,250-1,499	4	12.1	3	1	9.67	79.75	80.33	878.00	19.5	161	3	4	459			
1,500-1,749	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
1,750-1,999	2	8.3	1	1	1.17	814.00	88.00	820.00	2.2	827	1	2	868			
2,000-2,499	7	16.7	4	4	14.45	86.71	111.00	40.75	21.6	130	4	7	368			
2,500-2,999	2	6.5	1	1	7.52	8116.50	8230.00	8300.00	20.4	211	2	3	631			
3,000-3,999	1	3.3	0	1	.40	812.00		812.00	4	812	0	1	824			
4,000-4,999	3	8.42.9	1	2	59.29	138.33	8255.00	880.00	73.9	172	1	2	8686			
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
Type 6—	67	26.0	48	22	13.37	51.48	58.67	27.35	28.0	109	49	66	319			
0-249	0	0	0	0	8.00				8.0	0	0	0	0			
250-499	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0			
500-749	3	17.6	2	1	2.12	12.00	816.00	84.00	3.5	20	2	3	60			
750-999	2	5.6	2	0	6.17	8111.00	8111.00		10.6	8191	2	2	8578			
1,000-1,249	11	29.7	9	3	13.14	44.18	48.22	17.33	28.2	105	8	10	308			
1,250-1,499	11	34.4	8	4	11.12	32.36	38.38	12.25	18.7	54	8	11	160			
1,500-1,749	11	29.7	9	3	6.94	23.36	24.00	12.67	34.1	115	8	11	342			
1,750-1,999	9	27.3	7	2	14.88	54.56	51.00	867.00	38.0	139	6	9	397			
2,000-2,499	7	24.1	3	4	10.10	41.86	37.33	45.25	21.0	87	4	7	227			
2,500-2,999	7	36.8	5	2	26.05	70.71	92.00	817.00	46.2	125	7	7	378			
3,000-3,999	3	50.0	1	2	64.67	129.33	8260.00	864.00	82.0	164	2	3	452			
4,000-4,999	1	33.3	0	1	3.00	89.00		89.00	2.0	6	0	1	818			
5,000-9,999	2	66.7	2	0	138.67	8208.00	8208.00		211.0	8316	2	2	8956			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing living quarters and meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio and North Carolina-South Carolina white farm-operator analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help				Average expenditures for household help, based on—				Average days of service, based on ³		Families furnishing ⁴ —		Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ⁴	
	Any ²				All families ³		Families having expenditures for help ⁴		All families ³		Families having help ⁴			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS—continued														
Type 7.....	No. 52	Pct. 18.1	No. 30	No. 23	Dol. 10.18	Dol. 56.38	Dol. 76.90	Dol. 27.13	No. 19.7	No. 107	No. 27	No. 52	No. 317	
0-249.....	1 ⁹	100.0	1	0	\$112.00	\$112.00	\$112.00	-----	-----	\$240.0	\$240	1	1 ⁸ 735	
250-499.....	0	9.0	0	0	\$.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$.0	0	0	0	
500-749.....	1	7.1	0	1	.86	\$12.00	-----	\$12.00	.9	\$12.00	0	1	\$24	
750-999.....	4	14.3	2	2	1.29	9.00	\$13.00	\$5.00	1.4	10	2	4	26	
1,000-1,249.....	5	15.2	3	2	11.03	72.80	99.67	\$32.00	20.2	133	3	5	373	
1,250-1,499.....	7	19.4	3	4	5.92	30.43	51.00	15.00	18.2	94	2	6	317	
1,500-1,749.....	1	3.3	1	0	.80	\$24.00	\$24.00	-----	-----	2.6	\$77	1	1 ⁸ 231	
1,750-1,999.....	7	19.4	6	2	10.08	51.86	59.67	\$2.50	15.9	82	5	7	242	
2,000-2,499.....	12	25.0	4	8	15.37	61.50	120.50	32.00	30.2	112	5	13	316	
2,500-2,999.....	7	30.4	6	1	12.22	40.14	25.17	\$130.00	18.7	61	4	7	186	
3,000-3,999.....	6	20.7	4	2	27.07	130.83	175.50	\$41.50	52.3	253	4	6	751	
4,000-4,999.....	0	9.0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	0	0	0	
5,000-9,999.....	1 ⁹	33.3	0	1	1.33	\$4.00	-----	\$4.00	.7	\$2	0	1	\$6	
NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS (WHITE OPERATORS)														
Type 1.....	104	41.6	61	52	16.87	40.55	53.41	17.48	77.1	187	41	92	463	
0-249.....	2 ⁹	25.0	1	1	4.62	\$18.50	\$23.85	\$13.00	27.5	\$110	1	1	\$504	
250-499.....	4	13.3	2	3	2.00	15.00	\$20.50	6.33	14.9	112	1	4	118	
500-749.....	11	24.4	4	8	4.47	18.27	32.50	8.12	20.0	90	0	10	279	
750-999.....	11	28.2	4	9	5.44	19.27	10.00	19.00	15.2	54	3	9	101	
1,000-1,249.....	26	57.8	15	12	21.84	37.81	48.60	21.17	105.3	182	12	21	461	
1,250-1,499.....	11	45.8	6	5	20.87	45.55	57.83	30.00	119.0	260	2	10	472	
1,500-1,749.....	8	57.1	5	4	23.86	41.75	52.40	17.50	113.0	198	5	7	616	
1,750-1,999.....	4 ⁹	57.1	4	1	51.86	101.25	93.50	\$26.00	187.7	328	4	4	950	
2,000-2,499.....	11	57.9	8	3	33.10	57.18	73.12	14.67	157.4	272	5	10	664	
2,500-2,999.....	7 ⁹	100.0	4	3	30.29	30.29	33.50	22.67	147.4	147	2	7	301	
3,000-3,999.....	4 ⁹	66.7	4	0	53.00	79.50	75.75	-----	186.5	280	4	4	842	
4,000-4,999.....	1 ⁹	50.0	1	1	\$47.50	\$95.00	\$78.00	\$15.00	\$190.0	\$380	1	1	\$728	
5,000-9,999.....	4 ⁹	100.0	3	2	57.50	57.50	70.33	\$7.00	278.2	278	1	4	602	
Types 2 and 3.....	137	36.7	73	72	15.51	42.24	60.25	16.61	64.0	173	51	119	459	
0-249.....	0	9.0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	0	0	0	
250-499.....	6	17.1	4	3	2.97	17.33	14.25	15.67	28.5	166	1	4	438	
500-749.....	16	23.5	4	12	2.75	11.69	21.75	8.33	10.3	44	4	15	107	
750-999.....	18	25.7	8	13	6.83	26.56	36.12	14.38	31.2	121	7	15	323	
1,000-1,249.....	15	31.9	5	10	8.38	26.27	55.60	11.60	31.2	98	5	10	293	
1,250-1,499.....	17	37.0	7	10	12.20	33.00	49.29	19.10	43.0	116	3	14	301	
1,500-1,749.....	17	58.6	7	10	20.45	34.88	59.57	16.40	73.8	126	5	13	375	
1,750-1,999.....	12	52.2	11	1	32.43	62.17	65.00	\$26.00	177.6	314	7	13	749	
2,000-2,499.....	17	81.0	11	8	38.10	47.06	55.00	24.38	185.3	229	8	16	551	
2,500-2,999.....	7	53.8	6	2	46.15	85.71	91.00	\$19.50	172.5	320	5	7	786	
3,000-3,999.....	6	60.0	5	2	69.10	115.17	107.80	\$29.00	221.8	370	2	6	977	
4,000-4,999.....	3 ⁹	75.0	3	0	73.75	98.33	86.67	-----	270.0	360	2	3	728	
5,000-9,999.....	3 ⁹	100.0	2	1	112.67	112.67	\$130.00	\$73.00	300.7	301	2	3	785	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing living quarters and meals to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, Pennsylvania—Ohio and North Carolina—South Carolina white farm-operator analysis units,¹ 1935–36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help			Average expenditures for household help, based on			Average days of service, based on ³		Families furnishing ⁴		number of meals furnished ⁴			
	Any ²			All families ³			All families ³		Families having help ⁶		Living quarters			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH CAROLINA—SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS (WHITE OPERATORS)—continued														
Types 4 and 5	No. 220	Pct. 30.1	No. 116	No. 122	Dol. 16.54	Dol. 55.05	Dol. 73.97	Dol. 27.39	No. 60.7	No. 201	No. 87	No. 191	No. 535	
0-249	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0	
250-499	5	16.1	2	3	4.09	25.40	8 34.00	19.67	10.1	63	2	4	216	
500-749	4	5.9	1	3	75	12.75	8 8.00	14.33	3.6	61	0	4	61	
750-999	16	17.6	2	14	3.19	18.12	8 20.50	17.79	10.4	59	2	10	69	
1,000-1,249	21	21.9	8	13	7.32	33.48	83.00	32.08	36.4	159	8	17	336	
1,250-1,499	26	26.8	8	18	9.82	36.65	58.50	26.39	34.6	129	4	22	297	
1,500-1,749	21	28.0	10	15	10.28	36.71	41.40	22.80	44.3	151	10	20	352	
1,750-1,999	16	33.3	8	8	20.65	61.94	88.25	35.62	61.0	183	6	14	535	
2,000-2,499	41	45.1	24	21	24.07	53.41	69.67	23.00	95.0	211	14	39	552	
2,500-2,999	20	38.5	15	7	27.06	70.35	69.67	50.00	98.2	269	12	17	794	
3,000-3,999	25	58.1	17	11	37.60	64.68	72.82	28.09	180.1	310	15	20	908	
4,000-4,999	16	72.7	13	6	67.54	92.88	95.46	37.50	191.5	263	9	15	686	
5,000-9,999	9	81.8	8	3	138.55	169.33	176.88	34.67	371.8	454	5	9	1,157	
Types 6 and 7	180	30.6	95	102	14.04	45.93	59.80	24.64	56.1	181	52	164	444	
0-249	0	0	0	0	.00				0	0	0	0	0	
250-499	1	3.7	1	0	.11	8 3.00	8 3.00	-----	-----	8	21	1	1 8 63	
500-749	5	8.9	1	4	1.14	12.80	8 4.00	15.00	3.0	33	0	4	53	
750-999	17	20.2	7	11	4.46	22.06	25.14	17.64	22.1	98	5	16	191	
1,000-1,249	18	21.7	10	9	5.89	27.17	33.30	17.33	49.7	217	7	17	431	
1,250-1,499	22	31.4	13	10	11.41	36.32	38.46	29.40	48.9	156	7	22	389	
1,500-1,749	18	30.5	7	12	9.76	32.00	44.43	22.08	37.0	121	5	17	289	
1,750-1,999	19	44.2	12	10	23.72	53.68	61.17	27.70	103.6	234	5	15	586	
2,000-2,499	31	42.5	14	20	16.88	39.74	51.21	25.00	68.8	162	6	27	426	
2,500-2,999	16	48.5	9	10	27.39	56.50	58.67	35.60	101.2	209	4	15	588	
3,000-3,999	20	55.6	11	10	47.14	84.55	134.45	21.30	152.9	275	6	18	692	
4,000-4,999	8	57.1	6	4	45.36	79.38	89.33	23.50	145.3	254	3	7	637	
5,000-9,999	5	62.5	4	2	59.25	94.80	90.00	8 52.00	115.6	185	3	5	537	

¹ See table 30, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 45, column 2).

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had expenditures for household help.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for household help (column 2, 4, or 5).

⁵ Includes help for whom no expenditures were made, that is paid entirely in kind. See table 40, footnote 2.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families that employed household help (paid in cash or in kind).

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families furnishing meals to household help (column 13).

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Appendix C. Methodology and Appraisal

The Sample of Families for the Consumption Study

Communities and Population Groups Included in the Sample

The consumer purchases study was planned to provide information about family income—its amount and source—and variations in family consumption with region, size of community, income, occupation, family type, and race. The general plan of the study and the procedures used have been described at length in the *Methodology and Appraisal* in the two reports summarizing family expenditures—for small-city and village families, *Miscellaneous Publication 396*; for farm families, *Miscellaneous Publication 465*. A brief summary of procedures, as they affect expenditure data presented in this volume, is given below; however, research workers using these data should consult the more detailed discussion.

The survey was conducted in five broad geographic regions, New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Communities were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanization in each region as follows: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. New York City and Chicago, Ill., representing a sixth degree of urbanization, the metropolis, were also studied. The location of the communities chosen is shown in figure 4.

The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in the 140 villages and 66 farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all larger cities including 14 of middle size, 6 large, and 2 metropolitan. Some grouping of the cities (other than the large cities and the metropolises), the villages, and the farm counties was necessary in order to provide enough cases for analysis. For a list of the farm counties surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics and their groupings for analysis, see table 47.

TABLE 47.—Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics as combined for analysis in the consumption sample, and important type of farming in each group of counties

Analysis unit	Counties studied	Major type of farming ¹
Vermont	Chittenden, Franklin	Dairy.
New Jersey	Camden, Gloucester, Salem	Truck.
Pennsylvania—Ohio	Pennsylvania: Lancaster	General.
	Ohio: Crawford, Knox, Richland	Do.
Michigan—Wisconsin	Michigan: Lenawee	General and dairy.
	Wisconsin: Dane	Dairy.
Illinois—Iowa	Illinois: De Witt, Logan, Macon, Piatt	Corn and other cash grain.
	Iowa: Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek	Animal specialty.
North Dakota—Kansas	North Dakota: Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele	Wheat and other cash grain.
South Dakota—Montana—Colorado	Kansas: Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade	Do.
	South Dakota: Pennington	Range livestock and cash grain.
	Montana: Custer	Do.
	Colorado: Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco	Range livestock and crop specialty.
Washington—Oregon	Washington: Whatcom	Dairy and poultry.
Oregon—part-time ²	Oregon: Marion, Polk	General and fruit, part-time.
	Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington	Do. ²
California	Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.
North Carolina self-sufficing counties	Jackson, Macon	Self-sufficing.
North Carolina—South Carolina:		
White operators	North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash	Cotton and tobacco.
White sharecroppers	South Carolina: Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter	Do.
Negro operators	(North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash)	Do.
Negro sharecroppers	(South Carolina: Darlington, Florence, Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes)	Do.
Georgia—Mississippi:	Mississippi: Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington	Cotton.
White operators	(Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes)	Do.
White sharecroppers	(Mississippi: Leflore, Washington)	Do.
Negro operators		
Negro sharecroppers		

¹ For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census.

² All schedules included in this analysis unit are from families of farmers classified as part-time.

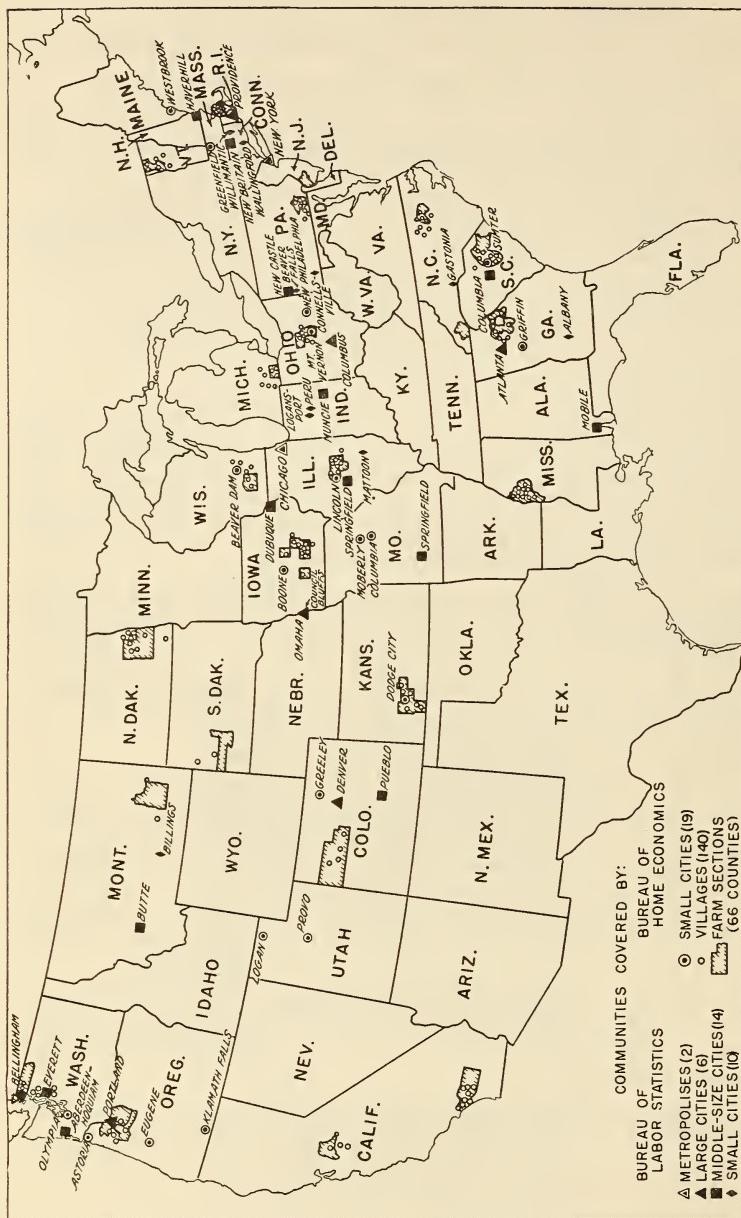


FIGURE 4.—Communities surveyed by each agency in the study of consumer purchases. Transfers of data for some urban communities were made for the analysis of consumption (see p. 192 and table 47).

Eligibility Requirements

The study was confined to those groups numerically most important in the country's population. Eligibility requirements were established to eliminate the groups less frequently found and thus provide a sample homogeneous with respect to certain characteristics. To be included in the income investigation, a family had to meet the following requirements: It included a husband and wife who were native-white (or native-Negro in certain communities), who had been married at least 1 year, were keeping house when interviewed, and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year. In addition, in the farm sections the family was that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper) and had operated the farm for at least 1 year. Moreover, it was required that a farm meet the census definition and that the family should have received some money income from the sale of farm products, unless special circumstances existed to explain the absence of such money income. Farm laborers and paid managers of farms were not included in the study.

To be eligible for the consumption study, a family had to meet the following additional requirements:

The family had not received relief at any time during the year.

The family was of specified composition, i. e., of types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 in some communities; in others, of one of the first 5 types (see Family-type Classification, p. 191). Families of types 8 and 9 (with five or more persons 16 or older and none younger, or with nine or more members) were excluded although they were included in the income samples.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year or of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family, as has been said, had lived on the farm for at least a year. It had not been operating a part-time farm except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farm operators was made.

Sampling Procedures

In order to select a representative group that satisfied the requirements for the consumption study from the total population of families, a scheme of collection, involving four samples, was used. The first or record-card sample was a random sample of all dwellings of farm operators (and, in the Southeast, of sharecroppers). Every family drawn in the sample was asked to give the information needed to fill a record card which indicated whether the requirements for the income study (outlined above) were satisfied.

The second or income sample included families shown by the record card to be eligible for the study of income. These families were requested to give the information on family composition and income shown on the income schedule. The third or eligible sample consisted of the families from the second sample that met the requirements (outlined above) for the consumption study.

The fourth or consumption sample, derived from the third sample, was planned to provide enough cases for analysis by income and family type. According to the plan, this sample included every eligible family, willing or able to furnish data concerning its expenditures, from the groups drawn in the early stages of collection. In later stages, however, there was some limitation of the number of schedules requested from the more usual groups and special procedures were inaugurated to increase the number from groups less frequently found. Because of this collection control, the percentage of eligible families included in the consumption sample was greater for some cells than for others. (See Glossary, Cell.) In other words, the consumption sample differed from the eligible group in that some of the income and family-type cells included a smaller proportion of the total number than they did in the eligible group, while in other cells the proportion was larger.

Applicability of Data From the Consumption Sample

Representative Character of the Consumption Sample

In appraising the consumption sample to determine whether it represents the population group eligible for this study (i. e., the native-born, unbroken, nonrelief families, described above) two questions must be answered: (1) Were the families in each of the cells representative of all eligible families within the same income and family-type class? (2) Was the distribution of families by income and family type in the consumption sample sufficiently similar to the distribution of the

eligible group to be substituted for it in the tabulation of the expenditure data? The answer to the first question affects the applicability of the data concerning families within a given class or cell to other eligible families of the same income-and family-type classification, within the same group of farm counties. The answer to the second question affects the applicability of the data relating to a group of families from a combination of cells at a given income level (as from families of all types) to a similar group of eligible families, and the use of the all-incomes line. A third question involving use of the data—the extent to which the consumption sample resembles or differs from the population as a whole—will also be considered, although the answer is less directly dependent upon the representative character of the sample than are answers to the two former questions.

There is reason to believe that the first question may be answered in the affirmative. As a result of the collection procedures, the families included in the consumption sample may be judged adequately representative of the families in the eligible sample of the same income and family-type class. Although some families could not be reached, there is no evidence that the nonreporting families differed from those included with respect to spending patterns. Revisits and special visits by supervisors served to reduce the number of nonreporting families.

The answer to the second question is also affirmative, with minor qualifications, discussed below. The consumption sample may be taken as fairly representative of the eligible group with respect to the distribution of families by income and family type, despite the control of collection. The differences between the consumption and the eligible sample proved to be small enough that in the tabulation and analysis of the expenditure data, the consumption sample has been treated as a random sample, and averages have been computed by pooling the data rather than by use of a system of weights. (For a further discussion of this point see the reports summarizing family expenditures—Miscellaneous Publication 396 for city and village families; Miscellaneous Publication 465 for farm families.)

The pooled averages for all family-type groups, combined, in each income class may be considered fairly representative of the consumption of eligible families with similar incomes. However, the averages for all income classes combined do not provide an accurate estimate of the total disbursements of all eligible families (irrespective of income) for two reasons. First, the consumption sample for some units did not include those families drawn in the eligible sample that had very low or very high incomes (omitted from tabulations because of the small number of cases involved); second, the eligible sample obtained by the survey tended to underrepresent the high-income families in some communities. The spending patterns of families of all income classes combined (the all-incomes line) may be considered representative of the patterns of the eligible families within the income classes presented for the specified analysis unit, but not of all eligible families in the farm sections.

The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population

The consumption study, as previously pointed out, was limited to the so-called eligible groups—native-white (except in the Southeast), unbroken, nonrelief families having certain characteristics (see p. 181). This restriction of the scope of the study limits the applicability of the data from the consumption sample to the entire population of the communities surveyed.

Eligible families did not account for more than half of the total population of families in the sections surveyed except in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. In several farm sections, fewer than one-third of the families were eligible for the consumption study. Since the eligible families were generally outnumbered by the ineligible, differences between the two groups must be carefully considered in adapting the data relating to the consumption sample to all families in these farm sections. Data obtained from the income study and from special studies made in five of the farm sections indicate that a much larger proportion of the ineligible (including families receiving relief) than of the eligible groups were in the lowest income classes. The eligibility requirements eliminated from the study of consumption a relatively larger number of families with incomes under \$1,000 than above this level.

In general, there is but limited information upon which to judge differences between the consumption patterns of the ineligible and the eligible families with comparable incomes. However, as the data from the study show, income level affects family disbursements more strongly than do other factors. Accordingly, the con-

sumption patterns of the families studied may be judged representative, in broad outline, of those of all families of similar economic level in comparable communities. To give a general picture of the ways of spending of all families, estimates of community, regional, and national consumption may thus be made on the basis of data from this survey and additional information available concerning the distribution of families by income.

Data Relating to Housing and Household Operation

Considerations in Using the Data

Schedule Forms and General Reliability of Schedule Entries

The data on housing and household operation come mainly from the sections of the farm expenditure schedule reproduced on pages 183-184, 190. The information on the value of the farm dwelling and the derived value of a year's occupancy were recorded on the family-income schedule. (See p. 200 for information as to reports in which housing data are presented.)

II. FAMILY DWELLING

1. Total number of rooms (exclude bathroom)		
2. Total number of persons occupying these rooms (include family, paid help, roomers, others)		
3. Water supply, indoors:	A For kitchen	B For bathtub or shower
a. Running hot and cold.....		
b. Running cold only.....		
c. Hand pump, only.....		
d. None.....		
4. Kitchen sink with drain pipe:	7. Heating, principal method (check one):	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Central furnace.	
5. Toilet (check one):	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Stoves other than kitchen. Number	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor, flush.	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Fireplace.	
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor, other.	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen stove only.	
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor (privy).	e. <input type="checkbox"/> None.	
d. <input type="checkbox"/> None.	8. Lighting (check one):	
6. Cooking fuel (check one):	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene.	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Wood, coal, cobs.	Electricity:	
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene or gas- oline.	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Power line.	
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity.	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Home plant.	
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.	
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Both a and b.		
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Other combinations.		

Expenditure schedule, Section II, Family dwelling.

III. HOUSING EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

	Expense for year
1. Structural additions to home during year.....\$.....	xxxxx
2. Repairs and replacements paid for by family.....\$.....	
3. Insurance premiums on house (fire, tornado, other).....	
4. Vacation home owned: Net expense.....	
5. Vacation home rented (rent and repairs).....	
6. Lodging while traveling or on vacation.....	
7. Rent at school (transfer from IV, 12).....	
8. Other.....	
9. TOTAL (2-8)\$.....	
10. Money value of housing received without direct money payment.....\$.....	
10a. Owned vacation home, net money value of occupancy.....\$.....	
10b. Nonfarm housing as gift or pay.....\$.....	
10c. Value of occupancy of farm dwelling, if rent-free.....\$.....	

Expenditure schedule, Section III, Housing expense during schedule year.

The completeness and reliability of the entries on the schedules were insured by various procedures for field collection, for editing, and for tabulating the data. Field agents were thoroughly trained. One out of eight or ten schedules was verified by the supervisor through a check interview. Schedules were carefully edited, and if found to be incomplete or inconsistent, the family was revisited. Farm expenditure schedules judged reliable were accepted for tabulation only if the total receipts and total disbursements balanced within 10.5 percent.

Differences in Data Shown in This Report, the Summary Report, and the Income Reports

The values of housing and of household operation are discussed (along with value of food and expenditures for other categories of family living) in the report summarizing family expenditures—Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Miscellaneous Publication 465. In using data from the summary report, it will be found that the number of families shown in tables for some analysis units differs slightly from the number shown in tables for this more detailed report. Because of this difference, the average total expenditures for household operation and the value of housing shown in the two reports differ slightly for certain cells and, consequently, for the all-incomes line.

Differences between the two types of reports—the summary and the detailed presentation of expenditures—were caused, in a few instances, by the final editing of the schedules, which indicated that the income classification of a few families

should be shifted. For example, the check of data on use of the automobile for the farm enterprise might increase the sum allocated to business expenses and thus serve to reduce net income, shifting a border-line family to a lower income level. A few schedules, omitted from the first or summary tabulation, were included in tabulations for the reports showing details of expenditures; correspondence with families provided missing data, or reediting indicated minor corrections that made schedules acceptable.

The treatment of rent-free families is also a point of difference between this report and the summary report. Such families (living on farms provided on a rent-free basis by relatives or others) were included in the renting group for all of the tabulations of data shown in this report, including the value of farm-furnished housing. In the summary report, however, such families were excluded from the renting group in making the computation of the value of farm-furnished housing to be included as an item of nonmoney income and as a balancing consumption item. The basis for this exclusion in the latter report was the assumption that a family paying no rent for a farm should not be considered as having income in the form of farm-furnished housing in the same sense as a family that paid rent or bore expenses of ownership. Because of this difference in procedures in computing value of farm-furnished housing, averages for some cells differ somewhat in the two reports. Such differences, however, usually are small since there were comparatively few rent-free families.

Differences between data in the summary reports and those presenting details of expenditures are in most instances small; but differences between these two groups of reports and those presenting income data may be considerable for some units since the samples of families differed. Some families included in the income sample were excluded from the consumption sample because of eligibility requirements. Conversely, some families included in the consumption sample in the later stages of collection were excluded from the income sample. Some families included in both samples were classified at one income level in the income analysis, at another in the consumption analysis, for which additional data available from the expenditure schedule were used to correct the income figure. (See the Methodology and Appraisal in the report *Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Miscellaneous Publication 465*, for a detailed discussion of differences between the two samples.) Housing data (such as the average value of farm dwellings) presented in the reports that deal primarily with the incomes of farm families would accordingly be expected to differ somewhat from data in this report.

Data for Low-Income Families

The average value of consumption of families at the lowest income levels was very much in excess of income in some analysis units. For example, families in the class \$0-\$249 in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section had an average value of consumption (money expenditures for living plus value of farm-furnished food, housing, and other nonfood products) of \$927—a sum more than five times greater than average income. At none of the higher levels was the deficit of the group greater than its total income.

The group at the level \$0-\$249 doubtless included some families that customarily had higher net incomes but were suffering temporary reverses or had unusually high farm operation expenses in the year of the survey. Outlays for housing and household operation, as well as for all items of living, made by such families probably are much more closely related to average income over a period of years than to net income in a single unusual year. The number of families in the lowest income classes was relatively small in most analysis units; hence, the expenditures of a few atypical families (those accustomed to higher incomes) exerted considerable influence on averages. As a consequence, the averages for the entire income class, more often than not, are not representative of the lowest levels of expenditure of eligible families.

The groups at intermediate and upper income levels would include atypical families of two kinds—those that customarily had lower incomes and those whose incomes usually were higher than for the year of the survey. The unusually low and unusually high outlays of these two groups therefore tended to balance each other. But the situation at the lowest income level would be different. Few families would remain independent of relief if their incomes customarily were under \$250; hence the atypical low-income families would be, for the most part, those from upper income groups.

Interregional and Intersectional Comparisons

Composition of the sample

The analysis units differed somewhat with respect to inclusion of large families in the consumption sample. Families of the two type groups 6 and 7 were studied (in addition to types 1-5) in some analysis units; but in others, the sample was limited to families of the first five types. (See p. 191 for a discussion of the family-type groups and the farm sections where types 6 and 7 were included.) This variation in composition of the samples for the different analysis units can, in general, be ignored in making comparisons of the various analysis units, since the data for housing and household operation exhibit little variation with family composition and since the number of families of types 6 and 7 was comparatively small.

The analysis units also differed in the distribution of families by income class; hence, differences among them with respect to expenditures of all families (i. e., all income classes combined) reflect variations in income as well as in consumption patterns. Since the families surveyed are not representative of all population groups with respect to income level, these differences in the summary averages for families of all income classes combined do not provide a basis for estimating differences in aggregate consumption of families in the various analysis units.

The comparison of the housing of families of white farm operators in the different sections does not provide a picture of the variations in general housing conditions of all population groups. As was noted on page 182, the families surveyed form a comparatively small segment of all population groups. In the Georgia-Mississippi section, the white operator group (excluding sharecroppers) constituted only 8 percent of all farm families; in the North Carolina-South Carolina unit, 17 percent; in New Jersey, Vermont, California, and the Washington-Oregon section, between 20 and 25 percent. Available information indicates that other population groups differ from those surveyed with respect to income and perhaps also with respect to consumption. Accordingly, the variation among the sections in the consumption of white operators cannot be taken, without reference to data from other sources, as a measure of sectional differences in the consumption patterns of the total population.

The period of the survey

The period covered by the survey cannot be defined exactly. Each family that filled a schedule was free to choose a continuous 12-month period, beginning not earlier than January 1935 and ending not later than December 1936. The majority of the schedules fell within the 18-month period beginning January 1, 1935 and closing June 30, 1936. In only the Illinois-Iowa farm section were more than one-fourth of the expenditure schedules for periods ending later than June 30, 1936. Had there been marked changes in general price level in the period from January 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936, consumption patterns at a given income level might also have changed appreciably. However, the index of prices paid by farm families for commodities used for maintenance, compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was similar for these 2 years—124 and 122 (1910-14=100). The purchasing power of a given income, accordingly, would have differed little during the 2 years in question, for farm families in the country as a whole. The comparison of two or more analysis units with respect to ways of spending of families at a given income level, therefore, seems justified even though there were some differences with respect to the period of schedule collection.

A more serious consideration in interunit comparisons is the effect of local conditions upon the income level for a specific farm section during the years of this survey and consequently upon the average expenditures for family living as shown by the all-incomes line. In the Plains and Mountain region (including counties in Kansas, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado), a drought of unusual severity reduced farm incomes in 1935-36 far below what had been considered normal. Care should be taken, therefore, in comparisons of this region with others, especially comparisons based on the all-incomes line (see p. 182).

Data Relating to Housing

Problems of Schedule Entry

The principal difficulty encountered in connection with schedule entries of housing expenditures of farm families arises out of the classification of outlays. The respondent was asked to report separately expenditures for repairs or replacements on the dwelling, for structural additions to the dwelling, and for repairs on

other farm buildings. Field agents were instructed to enter as repairs that type of improvement which helps to restore property to good condition; to enter as structural additions something added that was not there before. However, the distinction between the two was sometimes difficult to make and the decision had to be left to the judgment of the enumerator and the respondent. Outlays under either designation could range from a few dollars to fairly substantial sums, but large expenditures were more often classified as structural additions. It is probable that in many cases the entire sum expended on the dwelling was entered under one or the other classification when the work done involved both repairs and additions. If repairs or additions to the dwelling were made at the same time that similar work was done on farm buildings or fences, it was necessary for the respondent to estimate the portion of the outlays for material and labor to be allocated to the farmhouse.

Computation of the Value of Occupancy of the Dwelling

Farm dwellings are seldom rented apart from the farms on which they are situated. The value of occupancy of the dwelling for the period of a year cannot, therefore, be determined by reference to rentals paid for similar structures in the same locality as can be done in a city. The rental value of the dwelling might be measured in reference to the total rent paid for the farm; but it is almost impossible to estimate the proportion of the total that should be allocated to the family dwelling in a simple manner appropriate to the use of a large-scale survey.

An alternative approach—employed in this study—is to consider every family whether owner or renter as paying to the farm a yearly rental for its home. For renters, total rent paid for land and all buildings, including the dwelling, was classified as a farm business expense, and the estimated rental value of the family home was considered an item of income. For owners, expenditures for interest on the mortgage and taxes for the land and all buildings were considered as business expense; but outlays for repairs and insurance on the dwelling—amounts which could be separated from the total for buildings used for the farm enterprise—were considered as family living expense; the estimated rental value of the home was considered an item of income (as was done for renters). To estimate the rental value of the dwelling for a year, the following procedures were used:

(a) The present value of the house was computed from the estimated replacement value by taking account of the age of the house and the family's estimate of its remaining years of usefulness. For example, if the probable replacement value of the house was \$1,600, its present age 10 years, and the estimated period of remaining usefulness 30 years, its estimated value would be \$1,200 (\$1,600 divided by 40—its total life—multiplied by 30).

(b) For owners, rental value was derived by applying to the depreciated replacement value of the dwelling (as above computed) a percentage that represented estimates of interest, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return from money invested; for renters, these items and, in addition, repairs and insurance. Repairs and insurance were not estimated for owning families because the actual amounts spent for these purposes were ascertained. The percentages used for estimating rental value of the dwelling in the north were as follows:

Item:	Owners	Renters
Rental value-----	9	11
Interest-----	5	5
Depreciation-----	3	3
Taxes-----	1	1
Repairs and insurance-----	-	2

In the Southeast and in California, where depreciation is more rapid than in the other sections surveyed, 4 percent was charged for this item, instead of 3 percent; hence, in these sections, the total percentage applied was 10 percent for owners and 12 for renters. These percentages (for all sections) were estimated on the basis of available data which were somewhat limited.

Comparison of the value of housing of owners and renters

The estimated year's rental value of the farm dwelling (called throughout the study the value of occupancy or the value of housing furnished by the farm) does not provide for a strictly valid comparison of the housing of owners and renters. The assumption (made before the survey was begun) that outlays for

repairs and insurance by owners would amount to approximately 2 percent of the present value of the dwelling was not borne out by the findings of this study. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio section, for example, owners' expenditures for these two items were less than 2 percent of the estimated value of the dwelling at every income level except one; at many levels they were only 1 percent or even smaller (table 48).

TABLE 48.—REPAIRS AND INSURANCE AS FACTORS IN ESTIMATES OF VALUE OF HOUSING: *Average value of family dwelling, average value of occupancy, actual expenditures for repairs and insurance (owners), and estimated expenditures (renters) used in deriving the year's value of occupancy, by tenure and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Family homes of owning families					Family homes of renting families				
	Average ² value of dwell- ing	Aver- age ² value of occupa- tory	Average expendi- tures for re- pairs and in- surance			Aver- age ⁴ value of dwell- ing	Aver- age ⁴ value of occupa- tory	Expenditures for re- pairs and insurance		
			Amount (³)	Percent age ³ of value of dwell- ing	(⁵)			Lan- lords' esti- mated expen- ditures for dwell- ing ⁵	Aver- age ⁴ amount spent by renters	Land- lords' and renters' expen- ditures as a per- cent age of value of dwell- ing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
All incomes.....	Dollars 2,247	Dollars 230	Dollars 28	Percent 1.2	Dollars 2,358	Dollars 261	Dollars 47	Dollars 2	Percent 2.1	
0-249.....	1,534	177	39	2.5	6 664	6 73	6 13	6 0	6 2.0	
250-499.....	1,205	122	14	1.2	1,447	160	29	1	2.1	
500-749.....	1,396	140	14	1.0	1,279	141	26	(?)	2.0	
750-999.....	1,660	164	15	.9	1,477	164	30	1	2.1	
1,000-1,249.....	1,926	198	25	1.3	1,861	206	37	1	2.1	
1,250-1,499.....	2,044	211	27	1.3	2,220	248	44	4	2.2	
1,500-1,749.....	2,206	229	30	1.4	2,661	298	53	5	2.2	
1,750-1,999.....	2,635	271	34	1.3	2,793	308	56	1	2.0	
2,000-2,499.....	2,821	294	40	1.4	3,332	367	67	(?)	2.0	
2,500-2,999.....	3,424	340	32	.9	3,748	413	75	1	2.0	
3,000-3,999.....	3,811	404	61	1.6	3,497	393	70	8	2.2	
4,000-4,999.....	3,691	398	66	1.8	3,849	435	77	12	2.3	
5,000-9,999.....	4,085	408	40	1.0	6 5,000	6 550	6 100	6 0	6 2.0	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of owning families in each class.

³ Percentages are based on the average value of family dwelling.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class.

⁵ Estimate of probable expenditures of landlord—2 percent of the value of the dwelling.

⁶ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ \$0.50 or less.

The fact that 2 percent was too high a percentage for use in estimating outlays for insurance and repairs made by landlords of rented farms was not known until data for owners were tabulated. However, the estimate of value of occupancy of the family home was one of the first steps taken in the editing of schedules, since this figure was essential for determining nonmoney income and the income classification of each family. As a consequence, the estimated value of occupancy of the homes of renters was higher than it should have been in comparison with the value of occupancy of owners. This can be illustrated by the following example: Assume that an owner and a renter at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249 had identical homes, valued at \$2,000 each. The estimated value of occupancy for the owner would be \$205 (\$180, 9 percent of \$2,000, plus \$25, his outlays for insurance and repairs if his expenditures equaled the average for his group). The estimated value of occupancy for the renter would be \$220 (11 percent of \$2,000), assuming that he spent nothing for repairs or insurance. On the assumption that the value of occupancy determined for the owning family was a more accurate measure,

the renter's value of occupancy would be overestimated by \$15 (\$220 minus \$205).

Since some renters at most income levels had expenditures for repairs and a few spent for insurance on the homes they occupied, the estimated plus the actual expenditures for these two items were never less than 2 percent of the value of their homes at any level. But the actual outlays of a group of owners for these two items were less than 2 percent of the aggregate value of their dwellings at practically all income levels (table 48). Both the total value of the year's occupancy (farm-furnished plus money outlays) of the farm home and the value furnished by the farm are affected by the discrepancy between the estimated allowance for repairs and insurance and the actual amounts spent. As a consequence of the overestimate of the value of the year's housing from rented farms, the differences between renters and owners tend to be underestimated in sections where the value of owned farm homes is the greater; overestimated, in sections where housing on rented farms is generally more valuable.

Data Relating to Household Operation

As in the case of housing repairs, many items in the household operation category present problems of schedule entry. Some are a consequence of the purchase of materials for both the farm enterprise and family living. Gasoline is an example of such a purchase; the respondent was asked to estimate separately amounts used for farm machinery, for the automobile, and for fuel and light. Electricity used in the dwelling also had to be estimated as a part of the total purchased for the farm and the household in many cases. Difficulties of such a separation of expenditures between the farm business and family living were most pronounced in sections where electricity is widely used for operating the farm, as in the dairy section of Vermont or some of the sections where farms are irrigated by water supplied by electric pumps. It is probable that in the aggregate the amounts reported for such items are fairly accurate; that is, there is no reason to believe that overestimates would be more frequent than underestimates. The effect of the errors of estimate is, however, to be considered in the data for the small samples representing specific income levels and family-type groups. Where the number in the class is small and few families spent for the item, it is possible that the estimates may be considerably biased. Respondents were requested to estimate the money value of fuel supplied by the farm for household use but were not asked to give data on quantities. The total amount reported was probably an underestimate in some, if not all analysis units, because of the difficulty of placing a money value on such fuels as corncobs and the like.

Expenditures for small items of household operation may be underestimated especially if such articles are grouped together under a general heading as laundry soap and other cleaning supplies or stationery, postage, telegrams (see items 20 and 22 in the household operation section of expenditure schedule). In the first case—entries for laundry soap and cleaning supplies—there is an additional difficulty arising from the fact that these articles are usually purchased at the same time and from the same store as food. The tendency to underestimate such purchases was counteracted to some extent by the use of itemized lists to supplement the schedule. There is the possibility, also, that such underestimates were balanced to some extent by the entry of purchases of soap as for household operation when they should have been classified as for personal care. This would be especially likely in the case of soap used both for toilet and for washing hose and other silk garments.

The recording and classification of expenditures for household help presents numerous difficulties because of the great variation in terms of employment and conditions of payment. An attempt was made to differentiate full-time from part-time service on the basis of the method of payment; help paid by the hour and by the day were classified as part-time, by the week or month as full-time. This procedure probably underestimates the number of families having help on a part-time basis and overestimates the number with full-time service, since employees paid weekly included some persons who did not work 7 days in each week, some who worked only a few hours of each day, and some who had a combination of such arrangements.

The period of service given by so-called full-time help also is overestimated, somewhat, by these procedures. In order to obtain a figure for the average period of service received by families from household help, whatever the working arrangement, it was necessary to reduce the hours, days, weeks, and months shown on the schedule to a single time unit—days. For making this conversion, it

V. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

A	B	C	D	
FUEL, LIGHT, REFRIGERATION	Quantity purchased in year	Price per unit	Expense for year	
1. Coal purchased:				
Winter (DJF).....tons..	x x x	\$.....	x x x	
Fall (SON).....tons..	x x x	.....	x x x	
Summer (JJA).....tons..	x x x	.....	x x x	
Spring (MAM).....tons..	x x x	.....	x x x	
TOTAL.....tons	x x x	\$.....		
2. Coke, briquettes.....				
3. Wood and kindling.....				
4. Kerosene for fuel and light.....gal.				
5. Gasoline for fuel and light.....gal.				
6. Fuel oil.....gal.				
	AVERAGE EXPENSE PER MONTH			
	Winter Dec.-Feb.	Fall Sept.-Nov.	Summer June-Aug.	Spring March-May
7. Electricity (purchased).....				
8. Gas.....				
9. Ice (purchased).....				
10. TOTAL (1-9). x x x x x x x x x x x x \$.....				
11. Money value of fuel and ice obtained without direct money payment.....			\$.....	
A	B	C	D	E
PAID HOUSE-HOLD HELP	Persons customarily employed (number)	Meals usually furnished to each person (number daily)	Total time of service in year and wage rate	Expense for year
12. By hour.....			hrs. @ \$.....	\$.....
13. By day.....			days @ \$.....	
14. By week.....			wks. @ \$.....	
15. By month.....			mos. @ \$.....	
16. Aprons furnished and other gifts to paid help.....				
17. TOTAL (12-16).....			\$.....	
18. Living quarters furnished to:	Yes	No		
a. Help paid by hour.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Help paid by day.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Help paid by week.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Help paid by month.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
OTHER HOUSEHOLD OPERATION			Expense for year	
19. Telephone: Number mos. Per mo., \$.....			\$.....	
20. Laundry soap and other cleaning supplies.....				
21. Laundry sent out: Number wks. Per wk., \$.....				
22. Stationery, postage, telegrams.....				
23. Express, freight, drayage, moving.....				
24. Water rent.....				
25. Other.....				
26. TOTAL (18-25).....			\$.....	
27. TOTAL for household operation (sum of 10, 17, and 26).....			\$.....	

Expenditure schedule, Section V, Household operation.

was assumed that 1 day equals 8 hours, 1 week equals 7 days, and 1 month equals 30 days.

However, some of the persons employed by the week had 1 or more days off as has been pointed out above; probably few that were employed by the month worked 30 days. The figure for days of service of full-time help, therefore, is doubtless somewhat in excess of what families actually received. For this reason, it should not be used in computing rates of pay; division of total wages by days of service gives a rate per day that is unquestionably lower than was received. The use of a standard procedure for conversion of period of employment to days throughout all sections, however, probably resulted in comparable overestimates in each of the analysis units; hence the average number of days of service received can be used as a measure of differences from one analysis unit to another, and, within a given analysis unit, from income level to income level.

The number of days of service for part-time workers is less subject to overestimation than is the number for full-time workers. The great majority of the workers classified as part-time were paid by the day and, therefore, presumably rendered a day of service. In converting hours to days (dividing the total hours by eight), an underestimate of days is more likely to occur than an overestimate.

Classification of Families by Type

To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the number of members other than husband and wife and their age—whether they were under 16 or 16 or older—as follows:

Family type:	Number of year-equivalent ¹ persons (including hus- band and wife)	Persons other than husband and wife	
1-----	2-----	None.	
2-----	3-----	1 child under 16.	
3-----	4-----	2 children under 16.	
4-----	3 or 4-----	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.	
5-----	5 or 6-----	1 child under 16; 1 person 16 or older; and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.	
6-----	5 or 6-----	3 or 4 children under 16.	
7-----	7 or 8-----	1 child under 16; and 4 or 5 others, regard- less of age.	

¹ See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Because the determination of family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect the type classification. Thus, some families of type 1 included a child or other person present for fewer than 27 weeks—a situation explaining occasional instances of an average of 2.01 (or more) year-equivalent persons instead of 2.00.

Expenditure schedules were obtained from families of the first seven types in some communities; for only the first five, in others. Data were tabulated for each family type separately in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section; in other sections, to provide more cases for analysis and to reduce expenditures for tabulation, family types were combined as follows: 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. The number of types studied in each analysis unit and the combinations for purposes of analysis are as follows:

Region and analysis unit: ¹	Family types as combined for analysis
New England:	
Vermont	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	
New Jersey-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Illinois-Iowa-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Plains and Mountain:	
North Dakota-Kansas-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.

¹ For a list of farm counties included in each analysis unit see table 47.

Region and analysis unit—Continued.

Family types as combined for analysis

Pacific:

Washington—Oregon-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
California-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Oregon, part-time-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.

Southeast:

White operators:

North Carolina—South Carolina---	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia—Mississippi-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ²
North Carolina self-sufficing coun- ties. ³	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.

White sharecroppers:

North Carolina—South Carolina---	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia—Mississippi-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ²

Negro operators:

North Carolina—South Carolina---	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia—Mississippi-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ²

Negro sharecroppers:

North Carolina—South Carolina---	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia—Mississippi-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ²

² Data for family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only; expenditure data were not collected for these family types in the Mississippi farm counties.

³ Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.

Certain tabulations by family type are not presented for all units because of the small number of cases and the limitations of space. Data on value of occupancy of and expenditures for farm dwelling are shown by family type for each farm operator analysis unit (tables 35 and 36); by family type and tenure for selected farm sections (table 35). Total expenditures for household operation and the value of farm-furnished fuel, ice, and other such products are presented by family type for all analysis units; expenditures for the subgroups of household operation by family type for the Pennsylvania—Ohio and the North Carolina—South Carolina farm sections.

Reports of the Study

The reports of the study of consumer purchases published by the Bureau of Home Economics cover the communities for which this agency had the responsibility for the survey except for certain small cities. This Bureau surveyed two cities in the Northeast—Greenfield, Mass., and Westbrook, Maine—for which it presents only income data. Data concerning family expenditures in these cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with those for Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn., which that agency surveyed. In turn, the Bureau of Home Economics presents expenditure data for certain small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—two in the Southeast, Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., and one in the Plains and Mountain region, Billings, Mont.

The reports in the series published by the Bureau of Home Economics fall in two groups: (1) Those presenting data concerning family income and the summary of expenditures. The reports of this group are in two parts—part 1, family income, family composition, occupation, and, for city and village families, rents paid and rental values of owned homes; and part 2, a summary of expenditures for the major consumption categories; (2) those presenting details of expenditures for and consumption of specific commodities.

The publications included in these two groups of reports are as follows:

(1) Income and expenditure summary:

Urban and village series:

Part 1, Income, family composition, and housing (4 volumes)—

Pacific region. Misc. Pub. 339, 380 pp., illus. 1939.

Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 345, 330 pp., illus. 1939.

Middle Atlantic and North Central region and New England region.

Misc. Pub. 370, 447 pp., illus. 1940.

Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 375, 390 pp., illus. 1940.

Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—

Five regions. Misc. Pub. 396, 410 pp., illus. 1940.

Farm series:

Part 1, Income and family composition (3 volumes)—

Pacific region and Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 356,
276 pp., illus. 1939.

(1) Income and expenditure summary—Continued.

Farm series—Continued.

Part 1, Income and family composition—Continued.

Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions. Misc. Pub. 383, 259 pp., illus. 1940.

Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 462, — pp., illus. —.

Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—

Five regions. Misc. Pub. 465, — pp., illus. —.

(2) Expenditure detail:

Family Housing and Facilities—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 399, 223 pp., illus. 1940.

Family Expenditures for Medical Care—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 402, 241 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Automobile and Other Transportation—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 415, 272 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 436, 212 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 456, — pp., illus. —.

Family Expenditures for Personal Care, Gifts, Taxes, and Miscellaneous Items—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 455, — pp., illus. —.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Families—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 464, 226 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels (2 volumes)—

Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 452, 268 pp., illus. 1941.

Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Clothing (2 volumes)—

Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 422, 329 pp., illus. 1941.

Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 428, 387 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation (2 volumes)—

Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 432, 244 pp., illus. 1941.

Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 457, 201 pp., illus. 1941.

Appendix D. Glossary¹

Analysis unit.—The schedules from a group of communities combined for purposes of tabulation. In all regions, schedules were combined into units on the basis of the degree of urbanization and geographic location of the community in which the family lived. See table 47 for a list of units for the expenditure schedule analysis.

Aprons and gifts to household help.—See Household Help, Expenditures for.

Cell.—A group of farm families of specified family type at a specific income level.

Central furnace.—Any system by which steam, hot water, or warm air is piped to the rooms; or a pipeless warm-air furnace located in a cellar or utility room.

Current housing expenditures.—See Housing Expenditures.

Days of employment or service of household help.—Period of employment of household help reduced to days on the following basis: 8 hours equal 1 day, 1 week equals 7 days, 1 month equals 30 days. See Methodology and Appraisal, Data Relating to Household Operation, page 189.

Disbursements.—Includes current expenditures for housing plus any outlays for structural additions to homes, considered an investment in the property. See Housing Expenditures, and Structural Additions.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family includes sons and daughters away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Gainfully employed sons or daughters living at home, who paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, are considered family members.

The economic family does not include related dependents, such as aged parents living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; or persons in institutions at no expense to the family. See Year-equivalent Person.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. For enumeration of these requirements, see Methodology and Appraisal, Eligibility Requirements, page 181.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. (See housing and household operation sections of expenditure schedule, pp. 183-184, 190.)

Expenditures for family living.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expenditure were classified in 15 expenditure groups, two of which were housing and household operation. Value of housing, food, fuel, and ice, and clothing received without direct expenditure was not included (see Value of Consumption).

Express, Expenditures for.—Express, freight, and drayage for moving owned household goods. Excludes express or freight on goods bought from mail-order houses; such expenditures are considered a part of the cost of articles purchased.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Family size.—See Economic Family, and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type, page 191.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. To exclude suburban homes which were not farms, a further requirement was made that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure to explain the absence of such money income. In the special study of the Oregon

¹ This Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout. For definitions of terms not included here see Glossary in the volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2.

part-time farm area, a tract of fewer than 3 acres of land was classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more.

Farm family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Farm-furnished fuel and ice.—Fuel furnished by the farm; ice cut and stored. Estimated values are based on prices of products of the same quality and in the same quantity bought from neighbors or the most likely place of purchase. This figure includes the value of certain other products (as tobacco and wool) furnished the household by the farm. However, the average value of such products was negligible at most income levels in most analysis units, and it can be assumed that the average shown in tables 37 and 43 is a fair estimate of the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice.

The basic data from which average value of farm-furnished fuel and ice was computed thus differ from the data used in computing average value of fuel and ice received without direct expenditure shown in table 38. This latter figure includes, in addition to value of products from the farm, the value of those received as gift or pay (as fuel received as wages); it excludes the value of the other products (as tobacco and wool) included in the farm-furnished figure. Were the averages shown in tables 37 and 38 on the same basis (not based on families having in the latter table, and on all families in the former), there would be slight discrepancies between them; either might be the higher, since either could include receipts that were excluded from the other.

Farm-furnished housing.—The value of the year's occupancy of the family dwelling on either an owned or a rented farm, including those on a rent-free basis. See Methodology and Appraisal, page 187, Computation of the Value of Occupancy of the Dwelling, for a discussion of the method of estimating value of occupancy; and page 184, Differences in Data Shown in this Report, the Summary Report, and the Income Reports, for a discussion of the treatment of rent-free families in the computation of value of family housing.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Paid farm managers and laborers were excluded. Sharecroppers were distinguished from operators as a separate occupational group in all analyses of the Southeast region. (Note that this use of the term operator differs from the census usage whereby the operator class includes owners, renters with entrepreneurial responsibilities, sharecroppers, and paid farm managers.) See Sharecropper.

Farm operators are classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows: Owners (owning all or part of the operated land), and cash or share renters.

Farm type.—See Part-time Farm, and Self-sufficing Farm; also Glossary in regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.

Free rent.—See Rent-free Farm.

Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure.—Fuel furnished by the farm or gathered from nearby property without charge, ice cut and stored, and fuel and ice received as gift. See Farm-furnished Fuel and Ice, for method of estimating value and for differences between the two figures.

Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures.—Money expenditures in family and vacation homes for fuel for heating, cooking, and home plant for electricity; for lighting; for refrigeration. Includes expenditures for coal, coke and briquettes, wood and kindling (including sawdust, charcoal, and prestologs), fuel oil, gasoline, gas, kerosene, electricity, and ice.

Full-time household help.—See Household Help.

Gas.—Includes natural and manufactured gas connected to a gas main or tank, and bottled gas such as Skelgas, Pyrofax, Protane.

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling at the date of interview, including in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Roomers, boarders, tourists, transients, paid help (both farm and household) living in, and overnight guests.

Household help.—Household employees, such as cook, general housekeeper, laundress, girl who cares for the children, nurse who cares for a well person, man for care of the yard. Nurse for care of sick, seamstress, farm help, and help employed to cook exclusively for farm hands were not included as household help. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 189, for a discussion of classification of help as full-time and part-time.)

Full-time household help.—All employees paid on a weekly or monthly basis, regardless of the amount of service. Thus, help customarily employed only 1 or 2 days a week or only one-half of each day, but paid weekly or monthly, was considered full-time.

Part-time household help.—All employees paid on an hourly or daily basis, regardless of the amount of service. For example, help employed 2 days a week but paid by the hour or day was considered part-time.

Household help, expenditures for.—Wages of household help (except seamstress and nurse for care of sick); expenditures for aprons, uniforms, and other gifts (including tips) to paid help. Meals furnished to household help were considered part of family food expenditures.

Household operation expenditures.—Expenditures for fuel, light, refrigeration; household help; and other miscellaneous items of household operation. For list of items included in each subgroup, see headings for specific subgroups as Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures.

Housing expenditures.—Expenditures incurred during the year for all housing, including outlays for insurance, repairs, and replacements on family homes, all expenditures for vacation homes and lodging of family members while away from home, on vacation, or at school. Expenditures for rooms while on business trips were not included.

Family home.—For the farm home, expenditures include only those for insurance and for repairs and replacements paid for by the family. Expenditures for rent of the farm, taxes, and interest on the mortgage are not included in housing expenditures; the entire expenditure for such items was considered a farm business expenditure and deducted from gross money receipts in computing income. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 186.)

Other than family home.—All expenditures for owned and rented vacation homes—rent, interest on the mortgage, taxes, assessments, and insurance—minus amount received by renting owned vacation home to others; lodging for family members while traveling or on vacation, except for business trips; rent at school; and any other expenditures for housing other than the farm-house, such as rental of an extra house in town and room rent for family members in institutions (not schools). See Vacation Home, Lodging While Traveling or on Vacation, Rent at School.

Housing other than family home, value of.—The rental value of an owned vacation home, value of rent received as gift or pay for other than the farm home, money expenditures for a rented vacation home, lodging while traveling, on vacation, or at school. See Housing Expenditures, and Housing Received Without Direct Expenditure.

Housing, farm-furnished.—See Farm-furnished Housing.

Housing received without direct expenditure, value of.—Value of farm-furnished housing of owners, renters, and rent-free families and net value of non-farm housing received without direct payment. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 187, for method of computing value of farm-furnished housing.)

Housing other than family home (nonfarm).—Estimated rental value of owned vacation home for the period occupied by the family minus net expenditures for the entire year; and value of nonfarm housing received as gift or pay, such as occupation of home of friends or relatives, and rent-free family dwelling not located on the operated farm. Does not include value of lodging furnished to a family member individually while away from home.

Housing, value of.—The sum of the net value of housing (family homes and other) received without direct expenditure and money expenditures incurred during the year for all housing. For description of these terms, see Housing Received without Direct Expenditure, and Housing Expenditures. The components of the total value of housing figure are shown below in outline form:

- I. Total value of housing (sum of A and B).
 - A. Total (gross) value of occupancy of family homes (sum of 1 and 2).
 1. Value received without direct expenditure, i. e., value of farm-furnished housing, on an owned, rented, or rent-free farm (see Farm-furnished Housing).
 2. Money expenditures, includes only those for insurance and repairs and replacements (see Housing Expenditures).
 - B. Value of housing other than family dwellings (sum of 1 and 2).
 1. Net value received without direct expenditure (sum of a and b).
 - a. Rental value of owned vacation home, minus expenditures.
 - b. Money value of nonfarm housing received as gift or pay, as vacation home or city home of friend.
 2. Money expenditures (sum of a and b).
 - a. For owned or rented vacation homes.
 - b. For lodging while traveling, on vacation, or at school.

Income, farm family.—Sum of net money income from the farm, including Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program; net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise and from keeping roomers and boarders; receipts from sale of home-made products; other net money income from nonfarm sources such as interest and dividends from investments; nonmoney income from food produced and consumed at home, from occupancy of farm dwelling, and from fuel and other nonfood products furnished the family by the farm; plus or minus net change in value of crops stored for sale and of livestock owned.

The income figure used for classification of families in this report is the same as that used in the reports summarizing family expenditures and all other expenditure reports of the consumer purchases study. This income figure differs somewhat from that used in the income reports. See Glossary in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2, for more detailed descriptions of items included in farm family income.

Indoor flush toilet.—See Toilet, Indoor Flush.

Insurance premiums.—Premiums paid during the report year for insurance on the house—fire, tornado, liability, or other insurance; excludes insurance on other farm buildings and on household furnishings. If the payment was for insurance coverage for several years, the full amount was included; if the insurance for the current year was paid during a previous year, there was no entry for expense.

Laundry supplies, expenditures for.—Expenditures for laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starch, bluing, bleaches, and ammonia. Excludes expense for such articles as disinfectants, scouring powders, and furniture polish which are classified as other household supplies. See Miscellaneous Items of Household Operation Expenditures.

Light, expenditures for.—See Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures.

Lodging while traveling or on vacation, expenditures for.—Expenditures for rooms at a hotel, rooming house, in tourist camp, or in other camps. Does not include expense for rooms while on business trips.

Miscellaneous items of household operation expenditures.—Expenditures for items of household operation not classified elsewhere, as telephone; laundry supplies; laundry sent out; stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pens, ink, and pencils for household use; water rent; express, freight, drayage, moving of household goods; other household supplies such as scouring materials, furniture and metal polishes, matches, toilet paper, paper napkins and towels, shelf and waxed paper, clothespins and clotheslines, lawn seeds and plants, cut flowers, rent of post office box.

Native-Negro family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are Negro and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

No report.—An expenditure schedule was not accepted for tabulation if the family failed to report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income or expenditures. It was accepted, however, if the item on which there was no report was of relatively small importance, such as the quantity of coal purchased, or if there was no report on expenditures for specific items within a main expenditure group for which the total expenditure was stated. In tabulating the data, the total expenditure reported was allocated to the individual items of expenditure on the basis of data from other families in the same income and family-type group having and reporting expenditures for the specific items. When quantity was not reported, adjustment was made on the basis of amounts reported by other families within the cell. If within a cell, only one family had expenditures and failed to report the quantity purchased, no attempt was made to adjust for that cell; however, in the total line for this group adjustment was made by adding to the aggregate the average quantity for families reporting.

Occupancy of family homes, total value of.—See Value of Occupancy of Family Homes, Total.

Owning family.—A family that owned any part of the operated farm for any part of the report year.

Paid help, farm.—Farm employees living in the household were considered as members of the household, but expenditures for their food were deducted as a farm business expenditure in computing family incomes.

Paid help, household.—See Household Help.

Part-time farm.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by

the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. Operators of part-time farms were excluded from the sample of families from which expenditure schedules were obtained, except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farms was made and a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time; instead, the value of farm products not only had to be less than \$750, but also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income).

Part-time household help.—See Household Help.

Persons per family, average number of.—See Year-equivalent Person.

Refrigeration expenditures.—See Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures.

Rent at school.—Amount paid for room or rooms of child or children living away from home while attending school.

Rent-free farm.—A farm for which no rent was paid. The rental value of the farm dwelling on such a farm was considered housing received as gift and was not included in income. For this report, rent-free farms were included with rented farms in the computation of value of farm-furnished housing of renters. This procedure differs from that followed in the report summarizing farm family consumption (Misc. Pub. 465); see Methodology and Appraisal, page 185.

Renting family.—A family that rented the entire operated farm throughout the report year, regardless of whether all or part of the rent was free.

Repairs and replacements.—That type of improvement which helps to restore property to good condition, such as a new roof or chimney, paper, and paint. For renting families expenditures for repairs and replacements are included in housing expenditures only when the family was not reimbursed by the owner. Expenditures for structural additions are considered a capital investment, not a current expenditure for housing (see Structural Additions).

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. The same report year was used for all schedules obtained from any one family.

Room.—Any room used for living purposes, including kitchen, finished basement or attic, and glass-enclosed porch. Bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or rooms used entirely for business purposes are excluded. Kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall are counted as one room.

Running water, hot and cold.—Water obtained from a pressure system piped into some part of the dwelling, and facilities for heating this water at least part of the time.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology and Appraisal, page 179.

Schedule.—See Expenditure Schedule.

Self-sufficing farm.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. Self-sufficing farms were included with those of other types in all sections. A special study was made in some North Carolina counties where self-sufficing farms predominate.

Sharecropper.—A farmer who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals, and, in some cases, equipment by the farm operator. The operator usually makes all important decisions relating to the farm business and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half of the crop or less. In the Southeast region, separate analysis units for families of farm sharecroppers and operators were established. See Farm Operator.

Share tenant.—A farm operator who rents the land, assumes responsibility for its operation, and pays the rent with a definite share or a stipulated amount of the farm products. See Farm Operator.

Stationery, expenditures for.—Expenditures for stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for household use. Excludes expenditures for school supplies.

Stoves for heating (other than kitchen).—Includes regular heating stoves (electric, gas, and oil) and circulator heaters.

Structural additions.—Something added to the home that was not there before, such as a new room or porch built on the house, a porch converted into a room, plumbing equipment installed for the first time, a floor put in a basement, or an attic finished with walls and floors. Expenditures for structural additions represent an increase in investment and are not included in current housing expenditures as are those for repairs and replacements.

Tenure status.—See Owning Family, and Renting Family.

Toilet, indoor flush.—Any toilet flushed by means of water piped to the toilet and located anywhere within the dwelling unit even if it is necessary to go outdoors to reach the part of the structure in which it is located.

Type of farm.—See Part-time Farm and Self-sufficing Farm. See also Glossary in regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.

Vacation home.—Home held for vacation use of family and not as a business investment. It need not be occupied every year, and may be rented to others when not occupied by the family. For an owned vacation home, expenditures include those for repairs and replacements, assessments, insurance, interest on mortgage, taxes, payments to watchman; minus amount of rent received from renting vacation home to others. For a rented vacation home, expenditures include rent plus expenditures for repairs and replacements for which family was not reimbursed by the landlord.

Value of consumption.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods received without direct expenditure from the farm and included in family income. For farm families, these goods include value of farm-furnished housing, value of home-produced food used by the family, and value of fuel, ice, and other products furnished by the farm.

This figure differs slightly from the figure for value of family living used in this study in that the latter is a more inclusive one; in addition to the above it includes the value of goods received as gift or pay that were not considered income.

Value of family dwelling.—Estimated value of dwelling at the time of the survey. See Methodology and Appraisal, page 187, for the method of computation.

Value of family living.—See Value of Consumption.

Value of fuel and ice received without direct expenditures.—See Fuel and Ice Received without Direct Expenditure.

Value of household operation.—Money expenditures for household operation plus the value of farm-furnished fuel and ice.

Value of housing.—See Housing. Value of.

Value of housing other than family home.—See Housing Other than Family Home, Value of.

Value of housing received without direct expenditure.—See Housing Received without Direct Expenditure.

Value of occupancy of family homes, total.—The sum of money expenditures for insurance and repairs and the value of farm-furnished housing. See Methodology and Appraisal, page 187, for method of computing value.

Water rent, expenditures for.—Water rent paid by owning or renting families —those living near cities or villages and obtaining water from the town water supply, or those using irrigation.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife, were separated from those under 16 and the total weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing average number of persons in a group of families, two methods of handling year equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife, by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group.

Appendix E. Housing and Household Operation Data in Other Reports of the Consumer Purchases Study

The report Family Housing and Facilities, Urban, Village, and Farm Series (Misc. Pub. 399) presents a description of the housing and housing facilities of families at different income levels, as differentiated from their expenditures for housing and household operation. The following tables in this report concern housing and household facilities of farm families:

TABLE 28.—Living quarters: Percentage of families occupying living quarters with specified number of rooms, percentage having specified number of persons per room, average number of rooms and average number of persons in living quarters, and average number of persons per room, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36.

For all analysis units except New Jersey and Oregon part-time farms similar data are presented by family type and income in table 36. In addition, for Pennsylvania-Ohio these data by tenure and income are presented in table 32; by tenure, family type, and income, in table 35.

TABLE 29.—Plumbing facilities: Percentage of families having specified plumbing facilities in living quarters, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36.

Table 33 presents similar data by tenure and income for Pennsylvania-Ohio.

TABLE 31.—Cooking, heating, and lighting facilities: Percentage of families using specified fuels for cooking, percentage having specified heating and lighting facilities, average number of heating stoves, and percentage of families having specified combinations of facilities in their living quarters, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36.

Table 34 presents similar data by tenure and income for Pennsylvania-Ohio.

TABLE 38.—Housing facilities: Percentage of families having specified plumbing, heating, and cooking facilities in living quarters, by family type and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio, North Dakota-Kansas, Washington-Oregon, and North Carolina-South Carolina white farm-operator analysis units, 1935-36.

The report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Farm Series (Misc. Pub. 465) summarizes data on the pattern of distribution of the total value of consumption among 15 major categories of expenditures for family living—food, clothing, housing, household operation, and the like. In this summary, value of housing and of household operation is analyzed in relation to the whole pattern of family consumption. The following tables in this summary farm report present data on housing and household operation:

TABLE 35.—Value of all consumption: Average value of consumption as distributed among housing, household operation, and other major groups of goods and services, by income, 20 farm analysis units in 21 States, 1935-36.

For all analysis units except Massachusetts similar data are presented by family type and income in table 46.

TABLE 37.—Household operation: Families having expenditures for household help, and average expenditures for the three subgroups of household operation, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36.

Similar data by family type and income are presented in table 48, for each of the farm analysis units.

TABLE 49.—Range of expenditures: Lowest and highest expenditure reported for housing, household operation, and other groups of goods and services, by family type for selected income classes, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit, 1935-36.

TABLE 50.—Expenditure variability: Coefficient of variation of expenditures for housing, household operation, and other groups of goods and services, by family type, Pennsylvania-Ohio, Washington-Oregon, California, and North Carolina-South Carolina white farm-operator analysis units, 1935-36.

See also tables 34, 40, 42, and 45.

For village and small-city families, housing and household operation data are presented in two reports similar to the two for the farm sections—i. e., a report summarizing facts concerning the whole pattern of family consumption, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Urban and Village Series (Misc. Pub. 396); a report presenting details of expenditures for the consumption items housing and household operation, Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation, Urban and Village Series (Misc. Pub. 432).

The report Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment, Urban, Village, and Farm Series (Misc. Pub. 436) includes data on ownership of household equipment as well as details on expenditures for household furnishings and equipment. Data on equipment ownership of farm families are presented in the following tables of this report:

TABLE 15.—Equipment ownership: Percentage of families owning refrigerators, washing machines, and other specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36.

Table 14 presents similar data by family type and income for Pennsylvania-Ohio.

TABLE 17.—Equipment ownership and electricity: Percentage of families having electricity, percentage not having electricity, and percentage of each group owning specified household equipment, by income, 9 selected white farm-operator analysis units, 1935-36.

